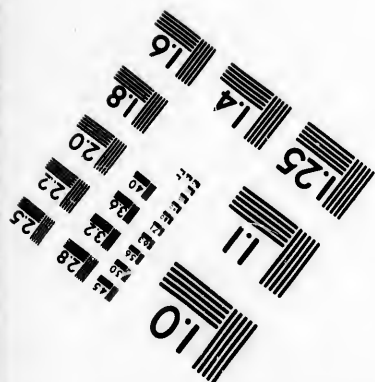
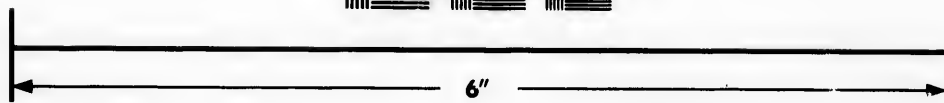
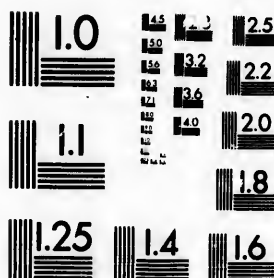


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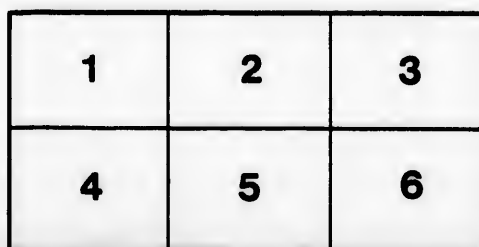
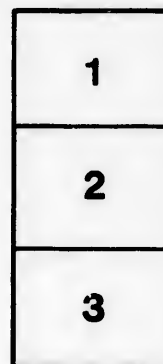
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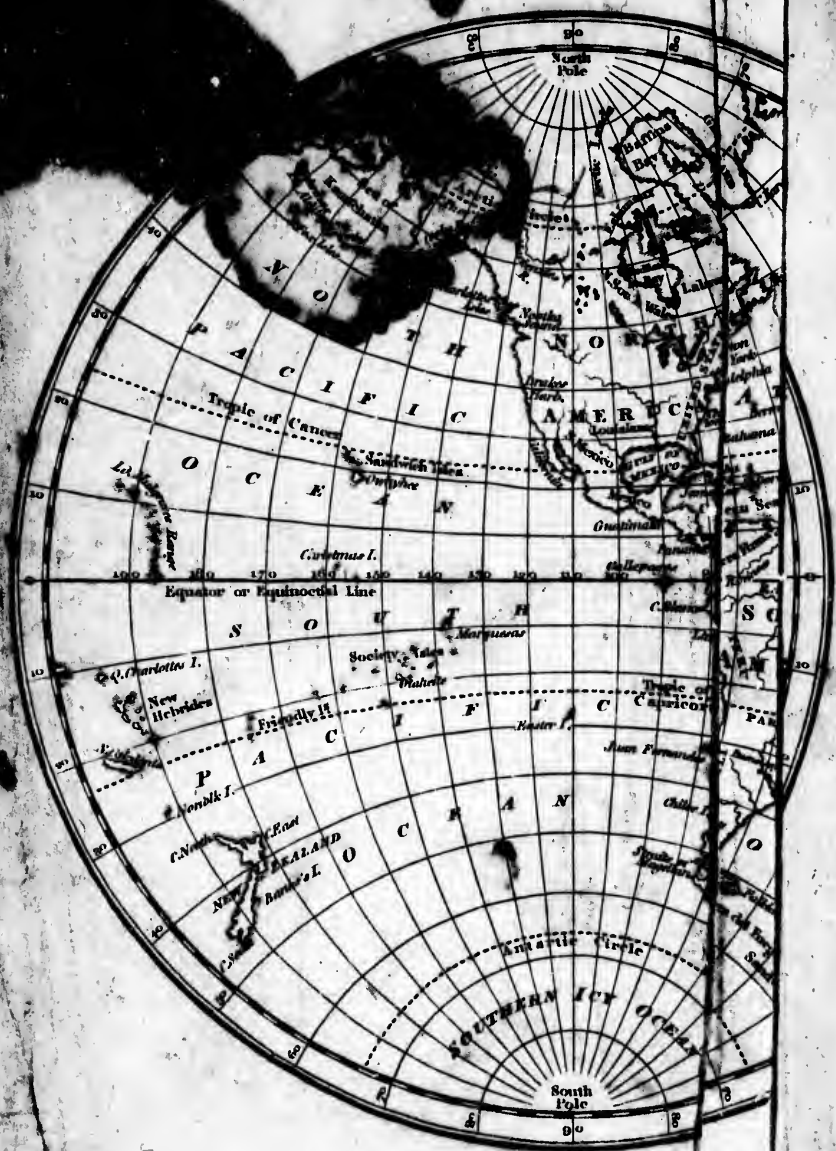
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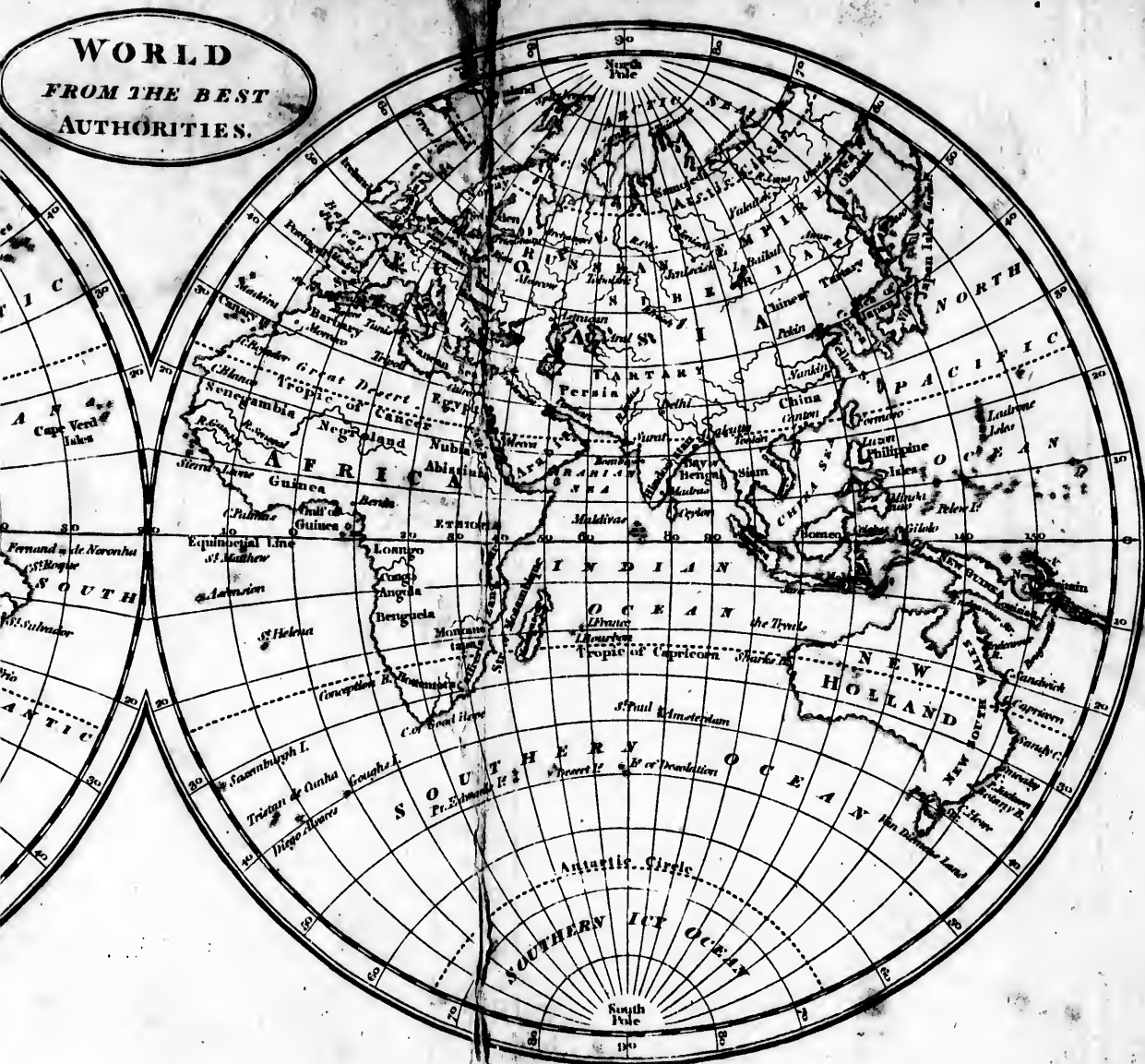
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P R E F A C E.

THE science of Geography being in a constant state of improvement, either from new discoveries on the globe, or from the new points of view in which objects already known may be considered, a work of this nature must require frequent revision. In proportion as the spirit of enterprise and perseverance of research continue to exhibit new discoveries, it is necessary to apply with assiduity to the various sources of information, and to enrich this work by an interesting selection of such objects as may claim attention, not merely from their novelty, but from their importance in a delineation of the world and the history of the human race.

In the eighth edition, published in 1794, very considerable additions and improvements were made. The division of France into departments, instead of its ancient provinces; the transferment of the provinces of Poland to the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; the new division of the vast empire of Russia into governments; the new acquisitions in the geography of the regions of Hindoostan; the description of many cities, towns, lakes, and rivers, in North America; with numerous important additions in other foreign parts, and also in Great Britain, were then introduced, for the first time, into any work of this kind. The articles that were not in the preceding edition amounted to considerably above a thousand; and a great number of the others were either newly written or greatly improved.

Since that time it has been the constant practice of the editor to enrich the subsequent editions by insertions from every respectable publication, whence new geographical

and topographical information could be obtained; and to spare no pains to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired. That the public have approved his labours, is evinced by the rapid sale of several large impressions; and so great a demand is also a decisive proof of its superiority to every other attempt of the kind.

The changeable state of territory in many parts of Europe has caused some perplexity in the account of several places; therefore indulgence is craved for any error that may be discovered. The ancient provinces of the original territory of France are still retained for the illustration of former histories; and the recent acquisitions of territory making twenty-six new departments, are particularized under the article FRANCE; but the different countries that have been annexed, are described, in general, under their former appellations; and also the countries which the government of France has erected into kingdoms, &c. for they are not acknowledged as such by several powers, our own government in particular, that their durability must await the settlement of a general peace.

August, '809.

* * *The Maps given with this work are, the World, placed before the Title; Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, East Indies, and West Indies, placed before their respective Descriptions.*

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INTRODUCTION.

THE science which treats of the construction, figure, disposition, and relation of all the parts of the universe; is called COSMOGRAPHY; that is, a description of the world; and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, cosmography has two principal parts; namely, ASTRONOMY, which is the science of the celestial bodies; and GEOGRAPHY, which is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connection, we shall take a cursory view of each.

Of the Universe.

ASTRONOMY is a science which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe was known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the east. His disciples not only taught, that the Earth had a diurnal motion on its own axis, and annually revolved, with other planets, round the Sun, but gave such an account of the comets as is agreeable to modern discoveries. The heavens and stars they supposed quiescent; and their apparent diurnal motion from east to west was imputed to the Earth's motion from west to east. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. It was followed by Philolaus, Plato, Archimedes, and others, but lost during the prevalence of the Peripatetic philosophy, when the Ptolemaic System (so called from Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, who lived about 138 years after Christ) was universally adopted. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Among the ancient philosophers, the principal assertors of this system were Aristotle and Hipparchus. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

The *Solar*, or *Planetary System*, should, in strict propriety, be distinguished from the *System of the Universe*: for the fixed stars, from their immense distance, and the little relation they seem to bear to our globe, are reputed no part of the former. It is highly probable, indeed, that each fixed star is itself a sun, and the centre of a particular system, surrounded by planets, &c. which, at different distances, and in different periods, revolve round their respective suns, by which they are enlightened, warmed, and cherished. Hence we have a very magnificent idea of the universe, and its immensity; and hence also arises a kind of system of systems.

Of the Solar System.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation; so by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the

last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets*.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles; and his solid bulk is a million of times larger than that of the Earth. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface, this opinion appears to have been ill-founded. These spots are supposed to be large excavations in the body of the Sun. Their motion is from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun; it being ascertained, from telescopical observations, that only that side of the planets which is turned toward the Sun is ever enlightened; while the opposite side, which the solar rays cannot reach, remains constantly dark. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has such a motion round its axis, as corresponds with the diurnal rotation of the Earth; and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, that they must have such a progressive motion round the Sun as answers to the annual revolution of the Earth in its orbit. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the Sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus

* Three other planets have been discovered, whose orbits are between those of Mars and Jupiter, but they are too small to be visible to the naked eye, and require glasses of a high magnifying power to show them distinctly. The first was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, January 1, 1801, who called it Ceres Ferdinandea, in honour of his Sicilian majesty: its diameter is estimated at 160 miles, and its distance from the Sun above 250 millions of miles. The second was discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802, and has been named Pallas: its diameter is estimated at 110 miles, and its distance from the Sun nearly 270 millions of miles. The third was discovered by M. Harding, at Lilienthal, near Bremen, September 1, 1804, and has been named Juno: its diameter is supposed to be less than that of Pallas, and its distance from the Sun about 280 millions of miles.

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over the Sun, in the year 1, . . . Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

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

3. The EARTH is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by moving at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun; and its motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. That the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe, is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only: this is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse; for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives from the Sun, and the Earth being interposed between them, during the eclipse, the Moon must be obscured, either totally or in part. And since in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical; it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevenness of the surface of the Earth, caused by mountains and valleys, does not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body; for the most

lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. On the contrary, its circumference appears to be even and regular, as if cast by a body perfectly globular. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. M. Richer, in a voyage to Cayenne, near the equator, in 1672, found that the pendulum of his clock did not make its vibrations so frequent as in the latitude of Paris, and that it was absolutely necessary to shorten it by a line and a quarter, a little more than the eleventh part of a Paris inch, in order to make it agree with the times of the stars passing the meridian. A pendulum, like any other falling body, is acted upon by the force of gravity; and, in consequence of Richer's discovery (which has been since confirmed by repeated experiments) it was observed, that since the gravity of bodies is by so much the less powerful as those bodies are further removed from the centre of the Earth, the region of the equator must be absolutely much more elevated than that of France; and that, therefore, the figure of the Earth could not be that of a sphere. Newton and Huygens were the first who perceived the extensive application of which this discovery was capable: and the first of these great philosophers had before found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flatted toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than at those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. **MARS** is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. **JUPITER**, the largest of all the planets, is distant from the Sun 494,990,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 29,600 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance: for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. When their number is most considerable, one or more dark spots are frequently formed between the belts, which increase till the whole is united in one large dusky band. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. It has been conjectured that these belts are seas, and that the variations observed, both in them and the spots, are occasioned by tides, which are dif-

ferently affected, according to the positions of his moons. These moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the 17th century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer, as a planet, till the 13th of March 1781, when it was ascertained to be a planet by Mr. Herschel, at Bath, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty. Foreign astronomers, however, call it by the name of the discoverer. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can only be seen by the naked eye in a clear night, when the Moon is absent. Six satellites, attending upon it, have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

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

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern a number of spots, which the imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling valleys and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superio-

rity of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, his observations on three different volcanos in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject; while that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears, when she comes between the Earth and the Sun; because her dark side is then toward us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. These different appearances of the Moon, which we call her phases, are sufficient to demonstrate, that she shines not by any light of her own; for, otherwise, as her form is spherical, we should always behold her, like the Sun, with a full orb. There are other phenomena of the Moon, the discussion of which, in this cursory view, would be too intricate to admit of a popular illustration. We shall, therefore, only observe further, that of all the celestial orbs, this satellite, next to the Sun, has the most beneficial influence on our globe. How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights, but for the constant returns of light, which this our inseparable companion dispenses in such agreeable vicissitude! How highly useful are even her eclipses, in our astronomical, geographical, and chronological computations! How salutary is her attractive influence, which swells the tides, perpetuates the regular returns of ebb and flow, and thus tends, not only to preserve the liquid element itself from putrefaction, but the surrounding continents, in course, from infection and disease!

The Comets.

COMETS are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long transparent tails resembling a pale flame, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some part of their circuit through the heavens they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat, and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been explained by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

The Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous

body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But what must be our astonishment, when informed, that this glorious system is only a small part of the universe, and that, if it were utterly annihilated, it would be missed no more, by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand on the seashore. To form some idea, therefore, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. This arises, probably, from their appearing so extremely small, that the interposition of any very minute substance (of which there are many constantly floating in our atmosphere) deprives us of the sight of them; but as the interposed body instantly changes its place, we again see the star; and this succession being perpetual, occasions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars, (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great a distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between our Sun and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 195,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one; and yet its magnitude appears not to be in the least affected by it. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millicious of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us; for his rays would be so dissipated before they could reach such remote objects, that they could never be transmitted to our eyes, so as to render those objects visible by reflection. The stars, therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many

of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument, can never reach. We have already intimated, that there is an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through infinite space; insomuch, that our solar system, compared with the whole, appears but as an atom, and is almost lost in the immensity of the creation. The Georgian planet, nevertheless, revolves at the distance of above 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, and some of the comets make excursions of many millions of miles beyond this; and yet, at that astonishing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any other fixed star; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attraction of the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of that of the Sun. It cannot be imagined, therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other, without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as these geographic miles are each about 69 miles and a half English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 25,020 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it; 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines; 3. The Horizon; 4. The Ecliptic; 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book, represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of Greenwich. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

Of the Zones.

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

Of the Climates.

A *Climate* is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as, for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 2 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done for any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

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

The Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, by geographical charts or maps, which may be reduced to two kinds; namely,

INTRODUCTION.

general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, bisected by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe, such as Europe, Asia, or Africa; and even kingdoms, as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such which exhibit only a part, as Naples in Italy, Galicia in Spain, or Staffordshire in England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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namely,

Description of a Map.

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

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

On the right and left hand of every map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a map is too full to admit them.

Kingdoms or provinces are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities or great towns* are made like small houses, with a little circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns or villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *cities* in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands or shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

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THE GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A R

Aa, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and joins the Dommel, near Bois le Duc.

Aa, a river of Holland, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

Aa, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and flows into the Embs.

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

Aa, a river of Courland, which rises in Samojitia, and flows into the gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river in Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Unterwalden, and flows into the Waldstätter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aahus, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river *Aa*, 12 miles nw of Coesfeld.

Aain Charain, a village six miles from Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a large convent, with a splendid altar that is said to stand on the spot where John the baptist was born.

Aalen, a town of Suabia, situate on the Kocher, 40 miles nw of Augsburg.

Aar, a river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake, on the mount Grimsel, to the e of St. Goddard; and running through the lakes of Brentz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure, whence it flows to Arburg and Bruck, below which it receives the Reufs and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine, below Zurzach.

Aarberg. See *Arberg*; and for other words beginning with *Aa*, look under single *A*.

A B B

Abach, a town of Bavaria, with a citadel, several Roman antiquities, and some fine springs of mineral water. It is seated on the Danube, seven miles sw of Ratibon.

Abakansk, a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Kolyvan, seated on the Abakan, 340 miles sse of Kolyvan. Lon. 91 9 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Abalak, a town of Siberia, famous for an image of the virgin, visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is 14 miles s of Tobolsk.

Abano, a town of Italy, famous for its warm baths, five miles sw of Padua.

Abaraner, a town of Armenia, situate on the river Alengena, 20 miles n of Nakliwan.

Abaskaia, a town of Siberia, on the river Ichim, 128 miles s by e of Tobolsk. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Abberford, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of pins. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Cook, 16 miles sw of York, and 186 nnw of London.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the river Somme, which separates the town into two parts. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, canvas, coarse linen, and soap. It is 22 miles nw of Amiens, and 60 s of Calais. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbey Boyle. See *Boyle*.

Abbey Holm. See *Holm*.

Abbey Milton. See *Milton*.

Abbotsbury, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. Here was a famous Benedictine abbey, many traces of which remain, and some of the offices are yet entire. A mile w of the town is Strangeways-castle, where there is a large swannery. Abbotsbury is seated near the sea, seven miles wsw of Dorchester, and 127 w by s of London.

A B E

Abbots Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles sw of St. Alban; famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

Abb (St.) Head, a promontory on the E coast of Scotland, 10 miles nww of Berwick. The remains of a church and a castle are still visible on its heights. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Aberade, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, seated on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Abensperg, a town and castle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles sw of Ratibon.

Aberavon, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, at the mouth of the Avon, five miles s of Neath. Here are copper and tin works; and near it, at the foot of a woody mountain, are the ruins of Marmag abbey.

Aberbrothick, or *Arbroath*, a seaport and borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, at the mouth of the Brothick. The harbour is small, but commodious, and defended by a long pier, and a neat battery. The chief exports are coal, lime, thread, barley, and wheat. Here are considerable manufactures of canvas and linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey. It is 48 miles nne of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 31 N.

Aberconway, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It is surrounded by a wall with towers; and on a rocky promontory are the massy remains of a castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It stands near the mouth of the Conway, 18 miles ene of Carnarvon, and 236 wnw of London.

Abercorn, a town of Scotland, in W Lothian. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began at this place, and extended to Kirkpatrick, on the frith of Clyde. It stands near the frith of Forth, four miles ne of Linlithgow.

Abercorn, a town of the state of Georgia, on the river Savanna, 20 miles nw of Savanna.

Aberdeen, New, a city of Scotland, capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, at the mouth of the Dee. The college, called Marischal college, is an ancient edifice, and a very respectable seminary. Beside two papist churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, and several meeting-houses. The other public buildings are, a townhouse, Gordon's hospital, a lunatic hospital, and an infirmary. The

A B E

harbour is defended by a strong stone pier, and two batteries. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to the Baltic, the Levant, and the W Indies. The manufactures are stockings, thread, cottons, &c. and great quantities of salmon and pork are pickled here. The city is governed by a lord provost, and the number of the inhabitants in 1801 was 17,597. It is 120 miles nne of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 57 6 N.

Aberdeen, Old, or *Aberdon*, a borough of Scotland, one mile n of New Aberdeen, on the s bank of the mouth of the Don. It was anciently a bishop's see, and the remains of the cathedral now form the parish church. The King's College is a large stately fabric, and the townhouse is a neat modern structure. In 1801, the number of its inhabitants was 9911.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, 90 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, s by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth, and w by those of Inverness and Banff. It contains 458,000 acres, and is divided into 85 parishes, which in 1801 included 123,081 inhabitants. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan, and the Wangle, consisting of vast woodland mountains, is called Mar Forest, in which the river Dee takes its rise. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields. It has quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone; and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with manufactures of checks and iron utensils, seated on the Forth, 10 miles nw of Edinburgh.

Aberdour, a fishing town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with the remains of an ancient castle, seated on the German ocean, eight miles w of Fraserburg.

Aberfraw, a village of Wales, in Anglesey, at the mouth of the Aber, six miles nw of Newburg. It was formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having then a palace here. It has a trade in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood; and the mountains near it abound in coal, iron, and limestone. Several iron-works have been lately erected.

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are the ruins of a castle, a large Gothic

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church which formerly belonged to a priory, and a free-school founded by Henry VIII. It has a trade in flannels, and in the adjacent mountains are some great iron-works. It is seated on the Gavenny, at its confluence with the Usk, 16 miles w of Monmouth, and 146 w by n of London. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 51 50 N.

Abergeley, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented for hathing, and stands on the seacoast, 12 miles NW of Denbigh and 229 of London.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and the see of a bishop. The church is supposed to have been the cathedral, and near it is an antique tower 74 feet high and 48 in circumference. It has a manufacture of linen, and is seated on the Tay, a little above the influx of the Erne, six miles SE of Perth.

Aberystwith, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Monday. In the bathing season it is a fashionable watering place. Here are the remains of a castle, on a craggy eminence, once the residence of the great Cadwallader; and, in the neighbourhood, the silver and lead mines whence the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. It is seated near the mouth of the Ystwith, in Cardigan bay, 34 miles NE of Cardigan, and 208 WNW of London. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Aber, a country of Africa, extending from the 16th to the 22d degree of N lat. along the coast of the Red sea, which bounds it on the E, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. It is sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Suaquam is the capital.

Abiagrasso, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a canal, 12 miles SW of Milan.

Abingdon, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The summer assizes are held here. It has a handsome townhall, two churches, and a spacious corn-market. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It is seated on the Thames, seven miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 122 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Abingdon, a town of Maryland, in Harford county. Here is Cokesbury college, instituted by the methodists in 1785. It is situate at the head of the tide waters on Bush river, 20 miles NE of Baltimore.

Abingdon, a town of Virginia, ca-

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pital of Washington county, 260 miles WNW of Richmond. Lon. 81 55 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Abkhas, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkalé and the other at Soghumkalé. The Abkhas speak an original language, which appears to have a remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity. Their chief town is Anacopia.

Ablay, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians. Lon. from 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

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

Abo, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Finland Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It contains several brick houses, but the generality are of wood painted red. The inhabitants, estimated at 12,000, export linen, tobacco, flax, and iron, but the principal trade is in timber. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christiana; and a royal botanic garden, established by the late king. It is situate on the Aura, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 170 miles ENE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 60 27 N.

Aboukir, an island and bay on the coast of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, rendered famous by the total defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by admiral Nelson, on the 1st of August, 1798. The Italians call the island Bicchieri, and the French Beguire. It is 20 miles ENE of Alexandria. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Abougit, a town of Upper Egypt, where the best opium is made; seated near the Nile, 170 miles S of Cairo.

Abrantes, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo. It has four churches, beside convents, and is 80 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 39 13 N.

Abrug Banya, or *Atrobania*, a town of Transylvania, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 20 miles WNW of Weissenburg.

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Abruzzo, a province of Naples, bounded on the *e* by the gulf of Venice, *n* and *w* by Anconia, Umbria, and Campagna di Roma, and *s* by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, one called Ulteriore, which has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citeriore, of which Civita di Chieti is the capital. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

Abs, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It was formerly the capital of Vivarez, and the see of a bishop; but now little, beside ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur. It is eight miles *nw* of Viviers.

Abydos, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 37 36 *e*, lat. 40 16 *n*.

Aboyo, or **Abuyo**, one of the Phillippine islands, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 *e*, lat. 10 0 *n*.

Abyssinia, a kingdom of Africa, 800 miles long and 600 broad; bounded on the *n* by Nubia, *e* by the Red sea and Dancalia, *w* by Gorham, and *s* by Gingia and Alaba. It is one of the most mountainous and precipitous countries in the world; but in a few vales the soil is black and fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and flocks are numerous in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsaltsal, a large fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that, in some particular districts, great emigrations take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent the stock

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of cattle from being destroyed. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The natives are of a dark olive complexion; and the dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, the head being covered with a kind of turban. The houses are of a conic form, meanly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. Some travellers say that at an Abyssinian banquet the flesh is cut from the live oxen; but others only affirm that the natives are fond of raw flesh, a taste not unknown to other nations. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country. Gondar is the metropolis.

Acadia. See *Nova Scotia*.

Acambou, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea. The king is absolute, and one of the most powerful on that coast: his subjects are brave and warlike, but rapacious and cruel.

Acanny, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0 30 *e*, lat. 8 30 *n*.

Acapulco, a city of Mexico, seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean. The harbour is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manila; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with the most valuable commodities of the *E* Indies. Here is an hospital, maintained by the merchants, and deductions from the pay of the soldiers. Lon. 101 10 *w*, lat. 17 22 *n*.

Acarai, a town of Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 *w*, lat. 26 0 *s*.

Acasabastlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, situate on a river of the same name, 25 miles from its mouth in the gulf of Dulce, and 70 *ENE* of Guatemala. Lon. 91 20 *w*, lat. 14 58 *n*.

Acbarabad. See *Agra*.

Acerenza, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Branduno, at the foot of the Apennines, 97 miles *e* by *s* of Naples. Lon. 16 5 *e*, lat. 40 44 *n*.

Aceruo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles *NE* of Salerno.

Acerro, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 12 miles *NE* of Naples.

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Ach, a town of Suabia, in the land-gravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

Acham, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Bootan, E by China, S by Birmah, and W by Hindoostan. It is very little known to the Europeans.

Acheen, a kingdom in the NW part of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achense are taller, stouter, and darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

Acheen, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated near the mouth of a river, on the NW point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trowsers worn by the Malays and Achense, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Achense are bold and expert navigators. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor: yet the Achense are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Achleiten, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 12 miles ESE of Ens.

Achmetsetel, a town of the Crimea. See *Symphoropol*.

Achmim, a town of Egypt, the residence of an emir, or prince of the country. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and stands on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 240 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 56 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, in the

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county of Sligo, and a bishop's see united to Killala. It is seated on the Shannon, 16 miles WSW of Sligo.

Achtstetten, a town of Suabia, six miles NW of Augsberg.

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

Acken, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situate on the Elbe, five miles NW of Dessau.

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

Acqs, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 20 miles SSE of Foix.

Acqua, a town of Tuscany, noted for its warm baths, 15 miles E of Leghorn.

Acquapendente, a town of Italy, in the territory of Orvieto, seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia, 10 miles W of Orvieto.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters, 12 miles S of Modena.

Acquaviva, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 18 miles S of Bari.

Acra, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where some European states have forts, and each fort its village. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 5 25 N.

Acre, or *St. John d'Acre*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see. It is called Ptolemais by the Greeks, and stands on a plain at the N point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of nine miles to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and nothing is now to be seen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments erected by the Christians, and some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The new city is distant one mile from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. The chief articles of commerce are corn and cotton. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following 5000 persons, near one third of the inhabitants, died by the plague. In 1799, aided by the British under sir W. S. Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French under Bonaparte, who re-

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treated after failing in a twelfth assault, made over the putrid bodies of his soldiers. It is 24 miles s of Tyre, and 47 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35° 20' E, lat. 32° 12' N.

Acron, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience; and under it is the village. Lon. 0° 28' E, lat. 5° 10' N.

Acroteri, a town of the island of Santorini, two miles wsw of Scauro.

Acton-Burnel, a village in Shropshire, eight miles s of Shrewsbury. Here are considerable remains of a castle, in which a parliament was held in the reign of Edward 1.

Adana, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caracenia, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruits; and is seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles from the Mediterranean, and 150 se of Cogni. Lon. 36° 6' E, lat. 37° 0' N.

Adayes. See *Mexicano*.

Adda, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, runs through the Valteline and the lake of Como, by Lecco, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Adel, a kingdom of Africa, about 600 miles in length, on the s coast of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahometans. The capital is Aucagurel.

Adelfors, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its gold mines, 70 miles nw of Calmar.

Aden, once a rich but now abandoned seaport of Arabia Felix, 120 miles ese of Mocha. Lon. 45° 30' E, lat. 12° 36' N.

Aderbeizan, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Armenia, w by Ghilan, s by Irac Agemi, and w by Curdistan. Tauris is the capital.

Adige, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, enters Tyrol, and flows by Trent and Verona into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles to the n of the Po.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the nw of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767: some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146° 44' E, lat. 2° 18' S.

Adon, a town of Hungary, seated in a fruitful country, near the Danube, 12 miles s of Buda.

Adoni, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda, 175 miles sw of Hyderabad. Lon. 77° 0' E, lat. 15° 37' N.

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Adorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 15 miles nnw of Eggra.

Adour, a river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

Adra, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 miles e of Granada. Lon. 3° 7' w, lat. 36° 45' N.

Adramiti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the e coast of a gulf of its name, 70 miles n by w of Smyrna. Lon. 26° 50' E, lat. 39° 26' N.

Adria, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Tartaro, 25 miles ssw of Venice.

Adriano, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castle. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight miles in circumference, situate in a plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams. Several of the mosques are very splendid, and many of the houses neat, but the streets are narrow and devious. The seraglio is separated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extensive view of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city by the river is considerable. It is 135 miles nw of Constantinople. Lon. 26° 27' E, lat. 41° 55' N.

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

Adventure Bay, a bay at the se end of Van Diemen's land, so called from the ship in which captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147° 30' w, lat. 43° 23' S.

Egades, or *Egates*, three small islands on the w side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretima.

Aershot, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles e of Mechlin.

Afghanistan, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race of men, and being generally addicted to a state of predatory

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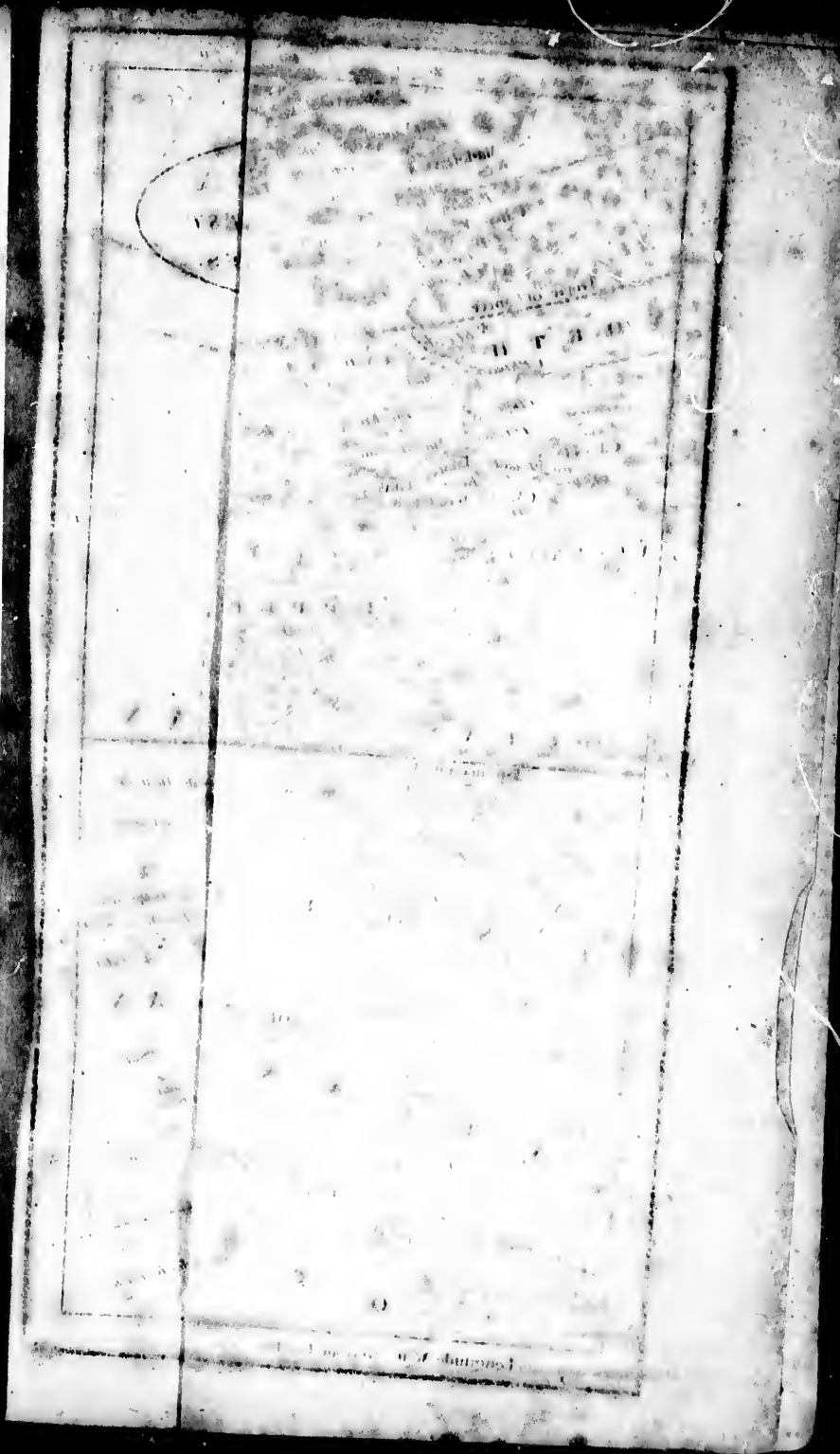
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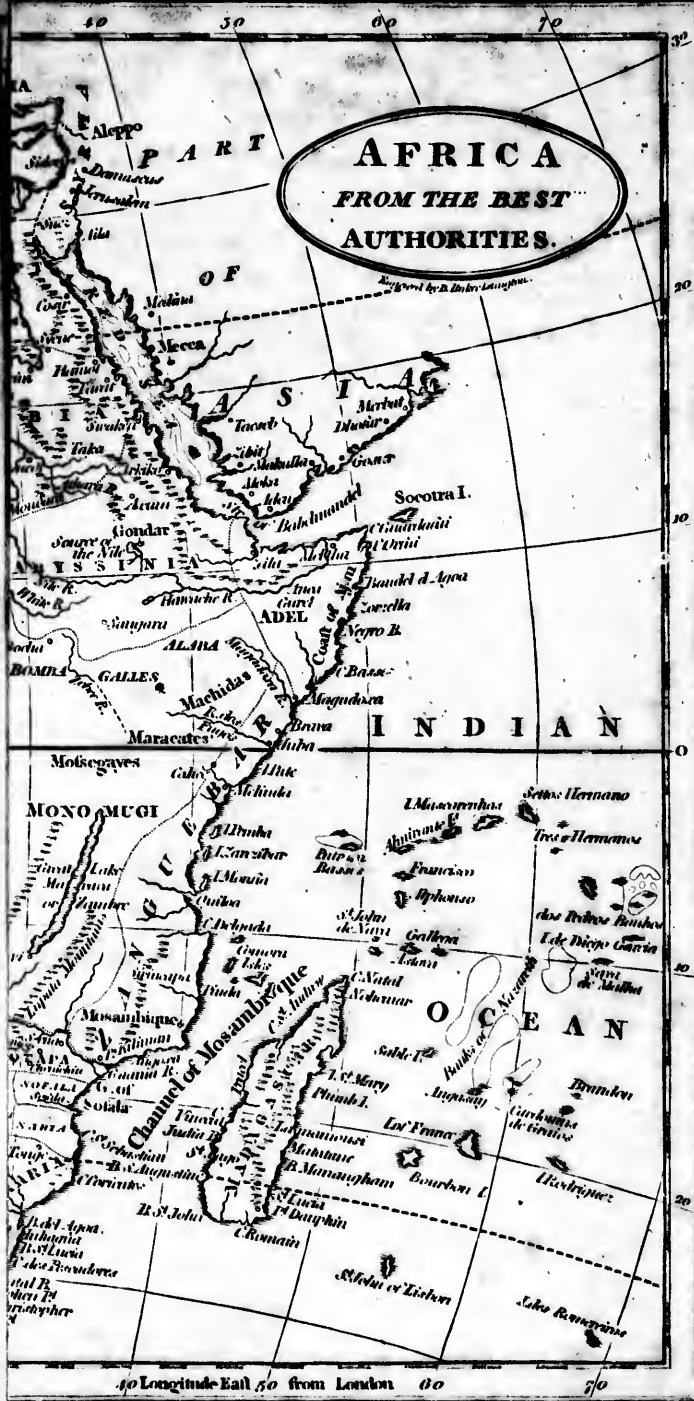
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warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence: they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahometans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trousers; a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg; and a high turned up cap, of broad cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities of Afghanistan are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan Huseyn 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 Thamas, he laid siege to and took Candahar; but afterward 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 Afghan troops, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean sea, w by the Atlantic ocean, s by the Southern ocean, and E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 125 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, there are cro-

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codiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent called Zahara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, Niger, Zaire, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, who possess the greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many pagan and jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cassina, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots.

Africa, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 11° 10 E, lat. 35° 36 N.

Afrigue, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, six miles E by N of Vabres.

Agudes, a town of Cassina, the capital of a province. It sends annually a caravan of 1000 camels to certain salt lakes in the desert, at a place called Dombou; which salt is distributed among the other provinces of the empire. It is 280 miles NW of Cassina. Lon. 25° 30 E, lat. 24° 20 N.

Agallega, or *Gallega*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Lon. 54° 8 E, lat. 10° 12 N.

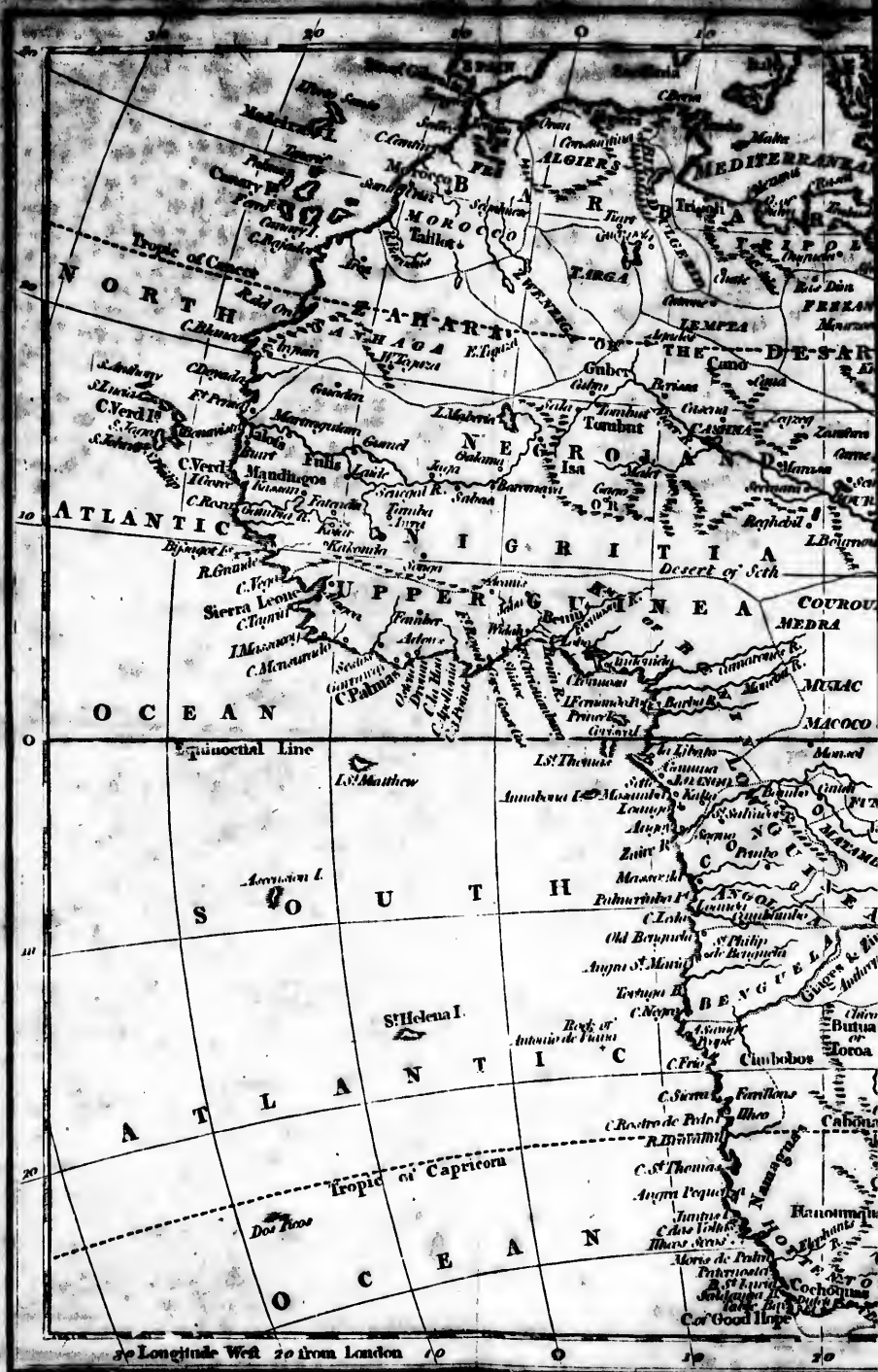
Agamenticus, a mountain of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, about eight miles from York harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seaport for the entry of Piscataqua river. Lon. 70° 39 W, lat. 43° 16 N.

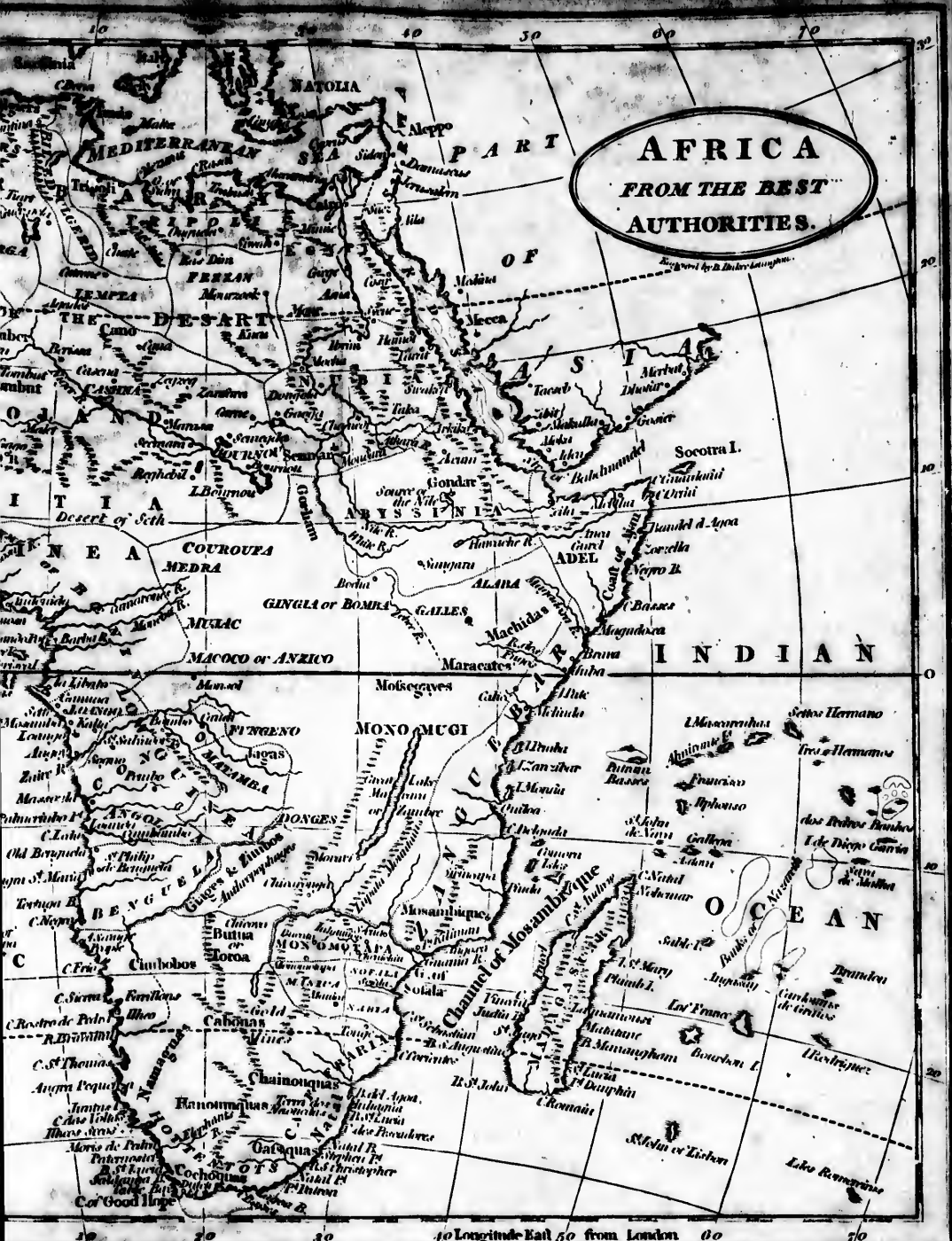
Agatha, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 20 miles NE of Naples.

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

Agaton, a town on the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7° 6 E, lat. 7° 20 N.

Agde, a town of France, in the de-





AFRICA
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES.

10 Longitude East 50 from London 00 70

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partment of Herault, on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the gulf of Lyon, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Agén, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of camblets, serges, and canvas. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 miles SSE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Agénabar, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles NE of Hermanstadt.

Agga, or *Aggona*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerhuys, a fortress of Norway, in a government of the same name, which is full of mountains. See *Christiania*.

Aghadac, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united to Limerick and Ardfer. It is situated near the lake of Killarney, 15 miles SSE of Ardfer.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, 11 miles ENE of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of king William, over that of James II.

Aghrin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow.

Agimere, a province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the NW by Moul-tan, 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 a sandy desert, and little known.

Agimere, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 150 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Agincourt, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seven miles N of Hesdin. Near this place Henry V. of England obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

Aglià, a town of Piedmont, seven miles S of Ivrea.

Agmat, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the W side of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S of Morocco.

A G U

Agmondesham. See *Amersham*.

Agnano, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puz-zoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains. On its margin is the famous Grotta del Cane, where many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life.

Agon, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 61 20 N.

Agosta, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 18 miles in circumference, and 10 SW of the island of Curzola. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Agosta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour, on the E coast, 18 miles N of Syracuse. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Agra, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here. His palace was prodigiously large; the palaces of the omrars and others were numerous; and there were above 60 caravanseras, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 26 N.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the county of Zagrab, and a bishop's see; seated on the Save, 27 miles NE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a mountain, near a small river, 18 miles E of Balaguer.

Agreda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, eight miles SW of Tarazona.

Agria, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated on the Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Agrikan, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 miles in compass, and has several volcanic mountains. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the E side of the gulf of Salerno, 24 miles SSE of Salerno.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles W of Estella.

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Amersham.

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Ahus, a strong town of Sweden, in
Gothland, with a good harbour, 15
miles SE of Christianstad. Lon. 14 15
E, lat. 56 15 N.

Ajaccio, a seaport of Corsica, capital
of the department of Liamone, and a
bishop's see. It stands on the w side
of the island, on a point of land that
juts into the gulf, 160 miles SE of
Toulon. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Ajan, or **Ajen,** a country on the E
coast of Africa, extending from Maga-
doso to Cape Guardafui 1500 leagues.
It is divided into several states or king-
doms: the principal of which are Adel
and Magadoso. The eastern coast of
Ajan is sandy and barren, but to the
north it is more fertile. The kings of
Ajan are frequently at war with the
emperor of Abyssinia, and sell the pri-
soners which they take. Ivory, gold,
and horses of an excellent breed, are
the articles of trade.

Ajazzo, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey,
in Syria, seated on the Mediterranean,
on the site of the ancient Iffus, where
Alexander fought his second battle
with Darius. It is 30 miles s of Antioch,
and w of Aleppo. Lon. 36 10 E,
lat. 36 0 N.

Aich, a town of Bavaria, with a castle,
seated on the Par, 18 miles s of Neu-
burg.

Aichstadt, a town of Franconia, capi-
tal of a principality (late bishopric) of
the same name, now subject to the
duke of Bavaria. In the church is a
piece of curious workmanship, called
the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which
is of massy gold, enriched with dia-
monds, pearls, rubies, and other pre-
cious stones. It is seated on the Al-
tmuhl, 40 miles s by E of Nuremberg.
Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Aidar, the principal seaport of Nu-
bia, seated on a mountain, on the coast
of the Red sea. It has a trade in ebony
and aromatic plants. Lon. 53 57 E,
lat. 22 20 N.

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

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the
canton of Bern. All the houses, even
the meagrest, are built of white marble,
found in the neighbourhood. It is seat-
ed near the Rhone, six miles from its
entrance into the lake of Geneva.

Aigle, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Orne, 47 miles SW of Rouen.

Signan, St. a town of France, in the
department of Loire and Cher, on the
river Cher, 24 miles s by E of Blois.

Aiguemorte, a town of France, in

A I R

the department of Gard, situate among
the morasses, near the sea, and had a
harbour, which is now choked up.
It is 12 miles SSE of Montpellier.

Aigueperse, a town of France, in the
department of Puy-de-Dome, 18 miles
N of Clermont.

Aiguibello, a town of France, in the
department of Drome, six miles SE of
Montelimart.

Aiguibello, a town of Savoy, on the
river Arc, 15 miles E of Chamberry.

Aiguillas, Cape, the most southerly
point of Africa, 13 leagues SSE of the
Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 20 8 E, lat.
34 55 S.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petrea, on
the Red sea, at its NE extremity, 108
miles ESE of Suez. Lon. 33 10 E, lat.
29 10 N.

Alilly, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Somme, nine miles SSE of
Amiens.

Ailsa, an insulated rock, s of the
isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is
two miles in circumference. It consists
of a stupendous assemblage of precipi-
tous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series,
900 feet high, accessible only on the
NE. It affords refuge to an immense
number of sea-fowl, and is well stocked
with rabbits. The ruins of a chapel,
and of a castle, are still seen; and near
the latter is a spring of fresh water.

Aime or Ayma, a town of Savoy,
on the river Isere, 18 miles ENE of
Moutiers.

Ain, a department of France, includ-
ing the late province of Bresse. It takes
its name from a river, which rises in
Mount Jura, near Nozeroy, and enters
the Rhone, above Lyon. Bourg is the
capital.

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

Ainsa, a town of Spain, in Arragon,
on the river Ara, 30 miles N of Bal-
bastro.

Airano, a town of Italy, in the Mi-
lanese, 30 miles SE of Como.

Airdrie, a town of Scotland, in La-
narkshire, with an iron foundry, and
a considerable trade in the distillation
of malt spirits. It is situate on a rising
ground, between two rivulets, 10 miles
E of Glasgow.

Aire, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Landes, seated on the side
of a mountain, on the river Adour, 65
miles s of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 10 E,
lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Pas de Calais. It com-

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municates with St. Omer by a canal, and is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles s of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 30 42 N.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and enters the Ouse, below Howden.

Aisne, a department of France, including the late territories of Soissonnois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise, above Compiègne. Laon is the capital.

Aix, a city of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, 75 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Aix, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 12 miles N by E of Chamberry.

Aix, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is 12 miles NW of Rochfort. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France, capital of the department of Roer, and a bishop's see; lately an imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence: he is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year, and near it are mines of iron, calamine, sulphur, and coal. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Aizenay, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 29 miles s of Nantes.

Akerman. See *Bielgorod*.

Akissat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a fine plain above 17 miles over, which produces corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Aladulia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Amasia and the Mediter-

A L B

anean, toward Mount Taurus. It is rough, stony, and mountainous. The chief town is Adana.

Alais, a town of France, in the department of Gard, lately an episcopal see. It has a citadel, and is seated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Gevennes, 22 miles NW of Nîmes. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Alaman, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, nine miles NE of Nion.

Åland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and Castellholm in the chief place, 95 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 28 E, lat. 60 10 N.

Alarcon, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Xucar, 50 miles s of Cuença.

Alatamaha, a river of the United States, called also St. George river. It rises in the Allegany mountains, and taking a SE direction through Georgia, enters the Atlantic 60 miles SW of the river Savanna.

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 40 miles SE of Rome.

Alatyr, a town of Russia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kasan.

Alauta, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia from Transylvania; flows through Wallachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

Alba, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, and an ancient bishopric. It contains three parochial and three other churches, beside the cathedral, and seven convents. It is seated on the Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin.

Alban, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 miles ESE of Alby.

Alban, *St.* a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient city of Verulam, many vestiges of which are yet to be seen. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and it is governed by a mayor. It owes its name to Alban, the first martyr in Britain, who was buried on a hill near the town, where a noble monastery was afterward erected to his memory by king Offa, of which no part now remains, except the gate and the church: in the latter is the monument of Offa, and of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in 1703, the body preserved almost entire by a pickle. In the church

A L B

of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban. Here are two silk mills and a cotton manufacture. St. Alban is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. It is seated on the Coln, 21 miles N by W of London.

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

Albania, a province of European Turkey, 240 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Dalmatia and Bosnia, E by Macedonia and Jannæ, S by Livadia, and W by the gulf of Venice. It produces excellent wine. It was formerly an independent kingdom. Durazzo is the capital.

Albano, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma. The environs produce the best wine in all this country. It is 15 miles SSE of Rome.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated in a fertile country, on the river Basiento, 15 miles E by S of Potenza.

Albanopolis, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Albania, but now a poor place, seated on the Drino, 43 miles E of Alessio.

Albany, a river of Upper Canada, which flows E through several small lakes into James bay. At its mouth is a fort of the same name, belonging to the English. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Albany, a city of New York, capital of a county of the same name. In 1799 it contained 6021 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes; and has manufactures of tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. Albany is seated on the W side of Hudson river, 150 miles N of New York. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Albarazin, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 40 30 N.

Albazete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with manufactures in iron and steel; seated in a fertile country, 10 miles NW of Chinchilla.

Albazin, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a fortress, on the N side of the Saghalien. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Albrek, a town and castle of Suabia, on the river Alb, five miles N by E of Ulm.

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Albemarle, or *Aumale*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of serges and other stuffs, 20 miles SW of Dieppe, and 32 NNW of Rouen.

Albemarle Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic, in N Carolina, 60 miles long, and from 8 to 12 broad. It is 30 miles N of Pamlico Sound, and the tract of country between them is called Dismal Swamp.

Albenga, a strong seaport on the coast of Genoa, surrounded by olive trees, 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Albien. See *Brillat*.

Albien, *New*, a country on the W coast of N America, to the N of California, extending from lat. 33 to 45 N. It received its name from sir Francis Drake in 1578, whose harbour is in lon. 121 50 W, lat. 38 13 N. The land is mountainous, and abounds with trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, though not turned to any profitable advantage. The climate is subject to much drought, especially in autumn; but this is in some measure compensated by dews, which frequently fall very heavily: the rainy season is from December to March. The Spaniards have divided the country into four jurisdictions, named, from their chief towns, St. Diego, St. Barbara, Monterey, and St. Francisco. The capital is Monterey.

Albana, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the gulf of Carnero, 16 miles E by S of Rovigno.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 30 miles NNW of Badajoz.

Alburg, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of its name. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and manufactures of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Alby, a city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The environs produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, corian-

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der, and wood. It is seated on the Tarn, 23 miles N by W of Castres, and 42 NE of Toulouse. Lon. 28 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Alcalá de Guadaira, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadaira, 12 miles NE of Seville.

Alcala de Henarez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, and a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated on the Henarez, 15 miles ENE of Madrid.

Alcala de los Gazules, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, situate in a mountain in a fertile plain, 14 miles E by N of Medina Sidonia.

Alcala Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a mountain, 18 miles SW of Jaen.

Alcama, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifacio, 25 miles SW of Palermo.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a celebrated stone bridge over the Taio, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. Lon. 6, 12 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Guadalquivir. Here is a bridge built by the Romans, to pass the marshes formed by the river. It is 14 miles S of Seville.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of la Mancha, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 80 miles E by S of Calatrava. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Alcazar de Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here. It is seated on the Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 18 N.

Alcazar Quiber, a town of the kingdom of Fez, near which Sebastian king of Portugal lost his life in a battle with the Moors, in 1578. It is seated on the Lucos, 36 miles S of Tangier.

Alcazar Seguer, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the strait of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned. It is 14 miles E of Tangier.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. Many Roman coins, bricks, &c. have been found near it, and the Icknield

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street passes through the town. It has a manufacture of needles, and is situate at the confluence of the Aine with the Arrow, 14 miles WSW of Warwick, and 103 NW of London.

Alcmaer, or *Alkmaar*, a strong city of Holland, capital of the department of Texel. The environs produce excellent butter and cheese, and fine tulips. This city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573, after they had taken Harlem; but the Spaniards, after an investment of three months, were obliged to raise the siege with disgrace. Alcmaer opened its gates to the British troops in 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; but a treaty was soon afterward concluded here for their evacuating the country. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes in Holland, 18 miles N by E of Harlem. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Alconchol, a fort of Spain, on the frontiers of Estremadura, seated on the Alcaraque, which runs into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 12 N.

Alcoutim, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a strong castle, seated on an island in the Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Alcudia, a town of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, situate on the NE coast, between two large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Aldborough, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; pleasantly seated on the Alde, between a high hill and the sea; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Aldborough, a borough in W Yorkshire, which has now no market. Here are many remains of Roman works. It is seated on the Ouse, 15 miles NE of York, and 208 N by W of London.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, 10 miles SE of Lisbon.

Alденбург, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 20 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Alderbury, a village in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Avon, three miles from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 100 houses were destroyed.

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Alderholm, an island of Sweden, form-
ed by the three arms of the river Gelfe,
in the gulf of Bothnia. A considera-
ble trade is carried on here in planks
and deals. It is 80 miles N of Stock-
holm.

Alderney, an island in the English
channel, eight miles in circumference,
separated from France by a strait
called the Race of Alderney, which
is a dangerous passage, on account of
the rocks under water. It is fertile in
corn and pasture; and has a town of
the same name. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Aldstonc. See *Alston-moor*.

Alegre, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Upper Loire, 15 miles SE
of Brionde.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal, be-
tween the river Tajo and the province
of Algarve. Its oranges are of an ex-
cellent quality, and it produces much
rice. Evora is the capital.

Alençon, a city of France, capital of
the department of Orne. The manu-
facture of lace is considerable. Near it
are stone quarries, in which are found a
fort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is
seated on the Sarthe, 30 miles N by W of
Mans, and 87 WSW of Paris. Lon. 0 1
E, lat. 48 26 N.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, and
next to Constantinople and Cairo, the
most considerable city in the Turkish
empire. It stands on eight hills, in the
middle of a fruitful plain; is of an oval
figure, seven miles in compass; and is
supposed to contain 250,000 inhabitants.
The castle is on the highest hill, in the
centre of the city; and the houses are
better than in other places in Turkey.
As usual in the East, they consist of a
large court, with a dead wall to the
street, an arcade running round it,
paved with marble, and a marble foun-
tain in the middle. The streets are nar-
row, but well paved with large square
stones, and kept very clean. Here are
many stately mosques and caravanse-
ras, fountains and reservoirs of water,
and vineyards and gardens. The water
in the wells is brackish; but good
water is brought from some springs
about five miles off, by an aqueduct,
said to have been built by empress

Helena. The Christians have their
houses and churches in the suburbs, and
carry on a considerable trade in silks,
camblets, and leather. Large caravans
frequently arrive from Bagdad and
Bassorah, charged with the products of
Persia and India. Several European
nations have factories here, and the
merchants live in greater splendour and

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safety than in any other city in the
Turkish empire. Coaches are not used
here, but persons of quality ride on
horseback, with a number of servants
before them, according to their rank.
Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo is a large
plain, bounded by low rocky hills, call-
ed the Valley of Salt; this is over-
flowed in winter, and in April, the
water being soon evaporated by the
sun, leaves a cake of salt, in some places
half an inch thick, which is sufficient to
supply all this part of the country.
Aleppo is seated on a rivulet, 70 miles SE
of Alexandretta, and 150 N of Damascus.
Lon. 37 16 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Alessano, a town of Naples, in Terra
d'Otranto, 15 miles SW of Otranto.

Alessio, a town of European Tur-
key, in Dalmatia, and a bishop's see;
seated on the Drino, 50 miles E by S of
Scutari. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Alot, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aude, lately an episcopal
see. It is noted for its baths, and stands
near the Pyrenees, on the river Aude,
15 miles S by W of Carcassone.

Aleutian Islands. See *Archipelago*,
Northern.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town
of Syria, on the Mediterranean sea, and
the port of Aleppo. It is now a poor
place, the tombs being more numerous
than the houses. The road is subject
to many inconveniences; but the ex-
treme unwholesomeness of the air is the
worst. While the heats are excessive,
the principal inhabitants retire to the
neighbouring villages, among the moun-
tains, where there is excellent water,
and delicious fruits. It is 60 miles NW
of Aleppo. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Alexandria, or *Alesandria*, a town in
that part of the Milanese adjoining
Montferrat, which has been lately uni-
ted to France, and is now the capital of
the department of Marengo. Here is a
strong castle; but the place has been
often taken in the various wars in Italy.
The inhabitants, computed at 12000,
have a considerable trade, particularly
in cotton and silk. It is seated on the
Tanaro, 40 miles E of Turin, and 50
SSW of Milan. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 44
53 N.

Alexandria, or *Scandaria*, a town of
Egypt, now much decayed, though there
are still some remains of its ancient
splendour, particularly an obelisk full
of hieroglyphics, called Cleopatra's
Needle; and Pompey's pillar, which is
one entire piece of granite 70 feet high
and 25 in circumference. The ancient
Pharos, so famous in antiquity that it

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was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle called Pharillon, and still used to direct vessels into the harbour. From the harbour is a canal to the w branch of the Nile, at Rhamanie. This city was first built by Alexander the great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins: part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 100 paces distant; and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there, before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. It is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and taken from them by the English in 1801. It surrendered to the English in 1807, but was soon after evacuated. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 125 miles NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 31 11 N.

Alexandria, a town of Virginia, on the right bank of the Potomac. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, is Mount Vernon, formerly the seat of the celebrated general Washington. Alexandria is five miles sw of the city of Washington.

Alexandria, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Scioto, 60 miles s of Chillicothe.

Alfacs, an island of Spain, at the mouth of the Ebro, on the coast of Catalonia. It has a town of the same name, 20 miles SE Tortosa.

Alfaro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the s side of the Ebro, nine miles NW of Tudela.

Alfayates, a town of Portugal, in Beira, defended by a wall and castle. It is situate on an eminence, on the confines of Spain, 150 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 5 48 W, lat. 40 9 N.

Alfeizerao, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seafide, 75 miles NNE of Lisbon. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leine, 15 miles ssw of Hildesheim.

Alfiden, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 40 miles ssw of Civita di Chieti.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea, 25 N of Boston, and 140 of London.

Alfreton, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday. Here are manu-

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factures of stockings and brown earthenware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 142 NNW of London.

Algaghiola, a small fortified seaport, on the NW coast of Corsica, at the mouth of the Argno, 28 miles W by S of Bastia.

Algarva, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W and S by the sea, E by the river Guadiana, and N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine. Tavira is the capital.

Algeri, or *Alghieri*, a seaport on the W coast of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, six miles S of Sassari.

Algezira, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the strait of Gibraltar, but in a mean condition. The harbour is decayed, but affords shelter to numerous gun boats and small privateers. It is seven miles W of Gibraltar.

Algiers, a country of Barbary, comprehending the ancient Numidia and part of Mauritania. It is 600 miles from E to W, and 175 in breadth; bounded on the E by Tunis, N by the Mediterranean, S by Mount Atlas, and W by Morocco. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places; and several of the chains of mountains contain lead and copper. In the interior of the country commence the dreary deserts. The principal rivers are the Shellif, Mazfran, Malva, and Zaine. The land toward the N is fertile in corn, and the valleys are full of fruit. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are very large, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The country is divided into the territory of the city of Algiers, and the provinces of Mascara, Titeri, and Constantia. 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, called 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 the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take

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of London.
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w by s of Basilia.
of Portugal,
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and N by Alen-
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at sea sometimes equal the taxes they
lay upon the natives. The dey has se-
veral thousand Moors in his service,
both horse and foot; and the beys or
viceroys of the provinces have each an
army under his command. Their re-
ligion is Mahometanism, and their lan-
guage a dialect of the Arabic. They
have likewise a jargon, composed of
Italian, French, and Spanish, called
Lingua Franca, which is understood by
the common people and merchants.
The complexion of the natives is tawny,
and they are strong and well made.

Algiers, a strong city, capital of the
whole country of Algiers. It is built on
the side of a mountain, in the form of
an amphitheatre next the harbour; and
the houses appearing one above another,
of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine
appearance from the sea. The tops of
the houses are flat, covered with earth,
and form a sort of gardens. The streets
are narrow, and serve to keep off the
extreme heat of the sun. There are five
gates, but no public places or squares of
considerable extent. The larger mosques
are seven, but there is nothing remark-
able in their architecture; and the dey's
palace is far from being spacious and ex-
tensive. The harbour is small, shallow,
and insecure, and its entrance is incom-
moded with numerous rocks. The mole
of the harbour is 500 paces in
length, extending from the continent to
a small island, where there is a castle
and a large battery of guns. The num-
ber of inhabitants is said to be 80,000,
in which are included several thousand
Jewish families. Their chief subsistence
is derived from their piracies, for they
make prizes of all Christian ships that
are not at peace with them. The coun-
try about Algiers is adorned with gar-
dens and fine villas, watered by foun-
tains and rivulets; and thither the in-
habitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers
has for ages braved the resentment of
the most powerful states in Christendom.
The emperor, Charles V, lost a fine
fleet and army, in an expedition against
it in 1541. The English burnt their
vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670.
It was bombarded by the French in
1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a
descent near the city with a formidable
army, but were defeated with great
slaughter. In 1784, they sent a power-
ful fleet to attack the forts that defend
the harbour; but they were repelled by
the Algerines, although they made eight
successive attacks with great bravery. In
1767, the Algerines took the lead of
the other states of Barbary, in refusing

to pay any longer their usual tribute to
the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite
Minorca, 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon.
3 48 E, lat. 36 49 N.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in Gra-
nada, near which are hot baths, ac-
counted the best in Spain. It is seated
on the Motril, surrounded by moun-
tains, 25 miles SW of Granada.

Alhambra, a town of Spain, in Ar-
ragon, near a river of its name, seven
miles N of Ternel.

Alicant, a seaport of Spain, in Va-
lencia, famous for excellent wine and
fruits. It has a great trade, and the
English, Dutch, French, and Italians,
have consuls here. The castle, on a high
rock, was reckoned impregnable; but
it was taken by the English in 1706. It
was likewise taken by the French and
Spaniards, after a siege of almost two
years; and then part of the rock was
blown up. It is seated on the Mediter-
ranean, on a bay of the same name, 85
miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 5 W, lat.
38 16 N.

Alicata, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di
Mazara, with a fortress on a small cape,
at the mouth of the Salfo, 22 miles SE
of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Alicuda, the most western of the Li-
pari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10
miles W of Felicuda.

Alisi, a town of Naples, in Terra di
Lavoro, at the foot of the Apennines,
25 miles NW of Benevento.

Arkansas, 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.

Alkmaar. See *Alenmaer*.

Allahabad, a province of Hindoostan
Proper, 160 miles long and 120 broad;
bounded on the N by Oude, & by Bahar,
S by Orissa and Berar, and W by Malwa
and Agra. The Nerbudda, which rises
on the SE borders of the province, flows
from E to W near its S side; and the
Ganges crosses it from W to E near its
N side.

Allahabad, a city of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of the province of the same name,
with a magnificent citadel. It was found-
ed by emperor Acbar, who intended it
as a place of arms; but its fortifications
will hardly resist the battering of a field
piece. It is seated at the confluence of
the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 miles
WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat.
25 45 N.

Allchurch, a village in Worcester-shire,
formerly a borough, five miles E by N
of Bromsgrove. The Roman Icknield
street and the Worcester canal pass

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it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments.

Allegany, or *Apalachian Mountains*, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Carolina, is the Blue ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Allegany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge, called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36, is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold; and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are sometimes called the *Apalachian*, from a river, whose original source proceeds from this ridge, called the *Apalachicola*. They are not confusedly scattered and broken, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico.

Allegany, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains in lat. 42. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light bateaus. At Pittsburg it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See *Ohio*.

Altenburg, a town of Prussia, on the river Alle, 25 miles ESE of Konigberg.

Allenau, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, famous for its salt-works, and three bridges over the Werra. It is 15 miles E of Cassel.

Allenstein, or *Olschnech*, a town of Prussia, 55 miles S of Konigberg.

Allex, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 10 miles S of Valence.

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Allier, a department of France, including the late province of Bourbonnois. It is so called from a river, which flows by Moulins, and enters the Loire, below Nevers.

Alloa, a seaport of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, near the mouth of the Forth. Here is a customhouse, and an excellent dry dock; and its harbour is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactures. Near the town is a tower 90 feet in height, with walls 11 feet in thickness. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5214. It is 30 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Allonby, a fishing town in Westmorland, much resorted to for bathing. It stands on a flat shore of the Irish sea, eight miles NNW of Cockermouth, and 22 WSW of Carlisle.

All-Saints Bay, or *Bahia*, a government of Brasil, so called from a bay of that name, which is 36 miles in diameter, and interspersed with a number of pleasant islands. It is reckoned the smallest province in Brasil, yet is the richest and most fertile, having some gold mines, and producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. St. Salvador is the capital.

Almagaron, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, with a fortress. It is famous for a very fine red earth, used as an ingredient in Spanish snuff, and, instead of tripoli, to give the last polish to glass; also for a truly saline white stone, called plume-alum. It stands near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, 20 miles WSW of Cartagena. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 37 32 N.

Almada, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, nearly opposite Lisbon.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in Mancha, famous for its rich mines of mercury and vermillion, 45 miles SW of Ciudad Real.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Colar, 34 miles N by E of Seville.

Almagro, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 12 miles ESE of Ciudad Real.

Almaguer, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated on the Cauca, near its source, 36 miles S of Popayan.

Almansor, a town of Fez, on the river Cuir, near the sea, 10 miles SW of Sallee.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in Murcia, remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English

A L P

were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is situate in a fertile plain, on the frontiers of Valencia, 35 miles sw of Xativa, and 62 n of Murcia. Lon. 1 10 w, lat. 38 48 N.

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, situate on the river Coa, and near the borders of Spain, 18 miles NE of Guarda.

Almendralejo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 12 miles s of Merida.

Almeria, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 0 w, lat. 36 51 N.

Almisa, a town of Dalmatia, famous for its wines. It stands at the foot of a high rock, and at the mouth of the Cetina, 12 miles E of Spalatro.

Almondsbury, a village in W Yorkshire, seated on the Calder, two miles SSE of Huddersfield. It was the Campodonum of the Romans, afterward a seat of the Saxon kings, and had once a castle and a cathedral.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles N of Bristol, where Alimond, father of king Egbert, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn.

Almunecar, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 w, lat. 36 30 N.

Alnmouth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Alue, five miles E of Alnwick. Large quantities of corn are shipped here, and vessels of 300 tons are built.

Alnwick, a corporate town, the capital of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by a lately Gothic castle, now the seat of the duke of Northumberland. Here is a spacious square for the market; and a large townhouse, where the county meetings are held, except the assizes, which are held at Newcastle. It is seated on the river Aln, 34 miles N of Newcastle, and 308 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 w, lat. 55 45 N.

Alost, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW of Brussels.

Alpnach, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, six miles s of Lucern.

A L S

Alps, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins at the gulf of Genoa, to the E of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol; separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the N part of the gulf of Venice. This grand chain is sometimes divided into two or more ridges, ranging one by another, with only narrow vallies between; and the different portions have distinct appellations, as the Maritime, Pennine, Lepontine, Helvetian, Rhetian, Julian, &c. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to above 15,600 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland has the central part of these mountains, and the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name. The capital is Embrun.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. The capital is Digne.

Alps, Maritime, a new department of France, including the county of Nice. The capital is Nice.

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

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of linseys. To the sw of the town is a piece of water, covering about 200 acres, which forms a head to the river Itchin. It is 18 miles NE of Southampton, and 57 wsw of London.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, s by Switzerland and Franche Comte, w by Lorrain, and N by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are lofty pine trees. It is now included in the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alsen, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sleswick and

A L T

Funch, 100 miles w of Copenhagen. The chief town is Sonderborg.

Aisfeld, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a castle, seated on the Schwalon, 12 miles E of Marburg.

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

Alstero, a town of Naples, in the Molise, on the river Tiserno, 23 miles NE of Molise.

Alsteben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, nine miles ssw of Bernburg.

Alstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, on the rivulet Rane, eight miles w of Querfurt.

Alstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, near the source of the Morau, 35 miles NNW of Olmutz.

Alston-moor, or *Aldstone*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. Here is an iron foundry, and a shot manufacture; and in its vicinity are numerous lead-mines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the s branch of the Tyne, 20 miles E by s of Carlisle, and 271 N by W of London.

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles NW of Basigliano.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 10 miles NE of Gravina.

Altea, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 60 miles s by E of Valencia, and 240 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Altenau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, eight miles s of Gosslar.

Altenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 miles s of Dresden.

Altenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles s of Leipzig.

Altenburg, a town of Lower Hungary, on the river Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube. Here are two churches and a college; and its ancient castle is now principally used for a corn magazine. It is 17 miles sse of Presburg.

Attendorn, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Bigge, 48 miles E by N of Cologne.

Altenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, chief of the county of Sayn, with a castle, 15 miles NNE of Coblenz.

A L V

Alleson, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Doire and Stura, three miles N of Turin.

Altkirch, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on an eminence, near the source of the river Ill, 25 miles s of Colmar.

Altmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of corded stuffs, figured baragons, ribbed druggets, ferges, &c. and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 23 miles ENE of Southampton, and 47 wsw of London.

Altona, a city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Elbe, two miles w of Hamburg. The Danes built it in this situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt, and is estimated to contain 25,000 inhabitants. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Altorf, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a university, 16 miles SE of Nuremberg.

Altorf, a town of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance.

Altorf, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Uri. 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. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgli, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf stands on the lake of Lucern, near the influx of the river Rufs, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Altringham, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. Here are several manufactures of worsted and cotton; and much fruit and vegetables are sent hence to Manchester. It is seated near the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 30 miles NE of Chester, and 180 NW of London.

Altunkupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of Curdistan, and the residence of a pacha. It is situate on the river Altun, which flows into the Tigris, 50 miles SE of Mosul. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Alva de Tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, seated on the Tormes, 16 miles SE of Salamanca.

Alvarado, a river of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, which rises 40 miles above the town of Guaxaca, and flows NE till it enters the gulf of Mexico,

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of Mexico, in the
a, which rises 40
n of Guaxaca, and
the gulf of Mexico,

A M A

at a town of the same name, 40 miles
SE of Vera Cruz.

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

Alzey, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mont Tonnere, lately of
Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine;
situate on the Seltze, 17 miles SSW of
Mentz.

Alzira, a town of Spain, in Valencia,
which has a great trade in silk. It is
surrounded by the Xucar, 17 miles S of
Valencia.

Amadan, or *Hāmadan*, a town of
Persia, in Irac Ageri. Here are many
Jews, who allege that the tombs of Mor-
decai and Esther are in the place which
serves them for a synagogue. It is 200
miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35
35 N.

Amadia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Curdistan, governed by a bey; seated on
a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira.
Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Amak, an island of Denmark, on
which part of Copenhagen, called Chris-
tianshafen, is built. It is eight miles
long and four broad, and separated from
Zealand by a narrow channel, over
which are two bridges that communi-
cate with Copenhagen. It is laid out
in gardens and pastures, and supplies
Copenhagen with milk, butter, and
vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in Goth-
land, with a good harbour on the lake
Venner. It has a great trade in tim-
ber, deals, and tar; and is 175 miles
SW of Upsal. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalagan, one of the Ladrone islands,
about six leagues in circumference.
Lon. 145 38 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Amalfi, a seaport of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Citeriore, and an archbishop's
see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have
invented the mariner's compass, was a
native of this town. It is seated on the
NW side of the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles
SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40
28 N.

Amand, *St.* a town of France, in the
department of Cher, near the river Cher,
21 miles S of Bourges.

Amand, *St.* a town of France, in the
department of Nord, with an abbey;
seated on the Scarp, seven miles N of
Valenciennes.

Amantea, a seaport of Naples, in
Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eu-
femia, 20 miles SW of Cosenza. Lon. 16
40 E, lat. 39 14 N.

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Aniapalla, a seaport of Mexico, in
Nicaragua, seated on an island on the W
side of the entrance of a gulf of the
same name. Lon. 88 30 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, in
Entre Douero e Minho, on the river
Tamaga, 30 miles ENE of Oporto.

Amasia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the
geographer. It is the capital of a pro-
vince which produces excellent wines
and fruits. It was destroyed by an
earthquake in 1794. It is seated on the
Casalmack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon.
36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Anatiqua, a gulf in the bay of Hon-
duras, between Cape Three Points and
the gulf Dulce. Lon. 90 0 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Amato, a town of Naples, in Cala-
bria Citeriore, on a river of the same
name, seven miles SE of Nicaastro.

Amazon, or *Maranon*, a river of S
America, and the greatest in the world.
Its source is in Peru, not far from the
Pacific ocean, and running E enters the
Atlantic ocean directly under the equi-
noctial line. Its course is 3300 miles, its
mouth is 150 miles broad, and 1500
miles from its mouth, it is 30 fathoms
deep. It receives, in its progress, near
200 other rivers, many of which have a
course of 1500 miles, and some of them
not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile.
In the rainy season it overflows its banks,
and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, a country of S America,
1400 miles long and 960 broad; bound-
ed on the N by Terra Firma and Gui-
ana, E by the Atlantic ocean and Brasil,
S by Paraguay, and W by Peru. It was
discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orel-
lana, who, coming from Peru, sailed
down the river Amazon to the At-
lantic. Observing companies of women
in arms on its banks, he called the
country Amazonia, and gave the name
of Amazon to the river, which had for-
merly been called Maranon. The air
in this country is cooler than might be
expected, considering its situation in the
torrid zone; this is owing partly to the
heavy rains, which cause the inundations
of the rivers for one half of the
year, and partly to the cloudiness of the
atmosphere, by which the sun is ob-
scured the greatest part of the day.
The fair season is about the time of the
solstices, and the rainy season about the
equinoxes. The soil is very rich and
fertile; the trees and plants are verdant
all the year. The woods abound with
tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and
game of various kinds. The rivers and
lakes abound with fish, but are infested

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by alligators and water serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of beautiful feathers, a belt of tigers' teeth or claws, and a wooden sword. The natives are of a good stature and copper colour, with handsome features and long black hair. They wear cotton cloth; and their houses are built of wood and clay, thatched with reeds. Their arms are darts, javelins, bows and arrows, and targets of cane or fishskin. The Spaniards have made many unsuccessful attempts to settle in this country; but on the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese have some small settlements.

Amburg, a fortified town, capital of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a strong castle. The magnificent church of St. Martin contains many beautiful paintings and curiosities; and the mint is esteemed one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by the French. It is seated on the river Elbe, 40 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 22° 0' E, lat. 49° 27' N.

Ambérieux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles NE of Lyon.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. There are numerous papermakers in its vicinity, and it has a trade in coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Dore, 21 miles E of Issoire.

Ambleside, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is situated on the Rotha, near the head of Windermere-water, 13 miles NW of Kendal, and 276 NNW of London.

Ambletouse, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery. At this port Cesar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II landed on his departure from England, in 1688. It is seated on the English channel, eight miles N of Boulogne. Lon. 1° 36' E, lat. 50° 49' N.

Ambloise, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. The staircase of the castle is without steps, and may be ascended to the very top. Here Louis XI instituted the order of St. Michel. It is seated at the confluence of the Maïsse with the Loire, 12 miles E by N of Tours, and 128 S by W of Paris.

Ambouray, a town of France, in the

A M E

department of Ain, 20 miles NW of Belley, and 27 NE of Lyon.

Amboyna, an island in the Indian ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas. It is 26 miles in length from N to S, and divided, on the W side, by a large bay into two parts; the largest of which is called Hetou, and the other Leytimor. The face of this island is beautiful; woody mountains and verdant plains being interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation. The chief products are cloves, nutmeg, sugar, coffee, and many delicious fruits. The principal animals are deer and wild hogs. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahomedans; but there are some Christians among them. This island was taken by the English, in 1796, and restored by the treaty at Amiens, in 1802. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the SW extremity. Lon. 127° 20' E, lat. 4° 20' S.

Ambresbury. See *Amesbury*.

Ambrose, St. an island on the coast of Chili, 15 miles W from St. Felix island. The crew of captain Roberts, in 1792, killed and cured here 13,000 seal skins, in seven weeks. Lon. 80° 55' W, lat. 26° 13' S.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 168° 12' E, lat. 16° 10' N.

Amradabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Guzerat. The walls are six miles in circumference, and contain twelve gates; but now not a quarter of the area is inhabited. The mosque and tomb of the founder, Tatar Ahmed, are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. It was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It is seated in a level country, on a navigable river that enters the gulph of Cambay, 320 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72° 27' E, lat. 23° 18' N.

Amednagar, a city and fort of Hindoostan, once the capital of the soubah of its name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. In 1803, it was taken by the British under general Wellesley.

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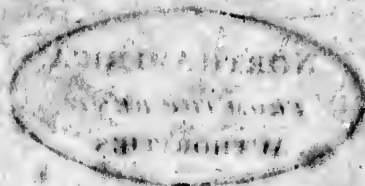
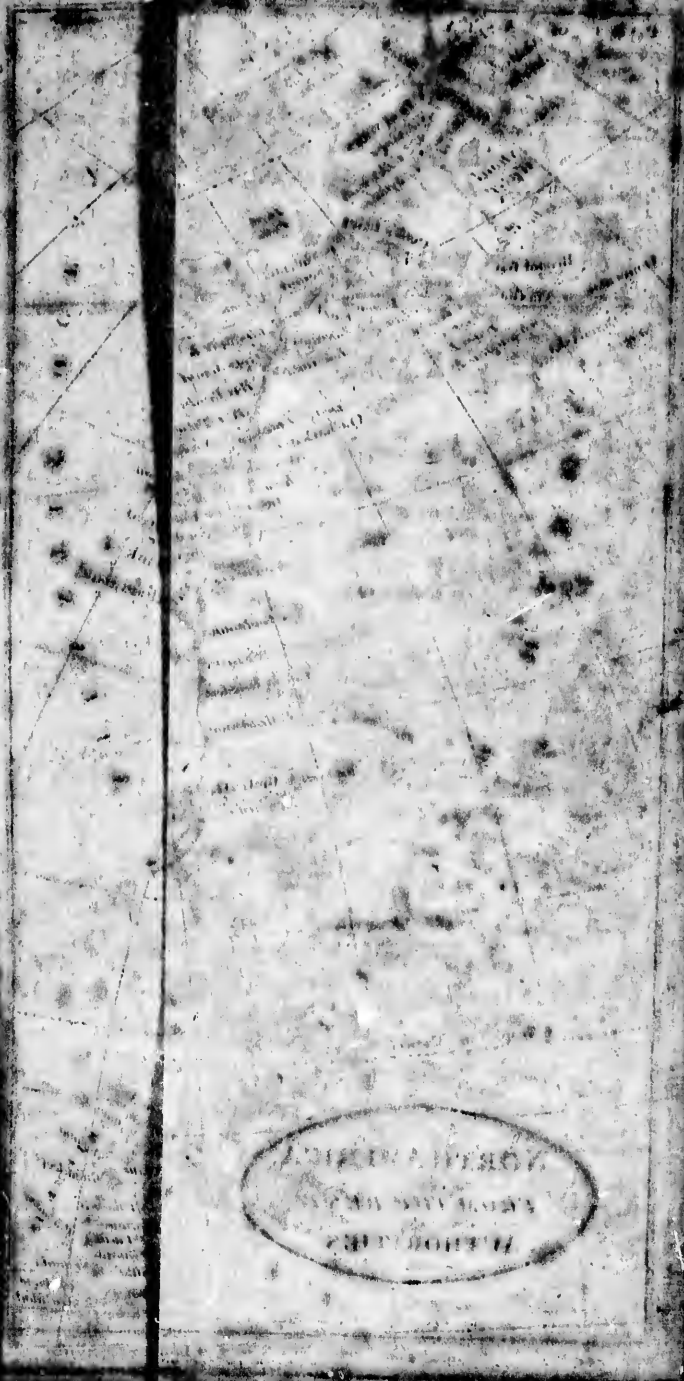
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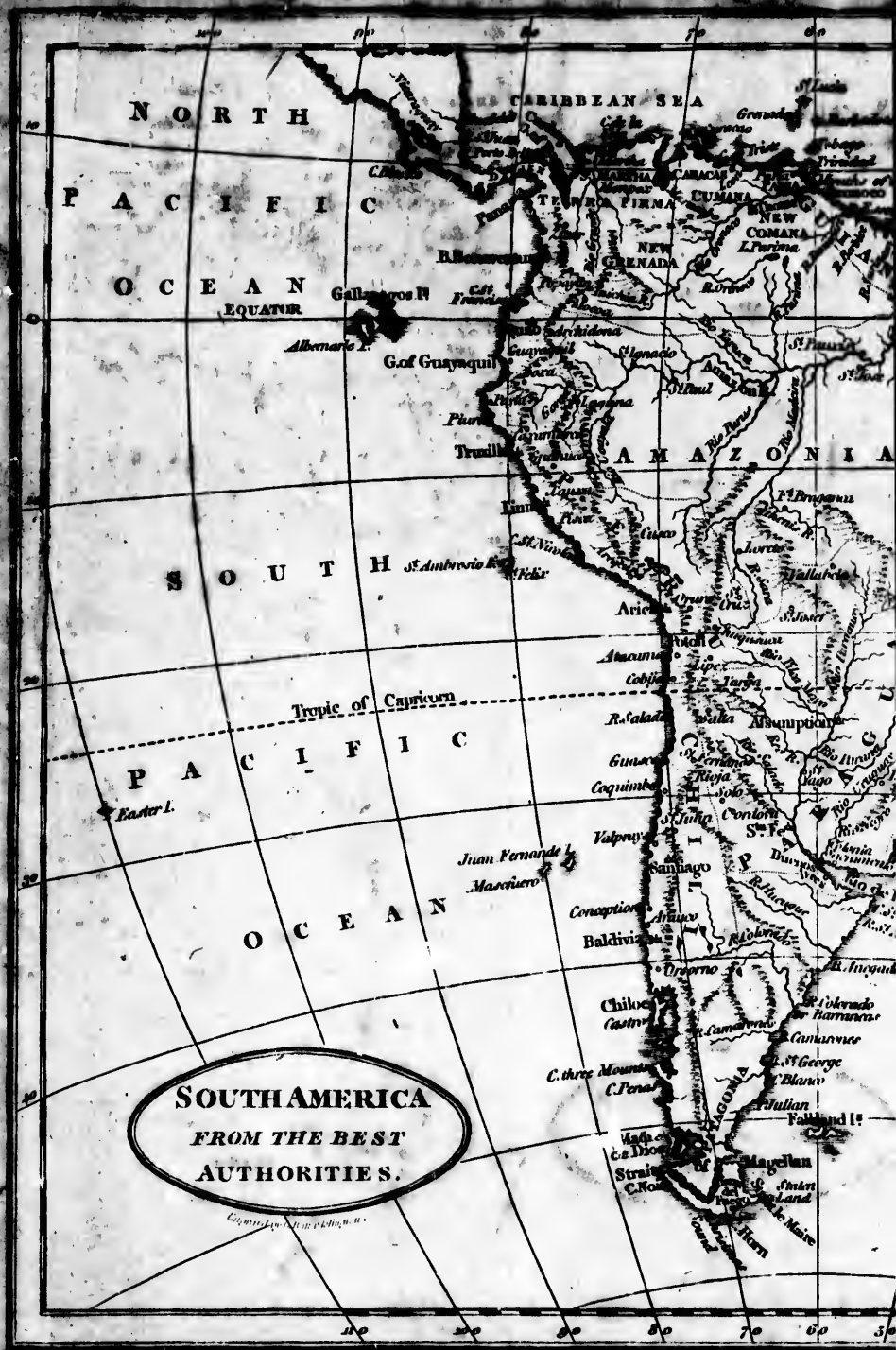
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Is 73 miles NE of Poona. Lon. 75 ° E, lat 19 10 N.

Amenabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 35 miles N by W of Lahore.

Amelia, an island on the coast of E Florida, 13 miles long and two broad; extending, about two miles from the continent between the rivers St. Mary and Nassau. It is very fertile, and has a town with an excellent harbour, at its W end. Lon. 82 ° W, lat. 30 45 N.

Amelia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, 10 miles SW of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries, it being formerly supposed to join to the northeast part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, to America, and drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, published it, and it was read with admiration. In his narrative, he had insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else before they were transmitted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they agree in every particular, from the strait of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson 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 parts of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the torrid, but also the temperate and part of the frigid zones. The cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe, under the same latitude. A continent so extensive must naturally be various in its soil and productions. In the most

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northern and most southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and abundance of the most valuable and useful commodities. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as the Andes and Allegany, which form immense ranges; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoko, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, &c. Beside the aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess Louisiana, and some of the finest provinces, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. In N America, Great Britain possesses Labrador, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and Spain has East and West Florida, Mexico, New Mexico, New Albany, and California. In S America, Spain possesses Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay; the Portuguese have Brasil; the French, Cayenne, and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

Amerpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Nepal, 170 miles NE of Patna. Lon. 87 2 E, lat. 26 37 N.

Amersfort, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 miles ENE of Utrecht.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday. The townhall is the handsomest in the county. It is seated in a vale between woody hills, 26 miles NW of London.

Amesbury, or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Avon, at the place where a number of Britons were treache-





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roughly murdered, and near that famous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Here are the ruins of a venerable abbey. This place gave birth to the celebrated Joseph Addison. It is six miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London.

Amesbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situate on the Merrimac, at the mouth of Powow river, four miles NW of Newbury Port.

Amherst, a town of New Hampshire, capital of Hillsborough county. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a N branch of the Souhegan, 53 miles NW of Boston, and 60 WSW of Portsmouth. Lon. 71 33 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Amherst, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, eight miles NNE of Northampton, and 91 W of Boston.

Amherstburg, a town and fort of Upper Canada, on the E side of the river Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Lon. 82 56 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Anid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Amiens, a city of France, and an episcopal see, capital of the department of Somme. The cathedral is a stately structure; beside which there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterward unite. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. A treaty of peace was concluded here, March 27, 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Amlwch, a town of Wales, on the NW coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys mines were opened, it did not contain above six houses; and in 1801 they amounted to 1025. It is 25 miles W of Beaumaris, and 275 NW of London. See *Parys*.

Amman, a town of Syria, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called Rabbah Ammon, and now the principal place of a district. It is 30 miles SW of Bosra.

Ammercot, a fort of Hindoostan, in the extensive sandy desert between the Indus and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of emperor Humaoun, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious

A M S

Acbar. It is 160 miles ENE of Tatta. Lon. 70 0 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Amol, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, and a place of considerable trade. It is seated on the Amu, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 62 4 E, lat. 39 4 N.

Amol, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, with the remains of an ancient fortress and palace. It has manufactures of cotton, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines and cannon foundries. It stands in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, and on the borders of the Caspian sea, 30 miles NW of Ferabad. Lon. 52 38 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Amoneburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Othern, eight miles ENE of Marburg.

Amorgo, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best cultivated parts belong to a monastery. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Amour, or *Amur*, a river of Chinese Tartary. See *Soghien*.

Amoy, an island on the SE coast of China, 15 miles in circumference. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants. Its port, on the W side, is capable of receiving 1000 ships. Lon. 118 45 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for its wines. It is 16 miles W of Villefranche, and 26 NW of Lyon.

Amposta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Ebro, seven miles S of Tortosa.

Amptill, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It was the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII, during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is situate between two hills, six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London.

Ampurias, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia, 70 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 9 N.

Amras, a castle or palace of Germany, in Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain, two miles SE of Innsbruck.

Amsterdam, a rich and populous city, capital of Holland, and of the department of Amstel. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world, and is supposed to contain 212,000 inhabitants. The walls are

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high, and well fortified; and the bridge
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public buildings so fine, numerous, and
well kept. Here are many handsome
churches, colleges, and hospitals for
persons of all religions and countries.
The exchange is one of the principal
ornaments of the city, and the harbour
is one of the finest in Europe. The
foundation of this town is laid upon
piles, driven into a morass, and under
the stadthouse alone are 12,659. The
streets are broad and well paved, and
most of them have canals, with rows of
trees on each side; but there are no
spacious public places, or squares. It
surrendered to the king of Prussia in
Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded
Holland, in favour of the stadtholder;
and it received the French troops in
Jan. 1795, without any resistance. It
is seated at the confluence of the Amstel
and Wye, 70 miles NW of Cleve, and 80
N by E of Antwerp. Lon. 4 52 E, lat.
52 22 N.

Amsterdam, and *St. Paul*, two islands
in the Indian ocean, lying in the same
longitude, at 40 miles distance. Their
names are revered by navigators, but
most of them call the northern one *St.
Paul*, and the southern *Amsterdam*.
The latter is high land, and upward of
four miles long, and two broad. It has
evident marks of volcanic eruption in
every part, and almost wholly covered
with a deep fertile soil, but is destitute
of trees. On the E side is a great crater,
into which the sea has made a narrow
and shallow entrance: its shelving sides
are 700 feet in perpendicular height, in
which, and in the causeway dividing it
from the sea, are several hot springs of
fresh water. *St. Paul*, or the northern
island, presents no very high land, or
any rise in a conic form. It is covered
with shrubs and low trees, but has no
convenient landing-place. Lon. 77 48 E,
lat. 37 51 S.

Amsterdam, New, one of the Friendly
islands. See *Tongataboo*.

Amu, or *Gihon*, a river of Independent
Tartary, which issues from the moun-
tains of Belur, on the confines of India
and Persia, and flowing N through Bok-
haria, enters the s extremity of the lake
Aral, after a course of 900 miles.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, a
mile s of Ware, famous for originally
giving rise to the New River, which
supplies a great part of London with
water.

Anacopia, the capital of the nation of
the Abkaks, on the river Makai, near its

A N C

entrance into the Black sea. Lon. 40
30 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, which has
its source out of a lake in the province
of Tchukotski, and runs into the gulf of
Anadir, in the sea of Kamschatka.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in Campagna
di Roma, 32 miles E of Rome.

Anah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Diarbeck, in a country producing
abundance of corn and fruit. It stands
on a river that flows into the Euphrates,
80 miles WNW of Bagdad, and 240 SE
of Diarbekir. Lon. 42 28 E, lat. 34 6 N.

Anaupour, a town of Hindoostan, in
Myfore, 24 miles SE of Nagara.

Anantpour, a town of Hindoostan, in
Myfore, 100 miles NE of Chitteldroog,
and 120 N of Bangalore.

Anatton, an island, the most southern
of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific
ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Antar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Irac Arabi, seated on the Euphrates, 50
miles W of Bagdad.

Anconano, a town of Italy, in the
marquise of Ancona, five miles N of
Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome.

Ancaster, a village in Lincolnshire, 15
miles S of Lincoln. It stands on a
Roman highway, at the foot of a hill
which abounds with antiquities, and at
the s end are the remains of a castle.

Aucenis, a town of France, in the
department of Lower Loire, seated on
the Loire, 20 miles E of Nantes.

Anchalm, a river in Lincolnshire,
which rises near Market Raisin, flows to
Glandfordbridge, and is navigable thence
to the Humber.

Anclam, a fortified town of Hither
Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 miles
SE of Gripfswald.

Ancober, a territory of Guinea, on the
Gold coast, to the W of Axim. It has
a river of the same name, flowing
through it; and at its mouth is a town
with a good harbour. Lon. 1 10 W,
lat. 4 50 N.

Ancona, a marquise of Italy, in the
Ecclesiastical State, 70 miles long and
50 broad; bounded on the NW by Ur-
bino, NE by the gulf of Venice, S by
Naples, and SW by Spoleto. The soil
is fertile, particularly in hemp and flax,
and there is plenty of wax and honey.

Ancona, a city of Italy, capital of the
marquise of Ancona, and a bishop's
see, with a citadel on a hill. The ca-
thedral stands upon another hill, and
the houses extend down the side of the
eminence toward the gulf of Venice.
Clement XII built a mole, to render the
harbour safe; it is erected on the ruins

AND

of the ancient mole, raised by Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length. Near this stands the beautiful triumphal arch of Trajan. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1799. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, which, in its largest sense, is divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Andalusia comprehending the province of Granada, and Lower Andalusia the districts of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. Andalusia, in a restricted sense (excluding Granada) is 270 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Estremadura and Mancha, E by Murcia, S by Granada and the Mediterranean, and W by the Atlantic and Portugal. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andalusia, New. See *Paria*.

Andaman Islands, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. The largest, called Great Andaman, is 120 miles long and 15 broad; indented by deep bays affording good harbours, and intersected by vast creeks, one of which passes quite through the island, and at high water is navigable for small vessels. The forests afford some precious trees, as ebony and the Nicotian bread-fruit; and the edible birds' nests abound here. The only quadrupeds seem to be wild hogs, monkeys, and rats. The inhabitants are in a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, fruits, and herbs; they perfectly resemble Negroes, and their canoes are of the rudest kind. In 1793, the English made a settlement on the N end of Great Andaman, the largest island, which is called Port Cornwallis, and has a commodious harbour to shelter ships during the NE monsoon. Lon. 93 0 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Andaye, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, situate near the mouth of the Bidassoa, almost opposite Fontarabia, in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Gamons, and Little An-

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deley on the Seine. The cloth manufactory here are in high esteem. It is 17 miles NE of Evreux, and 20 SE of Rouen.

Anderal, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Tokaristan. In its vicinity are rich quarries of lapis lazuli. It is seated on a river, and near a pass through the mountains of Hindoo-koh, 240 miles SSE of Balk. Lon. 69 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Andernach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, with a castle. Great quantities of timber are collected here, which are formed into vast rafts, and floated hence to Dordrecht, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblenz.

Andero, St. See *Santander*.

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, a grand chain of mountains in S America, running along the coast of the Pacific ocean, from the isthmus of Darien to the strait of Magellan, a length of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and the Andes rise, in different places, more than one third above the Pike of Teneriffe. They may be literally said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the chunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer, on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6452 yards above the surface of the sea; and the summit of Chimborazo, the most elevated point of this chain, is said to be 6760 yards. In these mountains are many volcanos.

Andlau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situate on a mountain, 18 miles SSW of Stralburg.

Andover, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, a manufactory of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 63 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Andover, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy, called Phillips Academy; also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawshem, 20 miles

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Andragiry, the capital of a kingdom
on the E coast of the island of Sumatra.
The chief produce is pepper. It is
seated on a river, commodious for trade,
200 miles N by W of Bencoolen. Lon.
102 0 E, lat. 0 58 S.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in
Göthland, with the greatest alum work
in the kingdom. It is 10 miles S of
Christianstad.

Andreasberg, a town of Lower Saxo-
ny, in the duchy of Brunswick, with
good silver mines, 28 miles NE of Got-
tingen.

Andrew, St. a town of Germany, in
Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on
the river Lavant; 20 miles ENE of Cla-
genfurt.

Andrew, St. a city of Scotland, in
Fife-shire, formerly the see of an arch-
bishop, and still the seat of the oldest
Scotch university. The university was
founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411,
and consists of two colleges. The cat-
hedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the
church of St. Salvador, and the priory,
have been noble structures. The castle
was the scene of the cruelty and punish-
ment of cardinal Beton: the window is
still shown, from which he beheld the
martyrdom of George Wishart, who was
burnt on the spot beneath; and in this
castle he himself was assassinated in
1546. The chief manufactures are can-
vass, brown linens, and golf balls; but
it is a place of little trade, nor is the
harbour in good condition. It is seated
at the bottom of a bay, on the level top
of a small hill, 30 miles NNW of Edin-
burg. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 56 18 N.

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari,
four miles S of Barletta.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago,
24 miles long and eight broad. It has
fertile plains, which are well watered;
and it wants only a good harbour. The
inhabitants are of the Greek church, and
have a bishop and several monasteries.
The principal riches of this island con-
sist in silks, and the fields produce
oranges, citrons, mulberries, pome-
granates, and figs. The capital is of
the same name, on the E coast. Lon.
25 2 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Andugan, a town of Usbec Tartary,
capital of the province of Fergana;
seated on the river Sirr, 300 miles NE of
Samarcand. Lon. 68 55 E, lat. 42
25 N.

Anduxar, or *Andujar*, a town of
Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, and
some beautiful churches and convents.

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The environs abound in wheat, wine,
oil, honey, and fruit. It is seated on
the Guadalquivir, 25 miles WNW of
Jaen. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Angediva, a small island in the Indian
ocean, on the W coast of Hindoostan,
belonging to the Portuguese. It is 60
miles SSE of Goa. Lon. 74 12 E, lat.
14 43 N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin
islands, and the most northern of them.
Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Angelo, St. a town of Italy, in the
duchy of Urbino, 14 miles SW of Urbino.

Angelo, St. a town of Naples, in
Principata Ulteriore, six miles NNW of
Conza.

Angelos, a city of Mexico. See
Puebla de los Angeles.

Angerburg, a town of Prussia, with a
castle, seated on the N side of a lake to
which it gives name, 70 miles SE of
Konigsberg. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 54
8 N.

Angermania, or *Angermanland*, a pro-
vince of Sweden, in Nordland, 150
miles long and from 25 to 80 broad, the
widest part being to the E on the gulf
of Bothnia. It is mountainous and
woody, and in it are considerable iron-
works. The chief town is Hernosand.

Angermunde, a town of Brandenburg,
in the Ucker mark, on the lake Munde,
48 miles NNE of Berlin.

Angers, a city of France, capital of
the department of Mayenne and Loir,
and an episcopal see. It is seated near
the confluence of the Loir with the
Sarte, and is divided by the Mayenne
into two parts; the western, which ex-
tends into a plain, and the eastern,
which rises on the side of a hill. Its
environs present a view of numerous
country houses, upward of a hundred
windmills, and eminences that produce
good white wine. The cathedral is an
elegant structure; and in it is the tomb
of Rene, king of Sicily. Here is a con-
siderable manufacture of handkerchiefs
and canvass: and the produce of the
state quarries, at the extremity of the
suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an
important article of commerce. The
castle, flanked by 18 great round towers,
is situate on a rock. It is 50 miles ENE
of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon.
0 33 W, lat. 47 28 N.

Angiera, a town of Italy, in the
Milanese, on the E side of the lake Mag-
giore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country
of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick.
Many authors suppose that from the
people of this country the English ori-

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ginated; being called in to assist the Britons against the invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name of England.

Anglesey, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 24 miles long and 18 broad, containing 200,000 acres. It sends two members to parliament; is divided into six hundreds, and 74 parishes; and has two market towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,806. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow channel called Menai, which passes from St. George's channel, by Carnarvon and Bangor, to the Irish sea. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds and heaps of stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen: but a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. This island produces vast quantities of copper and sulphur (see *Parys*) and in the NW part is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with albedos. Beaumaris is the chief town.

Angola, a kingdom of Africa, in Congou, bounded on the N by Congou Proper, E by Matamba, S by Benguela, and W by the Atlantic. It produces maize, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, generally idolators, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives. Loanda is the capital.

Angora, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; the hair, being almost like silk, is worked into fine stuffs. It stands in a lofty situation, 212 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Angoulesme, a town of France, capital of the department of Charente, and the see of a bishop. It is seated on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and

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there are some paper manufactures in its environs. It is 50 miles WSW of Limoges. Lon. 09 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Angoumois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, E by Limosin and Marche, S by Perigord, and W by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

Angra, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. The town is well built, and populous; and here are royal magazines for all sorts of naval stores. It stands on a bay, between two mountains, on the S side of the island. Lon. 27 12 W, lat. 38 39 N.

Angrogna, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name, seven miles W of Pignerol.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, the most northerly of the English Leeward islands in the W Indies. It is 30 miles long and three broad, winding somewhat in the manner of a snake, and is 60 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Anguillaba, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bracciano, 15 miles NW of Rome.

Angusshire, or *Forfarshire*, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, NE by Kincardineshire, E by the German ocean, S by the frith of Tay, and W by Perthshire. It is divided into 53 parishes, and in 1801 contained 97,127 inhabitants. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. Marl is found in most of the lakes, free-stone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk. The county-town is Forfar.

Anhalt, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 42 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the S by Mansfield, W by Halberstadt, E by the duchy of Saxony, and N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. Its ancient castle is gone to decay. Zerbst is the capital.

Anholt, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, surrounded by sand banks so dangerous to seamen, that on it is a lighthouse. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 56 38 N.

Arriane, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 13 miles WNW of Montpellier.

Ajenga, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, which has a trade in pepper and calicos. It stands at the mouth of a river, 46 miles WNW of Travancore. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 40 N.

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Animaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort. It has a trade in drugs, honey, and wax, collected in the hills to the S, and is seated on the Alima, 21 miles S of Coimbatore.

Anjou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, W by Bretagne, S by Poitou, and E by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Ann, St. a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John, nearly opposite Fredericton, and 80 miles above the city of St. John.

Annaberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, noted for silver mines and the manufacture of lace, 17 miles S of Chemnitz.

Annagh, an island on the W coast of Ireland, five miles in circumference, between the isle of Achil and the coast of the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 58 N.

Annanooka, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Taisman, in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains, inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It is situate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

Annan, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which rises in the Moffat hills, and taking a southerly direction, through a fertile dale to which it gives name, enters Solway frith, below the town of Annan.

Annan, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, three miles from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons burden. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. Much corn is exported hence; and there is a manufacture for carding and spinning. It is 16 miles ESE of Dumfries, and 80 S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 55 2 N.

Annano, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal.

Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county, and one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. The state-house, a noble building, stands in the centre of the city, from which

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point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John college, which, with Washington college at Chester, constitute one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis is situate on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles E by N of Washington, and 35 S of Baltimore. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Annapolis, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on the E side of the bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town stands on the S side of the harbour, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 miles W by N of Halifax. Lon. 64 55 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Anncy, a town of Savoy, seated on a lake of its name, whence issues the canal of Thioux, which runs through the town and then enters the river Sier. It was lately the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Anncy is the largest town in Savoy next to Chambery, and is 16 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Annobon, an island near the coast of Guinea, so called because it was discovered by the Portuguese on New-year's day. It is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with palm trees and fruit. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annonay, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of very fine paper; seated at the confluence of the Cances and Deumes, 12 miles SW of Vienne.

Annot, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, six miles W of Entrevaux.

Ansauvillers, a town of France, in the department of Oise, five miles SSE of Breteuil.

Anse, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 miles N of Lyon.

Anspach, or *Onolzbach*, a principality of Germany, in the S part of the circle of Franconia. It has iron mines, and several medicinal springs; and the soil produces considerable quantities of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

Anspach, a city of Franconia, capital of the principality of Anspach, with a castle, a palace, and an excellent academy. It has many handsome buildings; and the principal manufacture is lace. It is seated on the Retzat, 24 miles WSW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Anstruther, East and West, two boroughs of Scotland, on the SE coast of Fifeshire. They adjoin each other;

and East Anstruther, which is which the largest, is little more than a fishing village, nine miles sse of St. Andrew.

Antab, a town of Syria, situate on two hills and the valley between them, watered by the Sejour. It is three miles in circumference, with a strong old castle on a rock, and has a considerable manufacture of stamped calicos. Many medals of the Syrian kings have been found here, and some also of the kings of Cappadocea. It is 50 miles e of Alexandretta, and 60 n by e of Aleppo. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. Here are large quantities of natural salt, quarries of excellent stone, and a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles nnw of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 w. lat. 37 1 N.

Antequera, a town of Mexico. See *Guacaca*.

Antibes, a town of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 miles ssw of Nice. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 90 miles long and 20 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbour; but excellent cod is found on the shores.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward islands, in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth, and 60 e by s of St. Christopher. It is destitute of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to save the rain water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces 16,000 hogshheads. It was taken by the French in 1781, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands.

Antioch, or *Anthakia*, a town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. This ancient city, in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, and yet the see of a Greek patriarch, is now almost come to nothing; but the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Osi, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, and 50 nw of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Antiochetta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and a bishop's see, seated on the Mediterranean, 88 miles s of Cogni. Lon. 33 26 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Antioch, St. an island on the sw coast of Jardina, 14 miles long and 3 broad. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but evacuated soon after.

Antiparos, the ancient Oleiros, an island of the Archipelago, two miles w of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a remarkable grotto, about 80 yards high and 100 broad, which contains a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent chrystalline substance, resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antiquia, a town of New Granada, capital of a province famous for its gold mines. It is seated on the Cauca, 200 miles nnw of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 74 20 w. lat. 6 50 N.

Antivari, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles nw of Dolicigno.

Autoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, five miles ne of St. Marcellan.

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

Antonio, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Ilheos, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 80 miles s of Ilheos.

Antonio de Capo, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco, situate near Cape St. Augustin, 30 miles ssw of Olinda.

Antonio de Seneci, St. a town of New Mexico, on the w side of Rio del Norte, 150 miles s by e of St. Fe. Lon. 107 45 w, lat. 34 15 N.

Antonio de Suchitepec, St. a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 70 miles w by n of Guatimala. Lon. 93 28 w, lat. 14 44 N.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the e and n by the sea, w by Londonderry, and s by Down. It is divided into 16 parishes, which include 170,000 inhabitants. This county is much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though it enjoys a tolerable air. It has two great natural curiosities: Lough Neagh, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying quality; and the Giant's Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of basalt, all of angular shapes, from three

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5 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.
of New Granada,
famous for its gold
on the Cauca, 200
de Bogota. Lon.

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f Venice, 10 miles

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ost northern of the
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r the land fruitful.
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5 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.
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. a town of Brasil,
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n, 30 miles ssw of

St. a town of New
e of Rio del Norte,
St. Fe. Lon. 107

pec, St. a town of
nce of Guatemala,
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8 W, lat. 14 44 N.
Ireland, 46 miles
ounded on the E
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is divided into 16
e 170,000 inhabi-
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es, though it en-
It has two great
Lough Neagh, a
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of lofty pillars of
shaped, from three

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ides to eight, and extending three miles
along the seashore. The linen manu-
facture is carried on very extensively in
this county. It sends five members to
parliament. The principal rivers are
the Bann and Lagan. The assizes are
held at Carrickfergus.

Antrim, a town of the county of An-
trim, and now a poor place, but still
partakes of the linen manufacture. It
stands on a small stream, which a little
below the town enters the NE end of
Lough Neagh, 16 miles w of Carrick-
fergus.

Antum, a mountain of the Swiss Alps,
in the Vallais, by which there is a pas-
sage from the Vallais into the valley of
Arona, in the Milanese.

Antwerp, a city of Brabant, lately a
bishop's see, and now the capital of the
department of Two Nethes. It stands
on the Scheldt, which is here 400 yards
wide, and large vessels may come up to
the quay. In 1568 it was the chief mart
of Flemish commerce, and then con-
tained 200,000 inhabitants; but the civil
wars, caused by the tyranny of Philip II,
drove the trade to Amsterdam. It now

contains only 50,000 inhabitants, who
carry on some commerce, and a few
flourishing manufactures, particularly of
lace and linen. The cathedral is a fine
structure, and contains an assemblage of
paintings by the greatest masters of the
Flemish school; and there are many
fine paintings in the other churches.
The exchange, once so thronged, and
from which Sir Thomas Gresham took
the model of that for London, now
serves for the accommodation of an
academy for painting, sculpture, archi-
tecture, and the mathematics. The
townhouse, in the great market-place,
is a noble structure. In the principal
street is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet
high, on a marble pedestal. This was
made from a demolished statue of the
cruel duke of Alva, which he himself
had set up in the citadel. The citadel
is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses
of the Low Countries. Antwerp was
taken by the prince of Parma in 1583,
after a long and memorable siege. It
has been frequently taken more easily
since, the last time by the French, in
1794. It is 22 miles N of Brussels, and
65 s of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat.
51 13 N.

Anville, or *Miller's Town*, a town of
Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, situate
at the head of Tulpehocken creek, and
on the canal between the Susquehanna
and Schuylkill, 18 miles ENE of Harris-
burg, and 65 WNW of Philadelphia.

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Anweiler, a town of France, in the
department of Mont Tonnere, lately of
Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts.
It is seated on the Queich, eight miles
W by N of Landau.

Anzaria, a town of Asiatic Turkey,
in Caramania, seated in a plain, 35 miles
NE of Adana.

Anzerma, a town of New Granada, in
the province of Popayan, where there
are mines of gold. It is seated on the
river Cauca, 140 miles NNE of Popayan.
Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

Anziko, a kingdom of Guinea, lying
E of Gabon and N of Congo, but is
little known. The king is styled the Mi-
coco, whence the country is sometimes
so called. The capital is Monfol.

Aosta, or *Austa*, a city of Piedmont,
and a bishop's see. It contains several
monuments of the Romans, and stands
at the foot of the Pennine and Greek
Alps, on the river Doria, 45 miles NNW
of Turin. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Aouste, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Drome, on the river Drome,
15 miles SE of Valence.

Apalachian. See *Allegheny*.

Apalachicola, a river of N America,
formed by the junction of the Chata-
houche and Flint, at an old Indian fort
of the same name on the s confines of
Georgia, and thence flows between W
and E Florida into Apalaches bay, in
the gulf of Mexico, E of Cape Blaize.

Apamea, a town of Syria, on the
river Orontes, 35 miles S of Antioch.

Apanonia, a town of the island of
Santorin, seated on the NW coast, seven
miles NNW of Scauro.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near
Malicollo, in the Pacific ocean. Lon.
168 27 E, lat. 16 46 S.

Apennines, a chain of mountains, in
Europe, which begins near Oneglia, on
the gulf of Genoa, passes round that
gulf at no great distance from the sea,
then proceeds E to the centre of Italy,
and afterward divides that country in a
mediate SE direction to the extremities
of the kingdom of Naples. Hence
proceed all the rivers which water Italy.
The Apennines are at first a branch of
the Alps, but, in general, they may
rather be regarded as hills than as moun-
tains.

Apennade, a seaport of Denmark, in
Sleswick, with a citadel. It is a place
of considerable trade, seated at the bot-
tom of a gulf of the Baltic, 27 miles NNW
of Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Aphion Karahissar, a town of Asiatic
Turkey, in Natolia, built round a high
rock, on the top of which is a fortress.

It is three miles in circumference, and has a considerable trade. The chief manufacture is carpets; and the country around produces much opium, called aphium by the Turks. It stands on the Mandra, 150 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Apice, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seven miles ESE of Benevento.

Apolda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles N of Jena, and 40 SW of Leipzig.

Appenzel, a canton in the NE part of Switzerland, bordering on Tyrol. It is divided into twelve communities: six, called the interior, are Roman Catholics; and six exterior, are protestants.

Appenzel, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of its name. It is large and populous, and situate on the river Setter, 40 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Appleby, a borough and the county-town of Westmorland, with a market on Saturday. It has been twice destroyed by the Scots, and it now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end or s part is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town is governed by a mayor, and almost encircled by the river Eden. It is 20 miles NNE of Kendal, and 270 NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Appledore, a village in Devonshire, situate at the mouth of the Torridge, in Barnstaple bay, three miles N by E of Biddeford. Here the Danes landed, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred.

Apt, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It has a trade in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery; and contains many fine Roman antiquities. It is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix.

Apurimac, a rapid river of Peru, which rises 10 miles above Arequipa, and flows N about 430 miles; receiving the Paucartambo from the E, and the Xauxa from the W. It then takes the name of Ucayal, and continuing its course 470 miles further, enters the river Amazon, in lon. 71 46 W.

Aqua Negra, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiese, 12 miles W of Mantua.

Aqui, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, with a citadel, and baths of mineral water; seated on the Bormida, 15 miles S of Alexandria.

Aquila, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, and a bishop's see, with a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on a hill, near

the Pescara, 28 miles W of Civita di Chieti, and 106 N by W of Naples. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Aquileia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, formerly a large city, but demolished by the Huns in 452. Its ancient patriarch was next in power to the pope, but in the 15th century his power was much reduced. In 1750, the patriarchate was entirely abolished, and the archbishoprics of Gorz and Udine established in its stead. Aquileia, now a small place, is seated near the gulf of Venice, 15 miles NE of Venice.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ruined by emperor Conrade. It is the birthplace of Juvenal, and seated near the Garigliano, 20 miles S by E of Sora.

Arabat, a town and fort of the Crimea, and province of Taurida, on the borders of the sea of Asoph, 20 miles N by E of Caffa.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth; bounded on the W by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and S by the Indian ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, so named by Europeans from their supposed qualities. Arabia Petrea, much the smallest of the three, lies to the S of Syria along the E coast of the Red sea. The N part is mountainous, and in general stony, sandy, and barren, but some parts yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk and camel's flesh is the chief food of its few inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies S of Syria, and E of Arabia Petrea and the Red sea. It is for the most part desert, being intersected by barren mountains, and many of the plains nothing but great sands and heaths; but there are some plains and vallies that feed great flocks of sheep and goats; there are also great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix, so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest, lies to the S of Arabia Deserta, between the Red sea, the Indian ocean, and the Persian gulf. It is by far the most considerable part, and though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruits, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown com-

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plexion; and have always a grave and melancholy air. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder. They acknowledge no sovereign but the emirs of their tribes, who are their natural princes, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also schieks, or chiefs of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound round with a broad leather girdle, fastened by a strong buckle or large clasp. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and sometimes they wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks, but are generally in half boots that they may be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped black and white, made of the hair of goats or some other animal. Their emirs dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over from Bussara to Aleppo, and from Cairo to Mecca. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

Aracan, or *Reccan*, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the sw by Chittagong, w by Cassay, e and se by Birman, and sw by the gulf of Bengal. The rainy season continues from April to October; and the rest of the year is called summer. The inhabitants are idolaters. The women are tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. They are a dastardly race of people, and have only courage to attack defenceless merchants and boatmen. There are such numbers of elephants, buffalos, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are salt, elephants teeth, bees wax, and rice; but its trade was never very considerable. Aracan was long an independent nation, governed by a king; but it was subdued by the Birmans in 1783, and is now a province of that empire.

Aracan, the capital of the country of the same name, with an extensive fort.

The river Aracan runs through the city, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The inhabitants are about 100,000. It was taken by the Birmans in 1783. It is 260 miles ssw of Islamabad, and 230 wsw of Ava. Lon. 93 10 E, lat. 20 38 N.

Arad, a town of Hungary, with a strong fortress, on the river Maros, 14 miles nne of Temeswar.

Aral, a lake of Independent Tartary, 120 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 200 miles in length, and in some places 70 in breadth. The water is salt, and there are many small saline lakes in the vicinity.

Arande de Douero, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid.

Aranjuez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. The great square is surrounded by porticos, and has a fountain that supplies the town with water. Here are three churches, a royal palace with beautiful gardens, and a theatre for the bull-fights. In the palace, the Supreme Junta of Government of the Kingdom were installed, and held their first meeting, September 25, 1808. Aranjuez is seated on the Tajo, 30 miles s by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 40 6 N.

Ararat, a detached mountain of Persia, on the confines of Armenia. It has two summits; and the highest is always covered with snow.

Arassi, a maritime town of the territory of Genoa, five miles sw of Albenga.

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

Arau, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Argau, with manufactures of cotton, printed linen, and cutlery. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is seated on the river Aar, 27 miles w of Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Aruvacoourchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a neat fort. It has a bazar of well-built houses, and stands on the Nunganji, 23 miles E of Daraporam.

Aruncó, a fortress and town of Chili, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, 40 miles s by W of Concepcion.

Araxes, or *Arax*, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, flows s. across Ar-

A R C

menia, and joins the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian sea.

Arba, an island 30 miles in circumference, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant. The soil is rich, but the inhabitants are indolent. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern.

Arbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, the ancient Arbela, near which Alexander defeated Darius. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and in the vicinity are naphtha pits. It is seated in an extensive plain, 36 miles N of Altunkupri, and 50 E of Mosul.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Besancon.

Arboga, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on the Ulvifon, by which river, and a canal, it has a communication with the lakes Hiemar and Maclar. It is 45 miles ENE of Orebro.

Arbon, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Constance.

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothwick*.

Arburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, 12 miles E of Soleure.

Arcadia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of its name, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Arceuil, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for its aqueduct to that city, built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis.

Archangel, a seaport of Russia, capital of a government of its name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is yet considerable, though greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg. In 1793, a fire destroyed great part of the city and suburbs; but they are now rebuilt with neatness. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White sea, and 400 NE of Petersburg. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 64 34 N.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, the Isle of Candia on the S, Macedonia, Lividia, and the Morea on the W. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands

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of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scirus, Metelin, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Argentiera, and many others.

Archipelago, Northern, a part of the Pacific ocean, having the peninsula of Kamtschatka on the W, and the coast of America on the E. It includes a number of islands, among which are four principal groups. The first, called Salignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khoia, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleutian Islands. The third group is called the Andreanoffski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group is the Liffie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. They all belong to Russia, and are valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea otter. See *Fox Islands*.

Arctis, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes.

Arce, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Scarca, 15 miles WSW of Trent.

Arceus, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, on the river Guadalcto, 28 miles NE of Cadiz.

Arceot, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Carnatic. The citadel is large, and esteemed a place of some strength; but the nabob often resides at Madras. In the vicinity are several celebrated temples, visited by numerous pilgrims. Arceot has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. It is seated on the S bank of the Paliar, 66 miles W by S of Madras, and 180 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 12 51 N.

Ardagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which, united to Kilmore, gives name to a bishopric. There is no cathedral, or episcopal place of residence. It is seven miles SE of Longford.

Ardebil, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Sefi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia; and caravans are frequently passing to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. It is 35 miles ESE of Tauris. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarez. It takes its name from a river, which flows into the Rhone, at the S extremity of the department. Privas is the capital.

Ardee, or *Atherdee*, a borough of Ire-

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land, in the county of Louth. Here is
a large mount, apparently artificial;
some suppose it to have been a burial-
place of the Irish kings; others, that it
was a place where the people assembled
to deliberate on public affairs. It is 14
miles w of Drogheda.

Ardenburg, a town of Flanders, 10
miles s of Brugha.

Ardennes, a department of France,
containing part of the late province of
Champagne. It is so named from a fa-
mous forest, lying on the river Meuse.
The principal town is Sedan.

Ardfert, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Kerry, and a bishop's see
united with Aghadoe to Limerick. It
was formerly the capital of the county,
but is now a poor place, with extensive
ruins. It is seated on a river which
runs into Tralee bay, seven miles nww
of Tralee.

Ardmore, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Waterford, on a cape and
bay of its name; 10 miles ssw of Dun-
garvon.

Ardra, a small kingdom of Guinea,
on the Slave coast at the bottom of the
gulf of St. Thomas. The country is
fertile in maize, palm-wine, plants, and
fruits, which last all the year; and it
produces a great deal of salt. It has a
town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E,
lat. 6 0 N.

Ardres, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Pas de Calais. On an open
plain between the town and Guisnes
was the celebrated interview between
Francis I of France and Henry VIII of
England, in 1540. It is 10 miles sse of
Calais.

Arebo, or *Arehon*, a town of Guinea,
on the Slave coast, at the mouth of the
Formoso. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Arecu, an island in the gulf of Persia,
three miles sw of Ormus. The Dutch
attempted to establish a factory, and
built a fort here, but were expelled by
the Persians.

Areeka. See *Arkiko*.

Arensberg, the capital of the duchy
of Westphalia, and of a county of its
name. It is seated on a hill, by the
river Roer, 22 miles sse of Ham, and
63 NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 51
23 N.

Arensburg, a seaport of Russia, in the
government of Riga, capital of the isle
of Oesel, and a bishop's see. Lon. 25
40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

Arenshard, a district in Denmark, in
the duchy of Sleswick, containing the
greatest part of the famous rampart
built by king Gotric, in the beginning

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of the 9th century, as a defence against
the eruptions of the Saxons. It extends
across the country, about nine miles in
length.

Arenswalde, a town of Brandenburg,
in the New mark, on the lake Slavin,
17 miles s of New Stargard.

Arequipa, an episcopal town of Peru,
founded by Pizarro in 1539. Near it is
a volcano; and it has been four times
laid in ruins by earthquakes. It stands
in a fertile country, on the Apurimac,
240 miles s of Cusco, and 460 s of Lima.
Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

Arezzo, a town of Tuscany, in the
Florentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine
monk, inventor of the musical notes,
ut, re, &c. was born here; also the ce-
lebrated Francis Petrarch. It stands on
a hill, at the conflux of the Chianna and
Arno, 15 miles w of Clitta di Castello.

Argau, a new canton of Switzerland,
lying to the w of that of Zurich. Arau
is the capital.

Argences, a town of France, in the
department of Calvados, on the river
Meauce, 10 miles s of Caen.

Argentan, a town of France, in the
department of Orne, which has a con-
siderable trade in lace. It is seated on
an eminence, in the middle of a fertile
plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 miles
nw of Sees, and 110 w of Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of France, on the
river Seine, five miles nw of Paris. It
has a fine vineyard; and in the environs
are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

Argentiera, a barren island of the Ar-
chipelago, so called from the silver mines
in it. There is but one village, and it
has no water but what is kept in cisterns.
Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Argentiere, a town of France, in the
department of Ardeche, five miles sw
of Aubenas, and 17 w of Viviers.

Argenton, a town of France, in the
department of Indre, divided into two
parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles
sw of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46
55 N.

Argos, a seaport of European Tur-
key, in the Morea, 25 miles s of Corinth.
Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Argostoli, a town of the island of Ce-
falonia, with a fortress and the best har-
bour in the island. It is eight miles wsw
of Cefalonia.

Argueil, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Seine, 18 miles s
of Rouen.

Arguin, an island and fort on the coast
of Zahara, 30 miles s of Cape Blanco.
It was taken by the Dutch from the
Portuguese in 1638: afterward the

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French took it from the Dutch. Lon.

17 3 w, lat. 20 30 N.

Argun, a river of Asia. See *Saghalien*.

Argunskoi, a town of Siberia, on the frontiers of Eastern Turkey. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. It is 70 miles s of Nerzhinsk. Lon. 103 36 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the n by Invernesshire, e by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and s and w by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 110 miles long from the mull of Cantyre to its n e extremity; its breadth is very unequal; about 40 miles where greatest. It is divided into 49 parishes, and in 1801 contained 76,850 inhabitants. To the n w is a peninsula, nearly detached from the rest of the county: it contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands, attached to this county, are Mull, Ilay, Jura, Tirey, and Col. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The sides of the hills and lakes are interspersed with woods; and there are rich mines of copper, iron, and lead. The chief town is Inverary.

Arhusen, or *Aarhus*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name. It is surrounded by forests full of game, and seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Guda, 25 miles s of Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Ariano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles e by n of Benevento.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, 22 miles n e of Ferrara.

Arica, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Charcos. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 350 miles s e of Lima. Lon. 70 25 w, lat. 18 27 s.

Arienzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles n e of Naples.

Arimdal, a town of Norway, in the government of Bergen, noted for the productive iron mines in its vicinity. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles n n e of Christiansand.

A R M

Arinthol, a town of France, in the department of Jura, eight miles s of Orgelet.

Aripo, a town on the w coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarand. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Arish, 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 retaken by the Turks and English at the end of the year. In 1800, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the troops of the latter were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. Arisch stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 miles s w of Gaza, and 120 n e of Suez.

Arkansas. See *Alkansas*.

Arkibo, or *Arekea*, a seaport of Abyssinia, in Tigre, on the bay of Masuah, five miles s e of Masuah.

Arklow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a haven for small craft. It stands near the mouth of the Ovo, 13 miles s of Wicklow.

Arles, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. The country around produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 20 miles s e of Nismes. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Arlesheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Terrible, lately of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basel, three miles s of Basel.

Arleux, a town of France, in the department of Nord, eight miles n w of Cambray.

Arlon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles n w of Luxemburg.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, 32 miles long and 19 broad; bounded on the e by Down, w by Tyrone and Monaghan, n by Lough Neagh, and s by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is reckoned the richest in Ireland; but a tract called the Fowes is hilly and barren, and there are also some considerable bogs. Some good marble is found in this county; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. It has no river of consequence but the Blackwater, which separates it from Tyrone.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of its name, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It has one of the best linen

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markets in Ulster, and many bleaching
grounds in its vicinity. It is seated
near the river Kalin, 45 miles SE of
Londonderry, and 62 N by W of Dub-
lin. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Armagnac, a late province of France,
in Guienne, 55 miles long and 40 broad.
It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a
trade in brandy and wool. This pro-
vince, with Gascony, now forms the de-
partment of Gers.

Armenia, a large country of Asia,
part in Turkey and part in Persia;
bounded on the W by the Euphrates, S
by Diarbek and Curdistan, E by Schir-
van, and N by Georgia. It is a fine
country, being watered by several large
rivers. The inhabitants are much at-
tached to commerce, and undertake
long journeys to carry it on. They are
chiefly Christians, and have a patriarch
and an archbishop. Erzerum is the
capital.

Armentiers, a town of France, in the
department of Nord, seated on the Lis,
eight miles WNW of Lille.

Armiers, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Nord, seated on the Sam-
bre, 20 miles S of Mons.

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

Armuuden, a town of Holland, in the
island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable,
the sea having stooped up the harbour.
The salt-works are its chief resource.
It is three miles E of Middleburg.

Arnay le Duc, a town of France, in
the department of Côte d'Or, seated
in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25
miles NW of Baune.

Arneberg, a town of Brandenburg, in
the Old mark, with a ruined castle on
a hill, on the river Elbe, three miles
from Werben.

Arnedo, a seaport of Peru, with a
good harbour, in the Pacific ocean, 25
miles N of Callao. Lon. 76 53 W, lat.
11 40 S.

Arnhausen, a town of Germany, in
Pomerania, 24 miles E of New Stettin.

Arnheim, a strong town of Holland,
in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or
county of its name. It was formerly
the residence of the dukes of Gelder-
land, and is seated on the Rhine, eight
miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 54 E, lat.
52 2 N.

Arno, a river of Tuscany, which rises
in the Apennines, and passing by Flo-
rence and Pisa, enters the gulf of Ge-
noa, a little below the latter town.

Arsenheim, a town of Germany, in

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the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles
from Kreuzenach.

Arnstadt, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace,
and three churches; seated on the Odra,
11 miles S of Erfurt.

Arnslein, a town of Franconia, in the
principality of Wurtzburg, with a cast-
le, seated on the Weren, nine miles
SW of Schweinfurt.

Arokhae, a city of Persia, in Seges-
tan, and the capital of a district to which
it gives name. It is 110 miles SW of
Candahar, and 110 ESE of Zareng. Lon.
65 40 E, lat. 31 20 N.

Arselen, a town of Germany, in the
county of Waldeck, near the river Aar,
29 miles SSE of Paderborn.

Arona, a town of Italy, in the Mila-
nese, with a ruined castle, on the lake
Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

Aronches, a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, with a castle, on the river
Caro, 16 miles SE of Portalegre.

Arool, a town of Russia, in the go-
vernment of Kiow, seated on the Occa,
200 miles S of Moscow. Lon. 36 40 E,
lat. 51 58 N.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terra
di Lavoro, eight miles N of Aquino.

Argua, a town of Italy, in the Pa-
duan, remarkable for the tomb of Pe-
trarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua.

Arguata, a town of the territory of
Genoa, seated on the Scrivia, 15 miles
N of Genoa.

Argues, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Seine, with an an-
cient castle. Here Henry IV gained a
complete victory over the duke of May-
enne, general of the league, in 1589.
It stands on a river of its name, four
miles SE of Dieppe.

Arracisse, a seaport of Brasil, in the
province of Pernambuco. It is built on
a narrow channel, with a castle to de-
fend the entrance, and esteemed the
strongest place in all Brasil. Lon. 36
10 W, lat. 8 20 S.

Arragon, a province of Spain, bound-
ed on the N by the Pyrenees, W by Na-
varre and the Two Castiles, S by Va-
lencia, and E by Valencia and Catalo-
nia. The country, though abounding
in rivers, is in want of good water. It
is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit,
near the rivers, but in other places dry
and sandy. It produces saffron, and
there are many mines of salt. Sarago-
sa is the capital.

Arrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Ba-
har, 33 miles W by S of Patna.

Arran, an island of Scotland, in the
frith of Clyde, to the S of the isle of
D.

Bute. It is of an oval form, 20 miles long and 12 broad, and constitutes the greatest part of the county of Bute. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island, and Goatfell is near 3000 feet in height. The southern parts present low and cultivated grounds. The climate is healthful, and invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. The principal place is Lamlash.

Arras, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, one named the city, which is the most ancient; and the other the town, which is modern. The great square is full of fine buildings, surrounded with piazzas. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 miles WNW of Cambrai. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Arriege, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, enters the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands. Foix is the capital.

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

Arrojo de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, eight miles s of Merida, and 25 s of Badajoz.

Arroo, five islands in the Indian ocean, to the s and w of New Guinea, extending from 5 30 to 7 0 s lat. with narrow channels between them. The chief product is sago. During the dry or western monsoon numerous flocks of the birds of paradise from New Guinea reside in these islands, where great numbers are killed, dried, and exported to Banda. The Arroo isles are considered as belonging to the Dutch.

Arsur, a town on the coast of Syria, in Palestine, with a fortress, 10 miles N of Jaffa.

Arta, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and skins, and is seated on the Afdhas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Artaki, a town of Asia Minor, in 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 NW of Gallipoli.

Artern, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut, 29 miles WNW of Erfurt.

Artois, a late province of France, bounded on the N and E by Flanders, and S and W by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy. It is now included in the department of Pas de Calais.

Aruba, an island, 15 miles in circumference, near the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Arun, and has a venerable Gothic church, formerly collegiate. Its castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass: the possession of this castle confers an earldom on the proprietor. The river is navigable for barges; and great quantities of timber are sent hence for the dock-yards. It is eight miles S of Chichester, and 56 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Arwangen, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar, 12 miles S of Soleure.

Arzilla, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

Asab, a town of Abyssinia, in Danacali, on a bay of the Red sea, 36 miles SE of Bailur.

Asaph, St. a city of Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Elwy, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Ascension, a barren island, in the Atlantic ocean, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the E India ships often touch, to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Lon. 13 59 W, lat. 7 57 S.

Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, lately in the territory of Mentz, but now the capital of a principality of the same name. Here is a palace, in which George II took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. It is situate near the conflux of the Aischaff with the Main,

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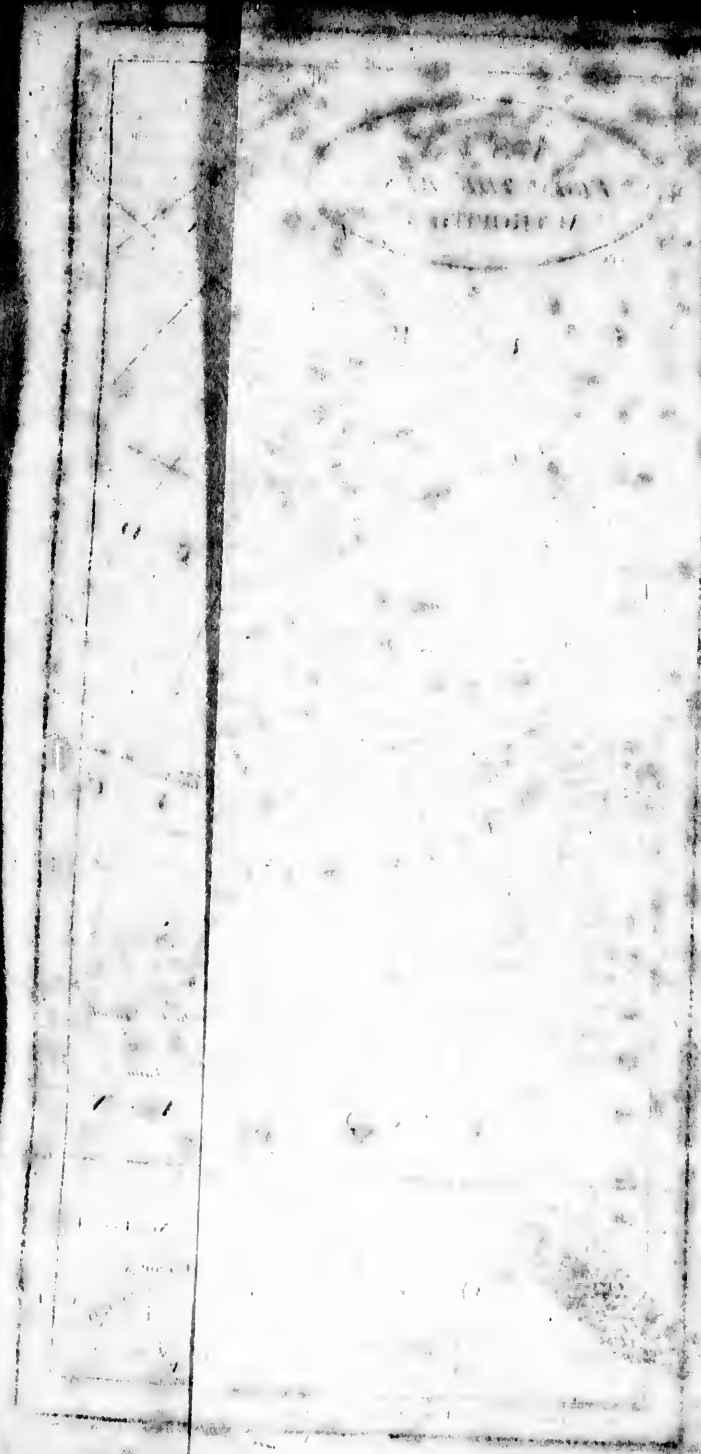
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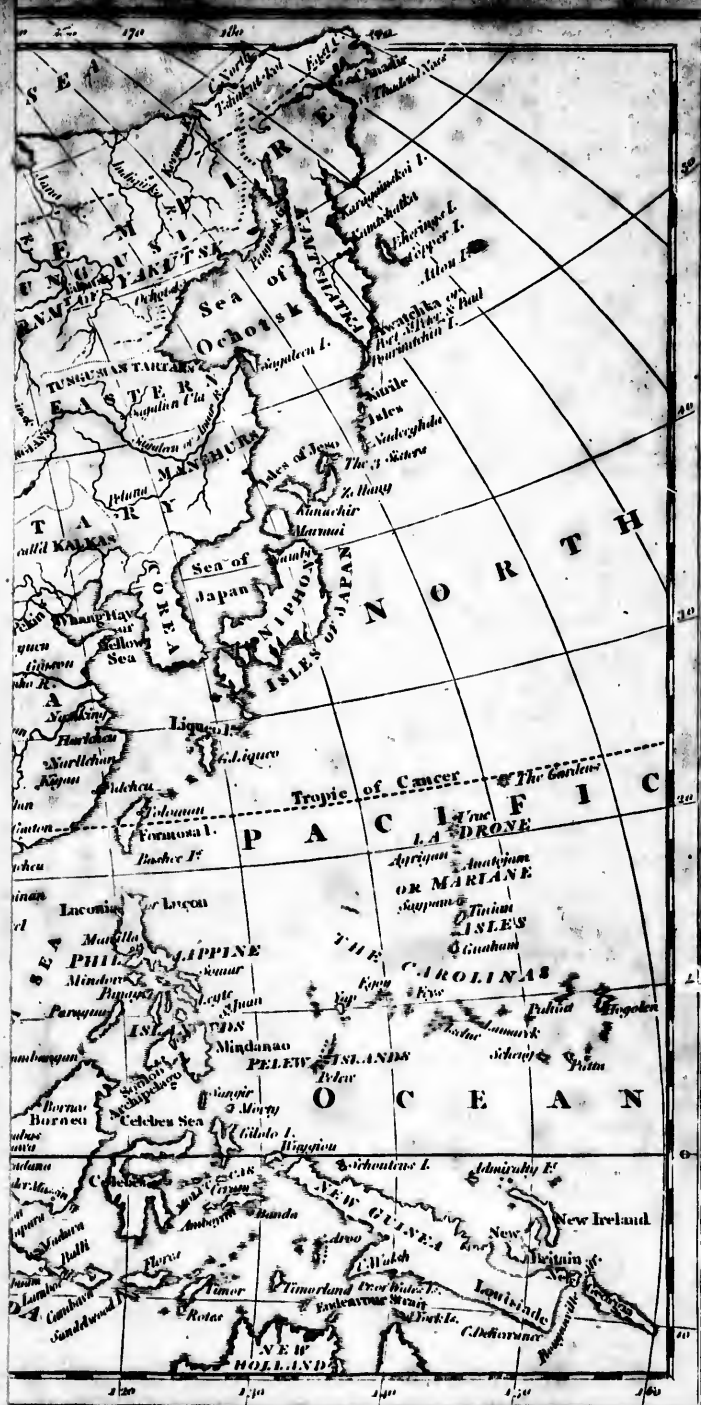
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40 miles SSE of Francfort, and 40 WNW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquissate of Ancona, with two citadels; seated on a mountain by the river Tronto, 80 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli di Satriano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 N.

Aseer, or *Aseergur*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Candesh, 20 miles NE of Burhanpouir.

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for cheese, and seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW of London.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is one of the four stannary towns, and has a considerable manufacture of ferges. It is seated among hills (remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 192 W by S of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing. Here are manufactures of stockings and hats; and a considerable trade in malt. A canal from the town communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London.

Ashford, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. The church is large, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the Ash, near its confluence with the Stour, 4 miles SW of Canterbury, and 55 SE of London.

Ashmunein, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of a city, supposed to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the left bank of the Nile, 140 miles SSW of Cairo. Lon. 27 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Ashmagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, seated on the Tameh, 80 miles N of Attock, and 110 E of Cabul.

Ashton, a village in Lancashire, four miles S of Wigan. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and hardware.

Ashton under Line, a village in Lancashire, seated on a high bank, which rises from the river Tame, seven miles E of Manchester. It has a large church, a manufacture of cotton, an iron foundry, extensive collieries, and a canal from Manchester, which is here

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joined by the Huddersfield and Peak Forest canals.

Ashwell, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles N of Baldock. It was formerly a borough; and near its fine church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch. Many sepulchral urns have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by the Indian ocean, and W by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black sea, the Don, the Volga, the Ural mountains, and the river Cara. It extends 6,050 miles from the Dardenelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 5,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Christianity, &c. In early times, this vast extent of territory was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterward, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of 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. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries.

Asiago, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, 20 miles N of Vicenza.

Asiante, or *Asiento*, a country of Africa, north of the Gold coast. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Asinara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass, fertile and populous. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 41 0 N.

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Askeaton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, noted for its castle, and for one of the most perfect abbeys in the country. It is seated on the Deel, near its confluence with the Shannon, 20 miles wsw of Limerick.

Askrig, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; seated near the Eure, 18 miles wsw of Richmond, and 246 N of London.

Assia. See *Esne*.

Assieras, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles nw of Bellac.

Asola, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles se of Brescia.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a spacious citadel on a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and situate near the Musone, 17 miles nw of Treviso.

Asoph, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 240 miles from sw to ne.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the e and w of the town of Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and after that period, several new towns were built by Catharine II; one of which, Catharinenslaf, is now the capital.

Asoph, a town of Russia, lately the capital of the district of the same name, seated on the Don, near its entrance into the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Russians. It is not of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the great; the river being now so choked with sand as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. Lon. 38 32 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Asperen, a town of Holland, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Geldrians in 1517. It is seated on the Linghe, 13 miles s of Utrecht, and 22 E of Rotterdam.

Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the w by Bengal and Bootan, N by Tibet, and se and s by Meckley. The river Burrampooter divides it into two provinces; the northern, which is the most fertile, being called Uttercul, and the southern Dachincul. Among the products are many kinds of valuable fruits, with silk, musk, pepper, cocoa nuts, sugar, and ginger. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a savage tribe called Nanacs,

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who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindoostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms, but what these fire-arms were is not distinctly known. Ghergong is the capital.

Assancale, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has hot baths much frequented. It is seated on the Aras, 22 miles E of Erzerum.

Assarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, at the most eastern mouth of the Indus, 38 miles w of Boogebooge.

Asseergur, a strong hill fort of Hindoostan, in Candesh. In the war with the Mahrattas, in 1803, it surrendered to the British. It is 20 miles NE of Burhanpour.

Assen, a town of Holland, in Overysel, 12 miles s of Groningen, and 21 nnw of Coevorden.

Assenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the conflux of the Wetter with the Nidda, 11 miles NE of Frankfort.

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

Assisi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a magnificent church, 22 miles nw of Spoleto.

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

Assumption, an episcopal city, capital of a province on Paraguay. It stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

Astabat, a town of Persian Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 30 SE of Nakhsivan.

Astara, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lon. 50 40 E, lat. 38 30 N.

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at dogs, cats, mice, being they can find. ants of Affam are led, have no fixed le but their inclination except human, that die a natural enterprising, savage, of war. They have s, nor camels; but brought there from Affes they are fond b afraid of a horse, ould put a hundred The invention of ed to the Affamefe. hina and Hindoostan tiquity; and in the ws there is a prohibi- fire-arms, but what ere is not distinctly g is the capital. wn of Turkish Ar- hot baths much fre- ated on the Aras, 22 n. wn of Hindoostan, in Cutch, at the mouth he Indus, 38 miles w ong hill fort of Hin- ish. In the war with 1803, it surrendered t is 20 miles NE of of Holland, in Overys- Groningen, and 21 en. wn of Germany, in ber Rhine, at the con- er with the Nidda, 11 kfort. rt of Denmark, in the It is the common duchy of Sleswick to is 17 miles sw of o 2 E, lat. 55 17 N. of Italy, in the duchy a magnificent church, poletto. of Asiatic Turkey, in y of the Archipelago, roas. Lon. 26 36 E, episcopal city, capital Paraguay. It stands y, on the river Para- w, lat. 26 0 S. of Persian Armenia, he river Aras, and 31 of Persia, in Ghilan, same name, near its Caspian sea. Lon. 50

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Asterabad, or *Esterabad*, a town of Persia, capital of a country of its name, at the SE part of the Caspian sea. It stands at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay convenient for trade, 110 miles E of Ferabad. Lon. 54 58 E, lat. 37 16 N.

Assti, a city of Piedmont, capital of the department of Tanaro, with a citadel. Beside the cathedral, it contains upward of thirty other churches. It is seated on the Tanaro, 24 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Astorga, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature. It is seated in a plain, on the river Tueria, 25 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Astrabad, a town of Persia, in Chorasana, on the borders of Balk, 70 miles ENE of Herat.

Astracan, the principal city of Asiatic Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, is surrounded by walls, and on the W has a triangular fortress. Here are 25 Russian churches and two convents; the Armenians, Lutherans, and papists have their places of worship; and the Hindoos have been permitted to erect a temple. The houses are in general of wood; and the inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. It seldom rains here; but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile, and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. Here are several large vineyards, from which some wine is made for home consumption; also manufactures of gunpowder and nitre; and on the side of the Caspian sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt. This city has an inland communication by water with Moscow and Petersburg, and it is the chief seat of the Caspian commerce. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles from the Caspian sea, and 770 SE of Moscow. Lon. 47 35 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Asturias, a province of Spain, 120 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by Biscay, S by Old Castile and Leon, W by Galicia, and N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturias d'Oviedo and Asturias de Santillana; so named from their chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests; its wine and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion. The eldest son of the king of Spain is styled prince of Asturias.

Atacama, a seaport and province of

A T H

Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, and separates Peru from Chili. The town is remarkable for the fish called Tollo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 270 miles S by E of Arica. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 21 20 S.

Atalaya, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a fort on an eminence, five miles S of Tomar.

Atena, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, near the river Negro, 22 miles N of Policastro.

Ath, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

Athaboli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black sea, 70 miles NE of Adrianople.

Athelney, an island in Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers; on which account he called it Æthelingay, or the Isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent sallies upon the Danes.

Athens, or *Athni*, a once celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians. Three fourths of the inhabitants are of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. The chief articles of trade are silk, wax, wool, and oil. It is the see of an archbishop, and defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. There are magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 60 miles E of Corinth. Lon. 23 52 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Atherston, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hats, ribands, and shalloons. Richard III held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bosworth. It is seated near the Anker, 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London.

Athlone, a borough of Ireland, partly in the county of W Meath, and partly in Roscommon. It stands on the Shannon, over which is a long bridge that is the grand pass between the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It is 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven fortified monasteries, and

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cultivate olives and vines. It is 70 miles π of Salonichi. Lon. 26 40 π , lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the assizes are held alternately with Naas. It is seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles s of Kildare.

Atienza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with an ancient castle, situate among mountains, 34 miles ssw of Soria.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the π continents of Africa and Europe, and the π continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Brazil in S America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid, and extending π from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt, upward of 2000 miles. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends from the strait of Gibraltar to Bona in the state of Algiers. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and vallies by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

Atisco, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 miles wsw of Puebla de los Angeles.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 miles long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the sw side is a good road and anchoring-place, called Wymoa. Lon. 159 40 W, lat. 21 57 N.

Atri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 π E of Teramo.

Attleborough, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford and 93 of London.

Attock, a city and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the π bank of the Indus; on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, 180 miles wnw of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, a river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the

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Indus, nearly opposite the city of Attock.

Attore, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 60 miles N of Trichinopoly, and 80 wsw of Pondicherry.

Ava, a country of Asia, now generally called *Birmah*.

Ava, a large city, formerly the metropolis of the Birman empire. It is divided into an upper and lower city, both of which are fortified; the lower is the most extensive, about four miles in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mouldering to decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1783 to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Birmans never lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time. Clumps of bamboos, a few plantain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital. It is situate on the s side of the Irrawaddy, four miles sw of Ummerapoor, the present capital.

Avalon, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a great trade in grain, wine, and cattle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Cousin, 24 miles sse of Auxerre.

Aul, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Gollach, 12 miles se of Wurtzburg.

Aube, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar sur Aube and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nogent. Troyes is the capital.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of woollen cloths and red cotton; seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, 15 miles nw of Viviers.

Aubenton, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 14 miles E of Verbins.

Aubieres, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, three miles se of Clermont.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a castle; seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 23 miles N of Bourges.

Aubin, St. a town of the island of Jersey, with a fort, standing on a bay of the same name, opening to the s. See *St. Helier*.

Aubonne, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Lausanne.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a branch

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of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marl-
borough, and 81 w of London.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the
department of Creuse, with a manufac-
ture of tapestry; seated on the river
Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges.

Aucagurel, the capital of the king-
dom of Adel, seated on an eminence
near the river Hawash. Lon. 44 25 E,
lat. 8 56 N.

Auch, a city of France, capital of the
department of Gers; lately an archie-
piscopal see, and the capital of Gas-
cony. The cathedral is one of the
finest in France. Here are manufactures
of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and lea-
ther. It is seated by the summit and
side of a hill, on the river Gers, 37
miles w of Toulouse. Lon. o 35 E, lat.
43 39 N.

Auckland, Bishop, a town in the
bishopric of Durham, with a market on
Thursday. It has a beautiful castle,
and a chapel, whose architecture is very
curious. Here are manufactures of
cotton and muslin. It is seated by the
side of a hill, on the river Wear, eight
miles s by w of Durham, and 249 NNW
of London.

Aude, a department of France, con-
taining part of the late province of Lan-
guedoc. It receives its name from a
river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and
flowing by Quillan, Limeux, and Car-
cassone, enters the Mediterranean, near
Narbonne. Carcassone is the capital.

Audierno, a town of France, in the
department of Finisterre, seated on
the bay of Biscay, 18 miles w of Quim-
per.

Aveiro, a town of Portugal, in Beira,
with a good harbour for vessels of a mo-
derate size. The chief trade is in salt, of
which great quantities are made in its
vicinity. It stands on a small gulf, at
the mouth of the Vouga, 33 miles s of
Oporto. Lon. 8 30 w, lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, in-
cluding the late province of Rouergue.
It is named from a river, which rises
near Severac le Chateau, and, flowing
by Rodez and Villefranche, joins the
Garonne, below Montauban. The ca-
pital is Rodez.

Avelia, a town of Naples, in Terra di
Lavoro, celebrated for its honey and
apples, 15 miles NE of Naples.

Avellino, a town of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Ulteriore. It was almost ruined
by an earthquake in 1694, and again in
1805. Near it is the celebrated convent
of Monte Virgine, on a wild mountain,
which formerly had a sumptuous temple
of Cybele. Avellino is famous for the

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die of cloth, also for nuts and maca-
roni. It is 25 miles E of Naples.

Aven, a river of Scotland, in Banff-
shire, which issues from a small lake at
the foot of Cairngorm mountain, and
after a rapid course of 20 miles, enters
the Spey on the confines of Murray-
shire.

Avenay, a town of France, in the
department of Marne, on the river
Marne, 15 miles wnw of Chalons sur
Marne.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Bern, formerly the ca-
pital of Helvetia, but now greatly de-
cayed, grain and tobacco being grown
on the site of part of the ancient city.
It stands at the s end of the lake Morat,
15 miles w of Bern.

Auerbach, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Voigtland, near which is a rock fa-
mous for pale topazes. It is 14 miles s
of Zwickau.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di
Lavoro, 600 yards in diameter, near
Puzzoli. Virgil and others have said
the water was so bad, that birds dropped
dead when flying over it, and hence
they call it the lake of hell; but it now
has no such poisonous quality, for birds
swim upon it. A little to the w of the
lake is a cave, where some pretend they
went formerly to consult the Cumæan
sybil. There are also some old walls,
which some suppose to be the ruins of a
temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, a town of Naples, in Terra
di Lavoro. In 1805 it suffered greatly
by an earthquake. It is seated in a
fine plain, 10 miles NE of Naples.

Averysborough, a town of N Caro-
lina, situate on Cape Fear river, 25
miles N of Fayetteville, and 30 sw of
Raleigh.

Aers, or the islands of Birds, so call-
ed from the great number of birds that
frequent them, though they have not a
tree. They are 70 miles E of Curacao,
and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

Avesnes, a strong town of France, in
the department of Nord, seated on the
Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray.

Avestadt, a town of Sweden, in West-
mania, noted for its copper-works, and
a mint for copper money, 35 miles ssw
of Welteros.

Avezano, a town of Naples, in
Abruzzo Ulteriore, 18 miles s of Aquila.

Augila, a territory of Zahara, lying
to the s of Barca, between Fezzan and
Egypt. It abounds in dates; and many
of the inhabitants engage in the caravan
trade. The capital is of the same name,
220 miles w of Siwah, and 540 E. by N

of Mourzouk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 29 33 N.

Augsburg, a city of Suabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to emperor Charles V, in 1550, hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 miles SW of Munich. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Augusta, a town of the state of Georgia, in Richmond county, lately the capital of the state. It has the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries; and is seated in a fine plain, on the SW bank of the Savanna, 52 miles NNE of Louisville, and 127 NNW of Savanna. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Augustin, St. the chief town of E Florida, situate at the foot of a hill, on the E coast, which is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water. It is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 81 50 W, lat. 29 56 N.

Augustin, St. a cape on the coast of Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

Augustów, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielsk.

Augustus, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, at the influx of the Oich into the S extremity of Loch Ness, 34 miles SSW of Inverness.

Augustusburg. See *Schellenberg*.

Aviano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 miles W of Udina.

Avigliano, a fortified town of Piedmont, on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, 10 miles W of Turin.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was lately dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see. It has a university, several handsome churches, and a synagogue; and is seated on the Rhone, 20 miles ENE of Nîmes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Avila, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a manufacture of fine cloth. It is seated on the Adaga, in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered

with fruit-trees and vineyards, 56 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, 16 miles N of Oviedo.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 25 miles NW of Estremos.

Aviso, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, six miles E of Sora.

Aulendorf, a town of Suabia, situate on the river Schus, eight miles N of Ravensburg.

Aulnay, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 14 miles SW of Caen.

Aumale. See *Albemarle*.

Aumont, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 miles NW of Mende.

Aumore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 miles S of Rajmal, and 46 NNW of Moorshedabad.

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

Avon, a river which rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English channel at Christchurch bay.

Avon, a river which rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick and Evesham, enters the Severn at Tewkesbury.

Avon, Lower, a river which rises in Wiltshire, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there; it then continues its course to Bristol, and flows into the Bristol channel.

Awach, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Erms, 15 miles E of Tubingen.

Auranches, a town of France, in the department of Manche, lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on a mountain, near the mouth of the See, 22 miles S of Coutances, and 160 W of Paris.

Auras, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, 12 miles NW of Breslau.

Auray, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on a river of its name, near its entrance into the gulf of Morbihan, eight miles W of Vannes.

Aurich, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 12 miles NE of Emden.

Aurillac, a town of France, in the

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vineyards, 56 miles
on. 4 55 W, lat. 40
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department of Cantal. Quantities of
lace and velvet are manufactured here.
It is seated on the Jordanne, 30 miles
SW of St. Flour.

Auriol, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mouths of the Rhone, 12
miles SE of Aix, and 12 NNE of Mar-
seilles.

Aurora, an island, one of the New
Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is
36 miles long and six broad, affords
plenty of wood and water, and has a
small bay on the NW coast. Lon. 168
18 E, lat. 15 8 S.

Aurangabad, a considerable city of
Hindoostan, capital of Dowlatabad. It
owes the greatest part of its magni-
ficence to the great Aurungzebe, who
made it his place of residence, and gave
it the present name. It stands in a fer-
tile plain, almost surrounded by moun-
tains, 110 miles S by W of Burhanpour,
and 250 ESE of Surat. Lon. 76 2 E, lat.
19 45 N.

Aurangabunder, a town of Hindoo-
stan, in the province of Tatta, on a
branch of the Indus to which it gives
name, 40 miles S by W of Tatta.

Auspitz, a town of Moravia, 20 miles
SSE of Brunn.

Aussig, a town of Bohemia, seated
on the Elbe, 11 miles NNW of Leut-
meritz.

Aust, a village in Gloucestershire, 10
miles N of Bristol, noted for its ancient
ferry over the Severn.

Austerlitz, or Slawkow, a town of
Moravia. Near this place, in 1805, a
great victory was obtained by the
French over the Austrians and Russians,
which led to the treaty of Presburg. It
is 12 miles E of Brunn, and 30 SSW of
Olmütz.

Austle, St. a town of Cornwall, with
a market on Friday. The principal
manufacture is woollen cloth, but its
trade in various branches is considera-
ble. In the environs is got fine clay,
which is sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and
Staffordshire for the potteries. It is
seated near the English channel, 13
miles ENE of Truro, and 245 W by S of
London.

Australasia, a name applied by some
geographers to those islands that lie S
of the continent of Asia, as New Hol-
land, New Guinea, New Britain, New
Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand,
and those of Solomon, Arroo, New
Hebrides, &c.

Austria, a circle of Germany, bound-
ed on the E by Hungary, S by Italy
and Croatia, W by Switzerland, and N
by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Mo-

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ravia. It contains the archduchy of
Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia,
and Carniola, the county of Tyrol, and
the principalities of Brixen and Trent.

Austria, an archduchy of Germany,
in the circle of the same name, contain-
ing 637,000 square acres. The river
Enns divides it into Upper and Lower;
Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and
Lintz of the Upper. The inhabitants
are polite, intelligent, and gay; fond of
honour, which they strive to gain by the
arts and sciences, or by arms; and there
is no country in Germany where foreign-
ers are more courteously entertained.
Austria excels all the provinces of Ger-
many in the fertility of its soil: corn,
wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the
saffron is better than that of the E
Indies. The principal rivers are the
Danube, Enns, Inn, Drave, and Save.
In 1804, Francis II, emperor of Ger-
many, renounced that title in a formal
manner, erected his own dominions into
an hereditary empire, and was crowned
emperor of Austria. To this august
house belong Austria Proper, Stiria,
Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia,
Hungary, Transylvania, part of Poland
under the name of Galicia, Selavonia,
Croatia, Morlachia, Bosnia, part of
Serbia, and part of Walachia. The
metropolis of the empire is Vienna.

Aulun, a city of France, and an epi-
scopal see, in the department of Saone
and Loire. It contains many vestiges
of Roman magnificence, particularly
the temples of Janus and Cybele. Here
are manufactures of tapestry, carpets,
coverlets, and delft ware. The cathed-
ral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the
seminary, are worthy of notice.
Autun is seated on the Arroux, at the
foot of three mountains, 45 miles E by
S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon.
4 18 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, a late province of France,
100 miles long and 75 broad; bounded
on the N by the Bourbonnois, E by
Forez and Velay, S by Rouergue and
the Cevennes, and W by Limosin,
Querci, and La Marche. It now forms
the two departments of Cantal and Puy
de Dome.

Auvillard, a town of France, in the
department of Lot and Garonne, situate
on the river Garonne, 13 miles SE of
Agen.

Auxerre, a city of France, capital of
the department of Yonne, and lately an
episcopal see. It contains many foun-
tains and squares, and the episcopal
palace is deemed one of the most beau-
tiful in France. It is seated on the side

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of a hill, on the river Yonne, 75 miles
ww of Dijon, and 90 ssz of Paris.
Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxon, a town of France, in the
department of Aube, 13 miles s of
Troyes.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the
department of Côte d'Or, with a castle,
an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and
a school for the artillery. It is seated
on the Saone, 17 miles E of Dijon.

Auzen, or *Tigre*, a town of Abyssinia,
capital of the province of Tigre, and a
place of considerable commerce. It is
seated on a river that flows into the
Tacazze, 170 miles NE of Gondar.
Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 14 4 N.

Awatska Bay, a harbour on the SE
coast of Kamtschatka, the safest and
most extensive yet discovered, in that
part of the world, that can admit ves-
sels of considerable burden. It has a
town called St. Peter and Paul.

Awe, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in
Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and in some
parts above two broad. It contains
four little islands, tufted with trees, on
one of which is the ruin of an ancient
castle; and on a peninsula of the lake
is the noble ruin of Kilchurn castle. At
the north extremity rises the mountain
Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the
surface of the lake; and near its top is
the spring which forms this beautiful
expanse of water. The river Awe, the
outlet of this lake, runs into Loch
Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

Aweri, or *Owero*, a kingdom of Africa,
dependant on Benin, with a town of
the same name, on the river Formosa.
Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Awlen, a town of Suabia, on the river
Cochen, 20 miles wsw of Oeting.

Awlridge, a town in Somersetshire,
governed by a mayor, with a market
on Thursday, seated on the river Ax,
under the Mendip hills, 10 miles NW of
Wells, and 130 W of London.

Avel, a town of the Netherlands, in
Flanders, seated in a morass ten miles
N of Ghent.

Azim, a territory of Guinea, on the
Gold coast, with a river of the same
name flowing through it, and a town
on the E side, at its entrance into the
ocean. The country is fertile and
well cultivated, producing palm-oil,
cocoas, oranges, pineapples, yams,
water-melons, and a prodigious quan-
tity of rice. The Dutch have a fort
and a factory here, called St. Anthony.
Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 4 42 N.

Axminster, a town in Devonshire,
on the river Ax, with a market on Sa-

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turday. King Athelstan established a
minster here to the memory of the
princes slain in his army, when he de-
feated the Danes in this neighbour-
hood. Here is a manufacture of leather
gloves, &c. and a famous one of car-
pets. It is 27 miles E by N of Exeter,
and 147 W of London.

Azum, a town, anciently the capital,
of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very exten-
sive, among which are many obelisks of
granite, with sculptures, but no hiero-
glyphics. It is 70 miles NW of Auzen.
Lon. 38 45 E, lat. 14 10 N.

Ayamonte, a seaport of Spain, in
Andalusia, with a castle on a rock, at
the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppo-
site Castro-Marino, 80 miles NW of
Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Aylesbury, a borough in Bucking-
hamshire, with a market on Saturday.
The spring affizes are held here, and it is
the centre of the business of the fertile
vale of Aylesbury. Many people here
derive their support from a peculiar
manner of rearing early ducks for the
London market; and the making of
lace is carried on to a great extent. It
is 17 miles SE of Buckingham, and 38
NW of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 51
48 N.

Aylesham, a town in Norfolk, with a
market on Thursday, 11 miles N of
Norwich, and 118 NE of London.

Aymouth, a town of Scotland, in
Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick,
and once fortified to curb the garrison
of that town.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises
in the E part of Ayrshire, receives the
Greenock and Garpel in its course
across the county, and enters the frith
of Clyde, at the town of Ayr.

Ayr, a borough and seaport of Scot-
land, in Ayrshire, situate on a sandy
plain, at the mouth of the river Ayr,
over which is a bridge. Its chief trade
is in coal, and the fishery for salmon,
and all kinds of white fish; it has also
an extensive manufacture of leather and
soap. Two lighthouses are erected to
conduct vessels into the harbour, which
is often incommoded with sand. In
the new town, on the N side of the
river, are many good houses, and the
ruins of a Dominican monastery. Ayr
is the birthplace of the poet Robert
Burns. In 1801, the number of inha-
bitants was 5492. It is 75 miles SW of
Edinburg. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 55 31 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland,
bounded on the W by the Irish channel
and the frith of Clyde, N by Renfrewshire,
E by the counties of Lanerk, Dumfries

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and Kirkcudbright, and s by Wigton-
shire. It exhibits the shape of two
wings, extending to the NW and SW,
and forming a vast bay at the mouth of
the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme
points it is 50 miles; it s greatest
breadth is 26. It is divided into 45
parishes, and in 1801 contained 84,306
inhabitants. The SW angle, though
mountainous, is rich in pasture; but
the greater part of the NW is a fine level
country. It is intersected by the Ayr,
Irvine, Girvan, Stinchar, and several
other rivers, which abound with sal-
mon. It has inexhaustible seams of
coal, also freestone, limestone, iron,
lead, and copper; and a great quantity
of sea weed is thrown ashore, from
which abundance of kelp is made.

Aysgarth, a village of N Yorkshire,
seated on the Eure, four miles E of
Askrigg. Here is a grand picturesque
waterfall, called Aygarth Force; and
a bridge of one arch, 72 feet in the
span, overgrown with ivy.

Aylton, a village in N Yorkshire, five
miles SW of Scarborough. It is seated
on the Derwent, and has a considerable
forge for iron ware.

Azamor, a town of Morocco, on the
river Morbeys, near the sea, 80 miles N
of Morocco.

Azaredo, a seaport of Brasil, in the
bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for
sugar. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 20 18 S.

Azem. See *Assam*.

Azof. See *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group
of islands in the Atlantic, between 23
and 30 W lon. and 37 and 40 N lat.
900 miles W of Portugal. They are
nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St.
Michael, Terceira, St. George, Gra-
cioza, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo.
They were discovered in 1439, by John
Nanderberg, a merchant of Bruges,
who in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven
to these islands 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.
They have been ever since subject to
the Portuguese, who called them the
Azores, from the number of hawks found
among them. Their rugged precipices
and mountains, many of whose sum-
mits are conical, exhibit indications
of the violent eruptions and convulsions
by which, at several distant periods,
they have been agitated. They enjoy
a great portion of clear and serene wea-
ther, and the climate is highly favorable
to human health. The soil is in ge-
neral fertile, abounding in corn, grapes,

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oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and
is favorable for breeding cattle and
sheep. The woods and high lands pre-
sent a multitude of birds of different
descriptions. No poisonous animal, it
is said, is to be found in the Azores.
The governor-general resides at Angra,
in Terceira; but St. Michael is the
largest island.

B.

Baba, a town of European Turkey,
in Bulgaria, celebrated for its knives
and sword blades. It stands on a gulf
of its name, in the Black sea, 90 miles
NE of Silistria. Lon. 28 38 E, lat. 44
40 N.

Babelmandel, a strait between the
coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting
the Red sea with the Indian ocean. In
it is a small island and a mountain of
the same name. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12
50 N.

Babenhausen, a town of Suabia, in
the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles
N of Tubingen.

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.

Baca, or *Baza*, a town of Spain, in
Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix.

Bacano, a town of Italy, in the pa-
trimony of St. Peter, near a river of
the same name, 20 miles NW of Rome.

Bach, or *Batha*, a town of Hungary,
formerly the see of a bishop, seated
near the Danube, 30 miles ENE of
Fünfkirchen, and 85 S of Buda.

Bacharach, a town of France, in the
department of Rhine and Moselle, late-
ly of Germany, in the palatinate of the
Rhine. It is famous for its wine, and
stands at the foot of a mountain, near
the Rhine, 24 miles S by E of Coblenz.

Bachserai, a town of Russia, in the
province of Taurida. It was lately the
residence of the Tartar chans of the
Crimea, and the palace is a curious
species of painted Chinese structure.
Near this place, on a high rock, is an
old fort called the Jews Citadel, so
named as having been from time im-
memorial inhabited by about 200 fa-
milies of Jews. Bacheferai is seated in
a deep valley, on the rivulet Katza, 18
miles SW of Sympheropol.

Bachian, an island, the largest and
most southern of the proper Moluccas.
It is 70 miles in circumference, and the

BAD

Interior rises into woody hills. It is governed by a sultan, who is also sovereign of Ouby and Ceram; and he receives a pension from the Dutch, either for the destruction or supply of nutmegs. Lon. 127° E, lat. 0° 25' S.

Badajoz, a town of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz is a frontier town toward Portugal, and well fortified. It is 14 miles E of Elvas, and 175 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6° 40' W, lat. 38° 45' N.

Badakshan, a city of Ussbec Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harat, or Amu, in a branch of the Belur mountains, 320 miles E of Balk. Lon. 70° 35' E, lat. 36° 35' N.

Badbury, a village in Dorsetshire, situate on a considerable eminence, four miles NW of Winborn. It was a summer station of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found. Here is also a Saxon camp, which consists of three oblong ramparts.

Badelona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona.

Baden, a principality of Suabia, bounded on the N by the late palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Furstenberg, S by Brisgau, and W by the Rhine. It is divided into Upper and Lower Baden, frequently called Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, from the chief towns.

Baden, a town of Suabia, capital of Upper Baden, with a castle, on the top of a hill, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and is seated on the Oelbach, near the Rhine, 40 miles W of Stutgard. Lon. 8° 22' E, lat. 48° 43' N.

Baden, a town of Swisserland, in Argau, capital of a county of the same name. Near it are some warm baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich. Lon. 8° 24' E, lat. 47° 26' N.

Baden, a town of Austria, famous for its numerous hot baths; seated on the Suechat, 15 miles SSW of Vienna.

Badenweiler, a town of Suabia, in

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Brisgau, much frequented for its hot baths; seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SSW of Friburg.

Badgeworth, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles NE of Gloucester. Here is a mineral spring called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as that of Cheltenham.

Baeza, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen.

Baffin Bay, a large bay, to the N of Hudson Bay, said to be discovered in 1662 by Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find a NW passage that way to the South sea. Recent navigators doubt its existence.

Baffo, a town of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32° 30' E, lat. 54° 50' N.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Irac Arabi, with a strong castle. It has a great 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 13th century; since which it has been often taken by the Turks and Persians, the last time 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 has lost much of its ancient splendor, and is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. The inhabitants are supposed not to exceed 40,000. Not far to the S are some ruins of the ancient Babylon. Bagdad is seated on the Tigris, 250 miles N by W of Bassora. Lon. 44° 46' E, lat. 32° 20' N.

Baghermi, the capital of a country of the same name, in the empire of Bornou, 180 miles SSE of Bornou.

Baglana, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Guzerat, E by Candesh and Dowlatabad, S by Visapour, and W by the ocean. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagnaluca, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 55 miles NW of Serai.

Bagnara, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Here are several high waterfalls; and among the rocks are the ruins of the former town, in which 3017 persons perished by an earthquake in 1783. It is situate near the strait of Messina, 15 miles NNE of Reggio. Lon. 16° 3' E, lat. 38° 15' N.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, in the

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Orvieto.

Bagneres, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Pyrenees, famous
for its baths and mineral waters; seat-
ed on the river Adour, 10 miles S of
Tarbes.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the
department of Guard, near the river
Cese, eight miles S of Pont St. Esprit.

Bagshot, a village in Surry, 12 miles
N by E of Farnham. Here our monarchs
had formerly a house and park, which
was laid open after the civil wars. It
is surrounded by an extensive heath,
chiefly barren, but on its borders are a
great number of handsome seats.

Bahama, or *Lucaya Islands*, situate
to the S of Carolina. They extend
along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and
are said to be 500 in number, some of
them mere rocks, but 12 of them large
and fertile. Few of them are inhabited,
and they are subject to the English.
The islands which give name to the
whole are Bahama and Lucaya, both
of them in the N part of the group, the
former 20 and the other 70 leagues E
from the coast of Florida. The passage
between the island of Bahama and the
continent is called the Channel of Ba-
hama, or Gulf of Florida. One of these
islands was the first land descried by
Columbus, in 1492, on which he land-
ed, and called it San Salvador. They
were not known to the English till
1667, when captain Seyle being driven
among them in his passage to Carolina,
gave his name to one of them, and af-
terward, being a second time driven
upon it, called it Providence. These
islands produce a great quantity of
dying woods, and some lignum vitæ
and mahogany. The only article culti-
vated for exportation is cotton.

Bahar, a country of Hindoostan,
bounded on the W by Allahabad and
Oude, N by Nepal, E by Bengal, and S
by Orissa. It is subject to the English
E India Company; and most of the
saltpetre they export is manufactured
in this province. Patna is the capi-
tal.

Bahar, a town of Hindoostan, once
the capital of the country of the same
name, and now remarkable for the
number of magnificent funeral monu-
ments. It is 35 miles SE of Patna.

Bahia. See *All-Saints Bay*.

Bahraitche, a town of Hindoostan, in
the province of Oude, 62 miles NW of
Fyzabad, and 65 NE of Lucknow. Lon.
81 56 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Bahrenburg, a town of Westphalia,

B A I

in the county of Hoya, on the river
Suhlingen, 20 miles W of Nienburg.

Bahrin, a town of Arabia, situate
on an island, 30 miles long, in the gulf of
Persia. It gives name not only to the
island on which it is built, but also to a
cluster of them, celebrated for the pearl
fishery; and likewise to a province, ex-
tending along the W coast of the gulf.
The town is fortified, and belonged
once to the Portuguese. It stands on
the W side of the island, 70 miles NE of
Lahia, the capital of the province. Lon.
49 5 E, lat. 26 20 N.

Bahus, a province of Sweden, on the
NW coast of Gothland, having Norway
on the N. It is 115 miles long, and
from 15 to 30 broad, much intersected
by rivers and lakes. The land is fer-
tile, and the principal articles exported
are fish, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and
hides.

Bahus, a strong town of Sweden, ca-
pital of a province of the same name.
It is situate on a rock, in an island of
the river Gotha, 10 miles N of Gothe-
burg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Baia, a town of Naples, in Terra di
Lavoro, formerly famous for its hot
baths and elegant palaces, of which
some ruins remain. It is seated on the
bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples.

Baja, a town of Hungary, on the
Danube, 35 miles NW of Esseck.

Bajador, a cape on the W coast of
Africa, S of the Canary islands. Lon.
14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in the pro-
vince of Irkutsk, 350 miles in length,
but its greatest breadth not above 40.
The water is fresh; and the Russians
speak of it with reverence, calling it
the Holy sea. There are many seals in
it of a blackish colour, and abundance
of fish; also several islands, and that of
Olchon, the largest, has sulphureous
springs. It receives the Selenga from
the S, and its outlet is the Angara, which
flows N into the Yenisei.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Nord, nine miles SW of
Ypres.

Bailur, a seaport of Abyssinia, and
chief town in the country of Dancali.
It stands on a spacious bay of the Red
sea, 340 miles E by N of Gondar. Lon.
42 40 E, lat. 13 3 N.

Bailuru, a town of Hindoostan, in
Mysoor, with a good stone fort. It
carries on a considerable trade with Ja-
malabad and the country below the
Gauts. It is seated near the Bhaari, 60
miles WNW of Seringapatam.

Bain, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Ille and Vilaine, 16 miles s of Rennes.

Buin Gonga, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs s through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, joins the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Bairout, anciently Berytus, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and the chief town of the Druses. The port is nearly choaked with sand and ruins; but many cottons and silks are exported hence for Cairo. It stands on the N side of a broad promontory, 50 miles WNW of Damascus. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a large cotton-mill; and near it, at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and gray marbles found in the vicinity are fawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 27 miles NNW of Derby and 153 of London.

Bakow, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Bistritza, 60 miles SW of Jassy.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. The vicinity produces much rock salt, sulphur, and naphtha, and it is famous for saffron. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, a corporate town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is three miles long and one broad, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee issues from this lake. The town has a great trade in knit stockings, web, and flannels. It is 40 miles SE of Carnarvon, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Balachna, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, seated near the Volga, 40 miles WNW of Niznei Novogorod.

Balagat, or *Ballagant*, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. The northern part is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and it extends thence, along the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaclava, a town of Russia, in the

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government of Taurida, with a landlocked basin, and a chain across the entrance, to prevent contraband trade. It is 18 miles SSE of Sebastopol.

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles WNW of Barcelona. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 41 43 N.

Balaise, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, with a fort, at the principal entrance of the Mississippi. Lon. 89 20 W, lat. 29 6 N.

Balambangan, a small island in the Indian ocean, at the N extremity of Borneo, where a settlement was formed by the East India Company in 1773, but evacuated the next year.

Balambuan. See *Palambuan*.

Balapura, *Chica*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for the manufacture of sugar-candy and clayed sugar, 15 miles NE of Doda Balapura.

Balapura, *Doda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, surrounded by a mud wall and hedge, and has a strong mud fort, with a palace. Here are manufactures of cloth and sugar. It is 22 miles N by W of Bangalore, and 57 SE of Sera.

Balaruc, a town of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its baths. It is 12 miles from Montpellier.

Balasore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade; situate on the Gongahar, 20 miles from its mouth in the bay of Bengal, and 124 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 26 N.

Balastro, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, near its conflux with the Cineca, 45 miles ENE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the NE extremity of the fertile valley of Bocat. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1759, and is now a poor place, 7 miles NWW of Damascus.

3 *Baldivia*. See *Valdivia*.

Baldock, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, nine miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NNW of London.

Balfrush, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, 12 miles W of Ferabad.

Balga, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Haff, 24 miles SW of Konigsberg.

Bali, an island of the E Indies, 75 miles long and 45 broad, at the E end of the isle of Java, from which it is separated by a channel called the Strait of

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Bali. It is populous, abounds in rice and fruits, and furnishes slaves, cotton, yarn, and pickled pork. Lon. 115 ° E, lat. 8.30 S.

Balk, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated toward the borders of Persia, on the river Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 220 miles SE of Bokhara. Lon. 65 16 E, lat. 36 28 N.

Ballantrae, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 24 miles SSW of Ayr.

Balliboy, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, 18 miles SW of Philipstown.

Ballinmoney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seven miles ESE of Colerain, and 28 NNW of Antrim.

Ballinmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of W Meath, 50 miles W by N of Dublin.

Ballinrobe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 18 miles S by E of Castlebar.

Ballogistan, a country of Hindoostan, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles W of Delhi. It is 80 miles long and from 30 to 40 broad.

Balltown, a town of New York, in Saratoga county, famous for its medicinal springs, and the superior accommodation found near them for valetudinarians. It is 36 miles N of Albany.

Ballycastle, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of the county of Antrim. It has some good collieries, and stands near the mouth of the Glenisfesk, 35 miles N by W of Antrim.

Ballyconnel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan.

Ballymahon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 52 miles W of Dublin.

Ballymena, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 12 miles NNW of Antrim.

Ballynahinch, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. Near this place the rebels were defeated in 1798, and the greater part of the town was burnt. It is 26 miles NE of Newry.

Ballynakill, a borough of Ireland, in Queens county. Here are some woollen manufactures, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle. It is 18 miles NW of Kilkenny.

Ballyshannon, a borough and sea-

B A M

port of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Here is a good salmon fishery, and an extensive linen manufacture. It is seated near the mouth of the Erne, 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Balmerino, a town of Scotland, in Fifehire, which has a trade in corn and salmon. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey are much admired. It is seated on the frith of Tay, opposite Dundee, 19 miles NW of St. Andrew.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the NW of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It contains the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; and a great number of islands, the principal of which are Åland, Dago, Oesel, Gothland, Öland, Bornholm, Rugen, and Laland; and the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic has no tide, but a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour, five miles NE of Cape Clear. It has the ruins of an abbey, and is 50 miles SW of Cork. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Baltimore, the largest town of Maryland, capital of a county of the same name, in which are numerous iron works. It is divided by a creek into the Town and Fell's point, to the latter of which the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort. There are nine edifices for public worship; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 15,000. It is seated on the Patapsce, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 35 miles N of Annapolis. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 39.20 N.

Balticglass, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen, and is seated on the Slaney, 29 miles SW of Dublin.

Bamba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a rich province of the same name. It carries on a traffic in slaves, and is seated on the Loze, 160 miles SW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 45 E. lat. 7 2 S.

Bambara, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the SW of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here

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carried on to a great extent; and the inhabitants are hospitable to strangers. Sego is the capital.

Bamberg, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a university. The palace is a large pile of building, and the cathedral a vast Gothic edifice. It was taken in 1758 and 1762 by the Prussians, and in 1794 by the French. It is seated on the Rednitz, near its confluence with the Maine, 35 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland, on the seacoast, 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 560. This castle, and the manor, was purchased after the rebellion of 1715, by lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who left it for many benevolent purposes, particularly that of ministering instant relief to seamen and vessels that happen to be on this dangerous coast.

Bambook, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Fatemi and Senegal. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders 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 made like a camel, and of extraordinary swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead; and iron. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 13 30 N.

Bamian, a city of Usbec Tartary, in the province of Gaur. Here are a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain; some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. It is seated near a river of the same name, 170 miles SSE of Balk. Lon. 66 10 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Bamos, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Bimali, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 miles NNE of Ummierapoor.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. The remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, and breeches. It is seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 71 W by N of London.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire,

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with a market on Saturday, a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serges. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London.

Banagher, a borough of Ireland, in Kings county, seated on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone.

Banawara, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a fine mud fort, and the ruins of an extensive palace. Much tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. It is 68 miles NW of Seringapatam.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its cakes and ale, and is seated on the Charwell, 71 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Bancu, an island on the E coast of Sumatra, celebrated for its productive tin mines. It has a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 105 41 E, lat. 2 22 S.

Bancalis, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bangkok, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort; seated near the mouth of the Menam, 40 miles S of Siam. Lon. 100 48 E, lat. 13 40 N.

Bancout, or *Bancoutin*, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Concan, with a good harbour, and a trade in salt. It was taken by the British in 1755; and is 66 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 18 5 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Natung islands, in the Indian ocean. The group comprises this isle, called also Lantor, and six or seven others. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows principally on these islands; and they have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being only 20 miles in circumference, and are subject to earthquakes. Banda was taken by the English in 1796, and restored in 1802. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 40 S.

Bander Congo, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is commonly a military station, and has manufactures of cotton, camblets, ticking, &c. It is situate on a river of the same name, 12 miles SW of Cork.

Bandora, a town of Hindoostan, on the S side of the island of Salbette, which is separated from that of Bombay by a

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narrow channel. It is six miles N of Bombay.

Banff, a borough and seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery. Here are manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and great quantities of salmon are exported. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, 44 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 36 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the ocean, SE by Aberdeenshire, and W by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It is divided into 23 parishes, and in 1801 contained 35,807 inhabitants. The S part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Diveron and Spey, which form a part of its E and W boundaries.

Bangalore, a city of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It had a strong fort, built by Hyder, deemed the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791; and restored the next year to Tippon, who destroyed it. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence; and there are two extensive gardens made by the two sultans. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton-cloths, muslins, leather, and oil. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the S shore of the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name.

Banja Luka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, supposed to contain 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the confluence of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 miles NW of Serai, and 155 W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Banjer, a considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermassing, and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

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Banjermassing, a kingdom in the S part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Martapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, birds-nests, wax, and dragonsblood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the E side of New Zealand, about 100 miles in circumference. Lon. 174 0 E, lat. 43 30 S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, about 60 miles long, and five broad. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains in the county of Down, flows NW into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea four miles below Colerain.

Bannbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 14 miles N by E of Newry.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, on the river Bannock, two miles S of Stirling. It is noted for a battle between Edward II and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James III, in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession.

Bannow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the E shore of a bay to which it gives name, 20 miles SW of Wexford. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Bantam, a town on the NW coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with two forts. It is divided into two parts by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce of the country is pepper, & which vast quantities are exported by the Dutch, who have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor place, its harbour being so choked up, that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on the E side of an extensive bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 40 miles WSW of Cork. Lon. 10 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Banwell, a village in Somersetshire, four miles NNW of Axbridge. Here

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was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon princes, which was destroyed by the Danes. On its site an episcopal palace was erected, some remains of which are to be seen near the church.

Bapaume, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SE of Arras.

Bar, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on a river that flows E into the Bog. In 1768 a catholic confederation was held here, to protect the religion of the country from the encroachment of dissenters. It is 48 miles ENE of Kamienick, and 55 NW of Braclaw. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Bar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the Ganges, 34 miles ESE of Patna.

Bar, or *Barrois*, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Bar le Duc, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the rivulet Orney, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville.

Bar sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine; at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SW of Bar sur Aube.

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is 12 miles long and four broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shellfish, especially cockles, are found in abundance. On the NE side is a good harbour. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 57 2 N.

Baracoa, a town on the NE coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 miles ENE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74 42 W, lat. 10 30 N.

Baranco de Mohumbo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Madalesna, 70 miles NE of Carthagena. Lon. 74 50 W, lat. 12 20 N.

Barany, or *Baranvahr*, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Barany, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated in an island formed by the river Crasso, 14 miles N of Essek, and 120 S of Buda. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 45 42 N.

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Barbacoa, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, on the river Tolembi, 110 miles SW of Popayan.

Barbacoa, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, on the E side of the lake Maracaybo, 130 miles S by W of Venezuela.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Windward islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles long and 15 broad. The exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and it has most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and it has one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dreadful one in 1780, when no less than 4,326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, lost their lives; and the damage done to the property was computed at above 1,320,500l. The capital is Bridgetown.

Barbara, a town of the kingdom of Adel, seated near the mouth of the Hawash, 200 miles NE of Aucagurel. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 2 N.

Barbara, *St.* a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged barren country, but has a good roadstead. Lon. 119 17 W, lat. 34 54 N.

Barbareen, a village of Ceylon, on the W coast, six miles S of Calutra. It has a harbour for ship-boats, and a considerable manufacture of cordage and cables from the cocoa-tree.

Barbary, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, wine, citron, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostriches feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

Barbas, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

Barbe, *St.* a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver

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Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barberino, a town of Tuscany, at
the foot of the Apennines, on the river
Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence.

Barbesieux, a town of France, in the
department of Charente, with a mineral
spring, and a manufacture of linen
cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward islands,
in the W Indies, 20 miles long and 10
broad. It has a good road for shipping,
but no direct trade to Britain. The in-
habitants (about 1500) are chiefly em-
ployed in raising corn, and breeding
cattle, for the use of the neighbouring
islands. It is 35 miles N of Antigua.
Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 50 N.

Barby, a town of Upper Saxony,
capital of a county of its name, with
an ancient castle, and an academical
college, founded by the United Bre-
thren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe,
15 miles SE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4
E, lat. 53 2 N.

Barca, a country of Barbary, on the
s coast of the Mediterranean, between
Tripoli and Egypt. The s part is a
barren desert, inhabited by wandering
Arabs. The N part along the coasts is
fertile and well peopled. It belongs to
the Turks, and is governed by a fan-
giac, dependant on the bahav, who
resides at Tripoli. Derra is the capital.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, capital of
Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a
good harbour, on the Mediterranean.
It is of an oblong form, defended by a
strong fort, called Montjuich, which
stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W
of the town. It has double walls on
the N and E, and the sea on the S, with
a mole for the security of ships. It is
divided into the new and old town, by
a wall and a ditch; and the sea having
retired considerably from the portgates,
a whole quarter of the town now stands
on the sands that were once the bottom
of the harbour. It has a fine univer-
sity, an inquisition, a cathedral with
two lofty towers, a palace for the vic-
eroy, a large exchange, an extensive
cannon foundry, an arsenal containing
arms for several thousand men, and
docks for the building of galleys. It is
a place of great trade, has curious
works in glass, and its swords, knives,
shoes, and blankets, are in great rep-
utation. The inhabitants are computed
at more than 100,000. 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

B A R

siege. In 1714, it was taken by the
French and Spaniards, and a citadel
built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles
E of Madrid. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Barcelonette, a town of France, in
the department of Lower Alps, seated
on the Hubaye, 12 miles SE of Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcurea*, a town of
Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara,
which gives name to a district, but has
been long in ruins. It is 40 miles NNW
of Mangalore.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, in
Entre Douero e Minho, near the river
Cavado, 10 miles WSW of Braga.

Barlewick, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Lunenbourg, on the river
Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg.

Barli, a town of Italy, in the Par-
mesan, with a magnificent castle, 30
miles SW of Parma.

Barlt, a town of Hither Pomerania,
with a castle and harbour, near the
Baltic, 15 miles W by N of Stralsund.
Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Barges, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Upper Pyrenees, much
frequented on account of its mineral
baths. It is seated in a valley 24 miles
S of Tarbes.

Barcith. See *Bayreuth*.

Barclly. See *Breilly*.

Barenlon, a town of France, in the
department of Manche, 20 miles ESE
of Avranches.

Barfleur, a town of France, in the
department of Manche. It was ruined
by the English in 1346, and the har-
bour filled up. The cape of that name
is 12 miles E of Cherbourg, and near it
part of the navy of France was destroy-
ed by the English in 1692. It is 175
miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat.
49 40 N.

Barge, or *Barges*, a town of Pied-
mont, seven miles S of Pinerola.

Barguzinsk, a town of Siberia, in the
government of Irkutsk, on the E side
of the lake Baikal, at the influx of the
Barguzin, 170 miles NNE of Selenginsk.
Lon. 109 30 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of
Naples, bounded on the N and NE by
the gulf of Venice, SE by Otranto, SW
by Basilicata, and NW by Capitanata.
The soil is fertile; but there are many
serpents and tarantulas. See *Trani*.

Bari, a seaport of Naples, capital of
Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see.
It is seated on the gulf of Venice, has a
good harbour, and is well fortified.
The trade principally consists in olives
and almonds. It is 26 miles E by S of
Trani. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 41 15 N.

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Barjols, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 miles ssw of Ricz.

Barking, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, of which a gateway and part of the walls are still visible. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, seven miles E of London.

Barletta, a seaport of Naples, in Bari. It has a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles wsw of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 19 N.

Barmouth, a small seaport of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday for fish and poultry. It has a good trade in flannel and hose, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It stands on a bay of the same name, 12 miles S of Harleigh, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Barnard Castle. See *Bernard Castle*.

Barnet, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London.

Barnevelt, an island of S America, to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

Barnsley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are considerable manufactures of coarse linen; and in the vicinity are many bleaching-grounds, a glass manufacture, and several coal mines. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don; and is seated near the Dearne, 19 miles S of Leeds, and 172 N by W of London.

Barnstaple, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mount. Here are manufactures of tannies, shalloons, baize, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. It is seated, on the river Taw, 12 miles E of Barnstaple bay, in the Bristol channel, 35 NNW of Exeter, and 192 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Barnstable, a seaport of Massachusetts, chief town of a county of the same name. It is seated on a bay, on the S side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 67

B A S

miles SE of Boston. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Buroach, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated on the N bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N by E of Surat. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Barraux, a fortress of France, in the department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Grésivauden, and on the river Isere, six miles S of Chambery.

Barre, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its butter and cheese, 24 miles NW of Worcester.

Burrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of Queens county, and flows S, by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

Barrow, a village in Leicestershire, on the river Soar, two miles N of Mountsorrel. It has for centuries been famed for a very fine lime, in particular request for works in water, and is exported in large quantities.

Bartholomew, a small island in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 18 E, lat. 15 42 S.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 24 miles in circumference, and 25 N of St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801. The chief exports are drugs and lignum vitæ; and it has a good harbour. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 17 46 N.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place, surrounded by a rampart and foss, the remains of which are yet visible. Four miles ESE are the noble ruins of Thornton abbey. Barton is seated on the Humber, over which is a ferry into Yorkshire, 34 miles N of Lincoln and 167 of London.

Baruth, a town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 26 miles S by E of Potsdam.

Baruth, a town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda.

Basartschick, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Basel, or *Basle*, a canton of Switzerland, 24 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the N by Brisgau, E by the Forest towns, S by the canton of Solleure, and W by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

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Basel, a biſhopric (till lately) in the
nw part of Swiſſerland; bounded on
the E by the canton of Baſel, S by that
of Soleure, and W and N by France.
The biſhop was a prince of the German
empire. In 1798, the French ſeized on
this territory, annexed it to France, and
made it a new department, called Mont
Terrible.

Basel, the capital of the canton of
the ſame name, and the laſteſt town in
Swiſſerland. It is ſurrounded by thick
walls flanked by towers and baſtions;
and is divided into two parts by the
Rhine, which communicate by a hand-
ſome bridge. The laſteſt part is on the
ſide of Swiſſerland, and the leaſt on that
of Germany. The larger has five gates,
ſix ſuburbs, numerous ſtreets and foun-
tains, and is partly ſeated on a hill: the
other ſtands on a plain, and has but two
gates, with ſeveral ſtreets and fountains.
The principal church is an elegant Go-
thic building, but diſfigured by roſe-co-
loured paint ſpread over the whole edi-
fice. Under n marble tomb in it, is in-
terred the great Erasmus. The town-
houſe, and fine paintings in freſco, are
much admired. The univerſity, found-
ed in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich
cabinet of medals. The clocks here
are always an hour too faſt; becauſe
the town-clock went ſo on a day ap-
pointed to murder the magiſtrates, by
which the conſpiracy was diſconcerted.
Baſel has ſeveral manufactures, particu-
larly of paper, ribands, and cottons;
and it carries on an extenſive trade.
Three treaties of peace were concluded
here in one year, 1795, with the French
republic; namely, by Pruiſia, Spain,
and Heſſe Caſſel. Baſel is capable of
containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the
number is ſcarcely more than 14,000.
It is 174 miles S by E of Geneva, and
250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 30 E, lat.
47 35 N.

Bashee, an iſland in the China ſea,
the moſt eaſtern of a cluſter called, from
this, the Baſhee iſlands, lying to the S of
Formoſa. The productions are plan-
tains, bananas, pineapples, ſugar-canes,
potatoes, yams, and cotton. The qua-
drupeds are goats and hogs. Baſhee is
of a circular form, ſix miles in dia-
meter, and has a town of the ſame
name. Lon. 121 50 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Baſilicata, a province of Naples,
bounded on the N by Capitanata and
Bari, E by the gulf of Taranta, S by
Calabria Citeriore, and W by Principato
Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has ſome
mountains continually covered with
ſnow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil,

B A S

cotton, honey, and ſaffron. Accrenza
is the capital.

Basilipotamo, a river of European
Turkey, in the Morea, which flows
into the gulf of Colocythia. It was
called Eurotes by the ancients.

Busiſtroke, a corporate town in
Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſ-
day. It has a great trade in corn and
malt, a manufacture of druggets and
ſhalloons, and a navigable canal to the
river Wey, near its entrance into the
Thames. It is 18 miles NNE of Win-
cheſter, and 45 W by S of London.

Basques, a late territory of France,
which included Lower Navarre, La-
bourd, and Soule, and now forms, with
Bearn, the department of Lower Pyre-
nees.

Bass, an insulated rock near the coaſt
of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith
of Forth, between the towns of N Ber-
wick and Dunbar. On the S ſide it is
almost conic; on the other it overhangs
the ſea in a tremendous manner. It is
inacceſſible on all ſides, except the SW,
and there it is with difficulty a man
can climb up by the help of a rope or
ladder. In May and June it is quite
covered with the neſts, eggs, and young
birds of the gannets, or ſolan geefe.
The rock is one mile in circumference,
and has a rabbit warren, and paſture
for a few ſheep. A ruinous caſtle,
once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, ſtands
at the edge of the precipice. The gar-
riſon, in 1694, ſurrendered to king Wil-
liam, and the fortifications were de-
molished.

Bass Strait, a channel about 40
leagues wide, which ſeparates Van Die-
men Land from the S extremity of
New Holland. It contains a chain of
ſmall iſlands that run N and S. This
ſtrait was diſcovered, in 1798, by ſur-
geon Baſs, in an open whaleboat, and
paſſed through by him and lieutenant
Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799.

Bassano, a town of Italy, in Vicen-
tino, on the river Brenta, in a country
productive of excellent wine and oil.
The French defeated the Auſtrians at
this place in 1796. It is 18 miles N of
Vicenaa.

Basse, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Nord, formerly of great
ſtrength, but diſmantled by Lewis XIV.
It is ſeated on the Deule, 18 miles SW
of Liſle.

Basseen, a town of Il'ndooſtan, in
the country of Baglana. It was taken
by the Engliſh in 1780, but reſtored to
the Mohrattas in 1783. It ſtands on the
ſea-coaſt, oppoſite the NW point of the

B A S

island of Salsette, 20 miles N of B&M-bay. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 20 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length.

Basseferre, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is situate on the SE end of the island, has a considerable trade, and is defended by three forts. Lon. 63 13 W, lat. 17 10 N.

Basseterre, the capital of Guadeloupe, on the SW part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

Bassien, or *Persium*, 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.

Bassora, or *Basra*, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts, and over it is a bridge of boats. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, and Greece, and many Jews and Indians reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded with all the merchandise of India, which are conveyed hence to Bagdad, Aleppo, Constantinople, and even to the Mediterranean shores. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandise for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, pearls, grain, dates, wine, and dry fruits. Bassora belongs rather to the Arabs than the Turks; the language of the former is chiefly spoken, and their prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000. The city is surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be six miles in circumference: the streets are bad and narrow, and the houses, constructed of bricks, have a mean aspect. It is 35 miles NW of the mouth of the Euphrates in the gulf of Persia, and 260 SW of Ispahan. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 30 31 N.

Bastia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calamita. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

B A T

Bastia, a city of Corsica, capital of the island, with a good harbour and a strong castle. It was taken by the English, in 1794. It is 80 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bastimentos, small islands near the isthmus of Darien, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French in 1688, and commonly known among them by the name of Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 miles NNW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Baswapattana, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort and a celebrated mosque, 60 miles E by N of Nagara.

Batabano, a town on the S coast of Cuba, situate on the N side of a large bay, opposite Pinos island, 55 miles SSW of Havanna. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 22 20 N.

Batacola, a town on the E coast of Ceylon, with a small fort, and a harbour that admits of small craft. It is 65 miles S by E of Trincomale.

Batalha, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its rich monastery, founded, in 1386, by John I, who is interred here, with his queen Philippa. It is eight miles SSW of Leiria.

Bataseck, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Batavia, the ancient name of an island in Holland, whence the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians. See *Betuw*.

Batavia, a city and seaport on the NE part of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. The harbour is excellent, and there are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The city is situate on swamps

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and stagnant pools, which, with the
fogs and climate, render the air so
unwholesome, that it is represented as
the grave of Europeans. Lon. 106 54
E, lat. 6 12 S.

Batoley, a town of Hindoostan, on
the coast of Canara. The country pro-
duces a great quantity of pepper. It is
20 miles N of Barcelore.

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, go-
vernied by a mayor, with a market on
Wednesday and Saturday. It has been
famous, from the time of the Romans,
for its hot springs, which are not only
used as baths, but internally as a me-
dicine; and great benefits are derived
from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious,
and other cases. The reputation of
these waters has so much increased,
that Bath is become the principal re-
sort, next to the metropolis, for the
nobility and gentry, and the constant
residence of many opulent invalids, as
well as of numerous votaries of dissi-
pation. The poor who come here to
drink the waters, may be received into
a magnificent hospital. The baths are
distinguished by the names of the Cross,
the Hot, the King, the Queen, the
Corporation, and the duke of King-
ston bath. This city joined with
Wells, constitute one bishopric. The
cathedral was the church of a mo-
nastery; and there are eight parish
churches, beside chapels and meeting-
houses. Bath exceeds every town in
England in splendour and elegance of
buildings; they being constructed of a
white stone, and many of them quite
open to the country. The number of
inhabitants in 1801 was 32,200. It is
seated on the Avon, which is navigable
hence to Bristol, 13 miles ESE of Bri-
stol, and 106 w of London. Lon. 2 21
w, lat. 51 22 N.

Bath, a town of the district of Maine,
in Lincoln county, on the w side of the
Kennebec, 13 miles sw of Wiscasset.

Bath, a town of Virginia, in Berke-
ley county, noted for its warm springs.
It is situate at the foot of a mountain,
45 miles NE of Alexandria.

Bath, a town of Virginia, chief of a
county of the same name. It is noted
for its hot medicinal springs, near the
foot of a mountain, and situate near
Jackson river, a branch of the James,
130 miles w of Fredericksburg. Lon. 80
10 w, lat. 38 10 N.

Bath, a town of New York, in
Steuben county, seated near the source
of the Tioga, 42 miles SE of Williams-
burg.

Batha. See *Bach*.

B A V

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, in
Linlithgowshire, 19 miles w by s of
Edinburg.

Batmir, or *Batinda*, a town of Hin-
doostan, 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.

Batoo, a small island in the Indian
ocean, near the w side of Sumatra, on
the equinoctial line, in lon. 98 0 E.

Battenburg, a town of Holland, in
Gelderland, with a castle on the N bank
of the Meuse, 10 miles sw of Nyn-
guen.

Battenburg, a town and castle of
Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on
the Eder, 14 miles N of Marburg.

Battersea, a village in Surry, four
miles wsw of London. Here was the
seat of the St. Johns, where the famous
lord Bolingbroke was born, and died.
On the site of it now stand a distillery
and a horizontal air-mill for grinding
malt. Here is a timber bridge over the
Thames to Chelsea.

Batticoala, a small fortress on the E
side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It
is of great importance, on account of
the extreme fertility of the adjacent
country, which, during a war, or times
of scarcity in the district of Trincomale,
can supply the garrisons there with all
kinds of provisions. It surrendered to
the English in 1796; and is situate at
the head of a deep bay, 54 miles ESE of
Trincomale.

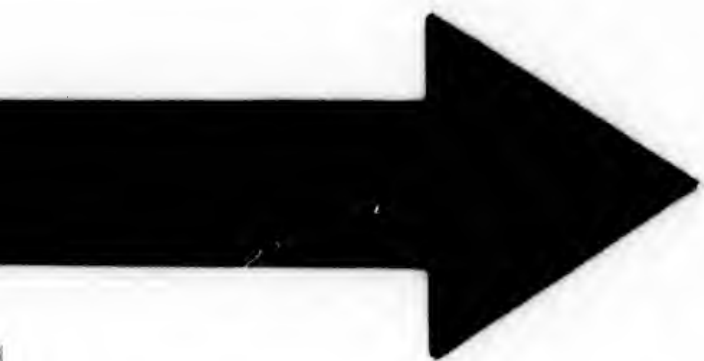
Battle, a town in Suffex, with a
market on Thursday. Near this place
William duke of Normandy defeated
Harold king of England, in 1066, and in
memory of this victory he founded here
an abbey, which from its remains appears
to have been magnificent. This town is
famous for a manufacture of gun-
powder. It is 24 miles E of Lewes,
and 56 SE of London.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire,
five miles N of Shrewsbury. Here the
decisive victory was gained by Henry
IV, over Henry Percy, surnamed Hot-
spur.

Batuculla, a town of Hindoostan, in
Canara, with two mosques, and upward
of seventy temples. It is seated near
the mouth of the Sancada, which waters
a beautiful valley, 27 miles NNW of Kun-
dapura.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, bound-
ed on the w by Suabia, NW by Franco-
nia, NE by Bohemia, E by Austria and
Stiria, and s by Carinthia and Tyrol. It
contains Bavaria Proper, the palatinate





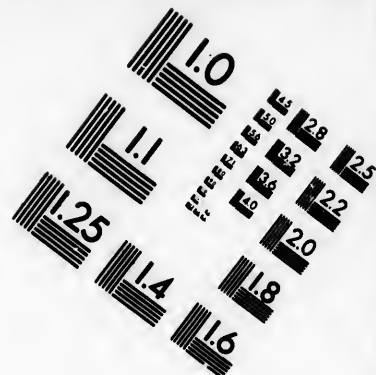
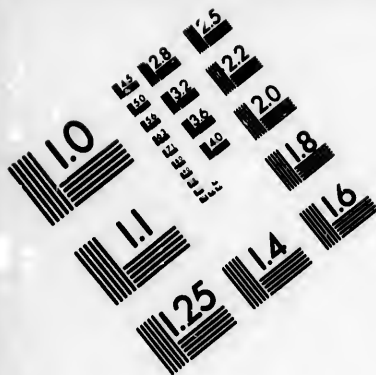
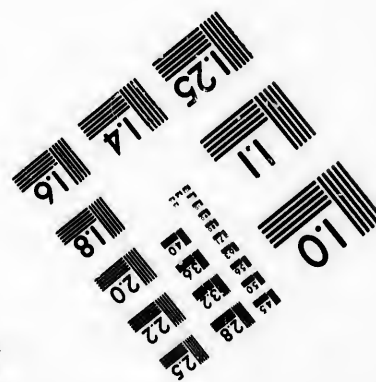
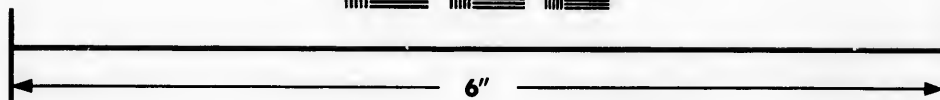
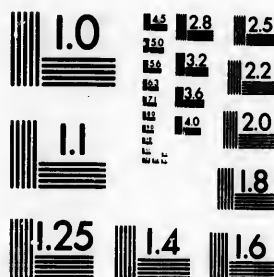


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of Bavaria, the principalities of Ratisbon, Freisingen, and Passau, and the duchies of Neuberg, Sulzbach, and Salzb-
burg.

Bavaria Proper, a duchy, and the principal part, of the circle of Bavaria. It is 125 miles long and 87 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Toward the s the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses, and pastures; and toward the n are large plains which produce plenty of corn: there are likewise many salt works, medicinal springs and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Isar, and Nab. The inhabitants are deemed the most zealous catholics in Europe. The capital is Munich.

Bavaria, Palatinate of, a duchy, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the n part of the circle of Bavaria, and sometimes the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from the late palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. It is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers. The capital is Amberg.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is six miles NE of Quesnoy, and 12 S. of Mons.

Bauge, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers.

Bauleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the left bank of the Danube, 22 miles NE of Moorhedabad.

Baume les Nonnes, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a nunnery, from which it received its appellation; and is seated on the Doubs, 15 miles NE of Besançon.

Bauman Islands, three islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bauman, a Dutchman, who accompanied Roggewin, in 1722. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows; but of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 miles in circumference. Lon. 170° 0' W, lat. 14° 0' S.

Bausk, or **Bautko**, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musza, 15 miles SE of Mittau.

Bautzen, or **Budissen**, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel on a rock, called Ortenburg. The trade arising from various manufactures is consider-

BAY

able. It stands on the river Spree; 30 miles E by N of Dresden. Lon. 14° 30' E, lat. 51° 10' N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 miles E by N of Arles.

Bawtry, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a trade in lead, millstones, and grindstones; and is seated on the river Idle, nine miles S by E of Doncaster, and 153 N of London.

Baya, or **Baja**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Essek.

Baya, a seaport of Guinea, on the Gold coast, 60 miles ESE of Acra. Lon. 1° 50' E, lat. 5° 45' 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 Cuba and the islands called the Queens Gardens, and is 80 miles WSW of St. Jago. Lon. 77° 20' W, lat. 20° 45' N.

Bayersdorf, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a seat of justice and a large synagogue, seated on the Rednitz, four miles N of Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble, and there are seventeen other churches. The chief trade is in leather. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0° 42' W, lat. 49° 17' N.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Mofelle, 12 miles S of Nancy.

Bayona, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, with a convenient harbour, 12 miles W by N of Tuy.

Bayonne, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop's see. The Nive and 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 Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France; and the cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonnet, bears the name of this city, in

B A Y
on the river Sprte; 30
of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E.
vn of France, in the de-
Mouths of the Rhone,
ck, at the top of which is
es E by N of Arles.
town in W Yorkshire,
on Saturday. It has a
millstones, and grindstones;
n the river Idle, nine miles
easter, and 153 N of Lon.

Baja, a town of Lower
the Danube, 32 miles N of
port of Guinea, on the
60 miles ESE of Acra.
t. 5 45 N.
town in the E part of
river Estero, which forms
east, 20 miles below the
s name to a channel, be-
and the islands called the
ts, and is 80 miles WSW
n. 77 20 W, lat. 20 45 N.
a town of Franconia, in
of Bayreuth, with a seat
large synagogue, seated
four miles N of Erlang.
wn of France, in the de-
alvados, and a bishop's
edral is very noble, and
een other churches. The
leather. It is seated on
four miles from the
l, and 140 W by N of
42 W, lat. 49 17 N.
vn of France, in the de-
urthe, on the river Mo-
of Nancy.

vn of Spain, in Galicia,
of the Atlantic, with a
pur, 12 miles W by N of
y and seaport of France,
nt of Lower Pyrenees,
see. The Nive and
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of sand, at the mouth
nders the entrance of
it. The citadel is the
e; and the cathedral
the height of the nest,
of the pillars which
military weapon, the
e name of this city, is

B E A
which it was invented. The chocolate
f Bayonne is famous; and it also ex-
ports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cot-
ons, &c. The chief trade arises out of
its relation with Spain; and it is a kind
of emporium for the merchandise of
that country. It is 25 miles SW of Dax;
and 4 5 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 29 W,
lat. 43 29 N.

Baypou, a town of Hindoostan, in
the province of Malabar, on a river
capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons.
It is 15 miles S by E of Calicut.

Bayreuth, a city of Franconia, ca-
pital of a principality of the same name,
with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous
college. Near it, forming a kind of sub-
urb, is the town of Georgen, which has
a large castle, a manufacture of excellent
brown and white porcelain, and a house
of correction, in which the marble of
the country is polished by means of a
machine. In 1783, the archives of the
principality were brought to Bayreuth
from Plaffenburg; see *Culmbach*: and
in 1791, the margrave of Bayreuth,
with that of Anspach, was abdicated by
the reigning prince, in favour of the king
of Prussia. Bayreuth is 32 miles E of
Bamberg. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Baza, a town of Spain, in Granada,
seated on the Guadalentin, 21 miles
ENE of Guadix.

Bazas, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gironde, and lately an epi-
scopal see. It is seated on a rock, five
miles from the river Garonne, and 42 SE
of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

Beachy Head, the highest promontory
on the S coast of England, between
Hastings and Seaford. Lon. C 20 E, lat.
50 44 N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckingham-
shire, with a market on Thursday. The
poet Waller lived here, and is interred
in the churchyard. It is seated on a
hill, 23 miles WNW of London.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire,
with a market on Thursday, and manu-
factures of canvas, iron, and copper.
This place suffered greatly by fire in
1781. It is 15 miles WNW of Dorchester,
and 132 W by S of London.

Bearn, a late province of France, 40
miles long and 30 broad; bounded on
the E by Bigorre, S by Spanish Navarre,
W by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre,
and N by Gascony and Armagnac. The
plains are fertile, especially in pastures,
and the hills are loaded with vines. It
now forms, with Basques, the depart-
ment of Lower Pyrenees.

Beat, St. a town of France, in the
department of Upper Garonne, the

B E A
houses built of marble, there being no
other stone in the neighbourhood. It
is seated on the Garonne, 12 miles SSE
of St. Bertrand.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the
department of Gard, on the Rhone,
opposite Tarascon, with which it has a
communication by a bridge of boats.
Much trade is carried on here, and its
annual fair, held for six days, is one of
the most famous in Europe. It is 11
miles E of Nîmes.

Beauce, a late province of France,
between the Ile of France, Blaisois, and
Orleanois. It is so fertile in wheat, that
it is called the granary of Paris. It now
forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, a district of S Carolina,
which lies on the seacoast between Com-
bahee and Savanna rivers. The N part
has forests of cypress; and the lands
produce rice, indigo, &c.

Beaufort, a seaport of S Carolina,
chief town of a district of the same name.
The courts formerly held here are now
removed to Coofawatchie. It has a safe
and commodious harbour; and is situate
on the island of Port Royal, 73 miles
SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 54 W; lat.
32 12 N.

Beaufort, a seaport of N Carolina,
chief town of Carteret county. It is
situate on the NE side of Core sound,
55 miles SSE of Newbern. Lon. 77 10
W, lat. 34 38 N.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the
department of Mayenne and Loire,
with a castle, 15 miles E of Angers.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy, on the
river Oron, 12 miles NE of Montier.

Beaugency, a town of France, in the
department of Loire, famous for its
wines; seated on the river Loire, six
miles W of Orleans.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the
department of Rhone, with an ancient
castle; seated on the Ardriere, at the
foot of a mountain, 13 miles NNW of
Villefranche.

Beaujolais, a late province of France,
30 miles long and 24 broad. It lies N
of the Lyonois, and both of them now
form the department of Rhone.

Beauley, a river of Scotland, in In-
vernessshire, formed by the union of
the rivulets Farrar, Cannich, and Glas,
on the borders of Rossshire. It takes
a NE course, and after forming the falls
of Kilmorack and other cascades, flows
to the town of Beauley, where it enters
the head of Murray frith.

Beauley, a town of Scotland, in In-
vernessshire, at the mouth of the river
Beauley, 12 miles W of Inverness.

B E C

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, on a river of its name, six miles ssw of Southampton. It has a manufacture of coarse facking; and on the opposite side of the river are the remains of its famous abbey, founded by king John.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on the Indre, opposite Loches.

Beaumarais, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 miles w of Mirande.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, capital of Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the frith of Menai, was fortified with a castle by Edward I, and has a good harbour. It is 59 miles w by N of Chester, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4. 15 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge.

Beaumont de Lomagne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Gimone, 12 miles SE of Lectoure.

Braumont le Roger, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW of Rouen.

Beaumont le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 10 miles N of Mans.

Beaumont sur Oise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Oise, 20 miles N of Paris.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles ssw of Dijon.

Beauvais, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, when the women, under the conduct of Jean de Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the Thesin, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, on the bay of Biscay, 32 miles NNW of Sables d'Olonne.

Beblingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill, 10 miles NW of Stuttgart.

Bec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen.

B E D

Beccles, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and a grammar school, endowed with 10 scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 109 NE of London.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, in which are several medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an ancient fortified castle, and stands on the river Lausnitz, 59 miles S by W of Prague. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Beckum, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, at the source of the Verle, 20 miles SE of Munster.

Bedale, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 222 NNW of London.

Bedarieux, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs; seated on the Orbre, 16 miles N of Beziers.

Beddington, a village in Surrey, two miles W of Croydon. Here is Beddington-park, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elisabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a cathedral.

Beden, or **Beding**, a village in Sussex, 13 miles W of Lewis, near a river of its name, which enters the English channel, at New Shoreham.

Beder, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 10 miles NNW of Rennes.

Beder, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom, and still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas. It is 80 miles NW of Hyderabad. Lon. 78 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Bedford, a borough and the county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches; and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling-green. It is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Bedford, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near the source of the Juniata, 186 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 34 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Bedford, a town of New York, in W Chester county, 35 miles N by E of the city of New York.

ate town in Suffolk, Saturday. It has a lofty steeple; and is endowed with 10 annual colleges. Commanded on the Waveney, Blyth, and 109 NE.

of Bohemia, capital same name, in which are many springs and mines. It is an ancient fortified city on the river Lausnitz, 37 leagues. Lon. 14 28 E.

of Westphalia, in the district, at the source of the river of Munster. It is in N Yorkshire, with 10 miles SE of London.

town of France, in the department of the Orbre, 16 miles N

village in Surry, two miles. Here is Bedding, the many said to have been of queen Elisabeth. Gothic pile, with Italian cathedral.

ding, a village in Suffolk, near a river of the English channel.

of France, in the department of Vilaine, 10 miles

ed town of Hindoostan, once the capital of a kingdom, and still celebrated for its magnificence of its 30 miles NW of Hyderabad, lat. 17 48 N.

rough and the county of Shire, with a market on Sunday. It is governed by a lord seated on the Ouse, divided into two parts, united by a gate at each end. It is a fine site is now a bowlding, 27 miles E by N of London, 50 N by W of London, lat. 52 8 N.

own of Pennsylvania, county of the same name. It is the source of the Juniata river of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 N.

own of New York, in the county of Albany, 35 miles N by E of New York.

B E E

Bedford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 13 miles NW of Boston.

Bedford, New, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate at the head of navigation on Accussinet river, 58 miles S by E of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 42 41 N.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, SE by Hertfordshire, SW by Buckinghamshire, and NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22, containing 266,000 acres: It is divided into nine hundreds, and 124 parishes; and has 10 market towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 63,393; and it sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fullers earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys.

Bednore. See *Nagara*.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently: the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

Bedwin, *Great*, a borough in Wiltshire, which has neither market nor fair. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 70 W of London.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah, and flows SE upward of 300 miles till it joins the Kistna, near Edghir.

Beer, or *Beerjick*. See *Bir*.

Beerling Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 90 miles long and 30 wide, 30 leagues E of Kamtschatka. Lon. 166 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Beerling Strait, the narrow sea between the W coast of N America and the E coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotka.

Beeroo, a country of Negroland, be-

B E I

tween Zahara on the N and Bambara on the S. Walet is the capital.

Bees, St., a village in Cumberland, near the sea, five miles S of Whitehaven. Here is a noted free-school; also the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being now used as the parish church. Two miles to the NW is a lofty promontory, called St. Bees Head, on which is a lighthouse.

Beesko, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a cloth manufacture; seated on the Spree, 40 miles SE of Berlin.

Befort, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of excellent iron. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 34 miles SW of Colmar.

Begia, or *Beyjah*, a town of the country of Tunis, with a strong castle, and a great trade, especially in corn. It is situate on the side of a hill, 50 miles W of Tunis.

Beguiries. See *Aboukir*.

Behat. See *Chelum*.

Beherah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Chelum, 75 miles W by N of Lahore.

Bekker, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, on the E side of the Indus. It stands in an island, formed by the Indus, 160 miles S by W of Moultan. Lon. 70 2 E, lat. 27 32 N.

Behnbur, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 85 miles N by W of Lahore.

Beja, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name, 75 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Bejapour. See *Visapour*.

Beichlengen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar.

Beilstein, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 22 miles SW of Coblenz.

Beilstein, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, seated on the Umbach, 12 miles WNW of Wetzlar.

Beinheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, 22 miles NNE of Strasburg.

Beira, the largest province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Trallos Montes and Entre Douero e Minho, and on the S by Estremadura. It produces all the necessities of life. Coimbra is the capital.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of linen and

B E L

Bilk gauze, seated on an eminence, seven miles N of Irvine.

Beit el Faki, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, famous as being a great mart for coffee. It is 24 miles ESE of Loheida.

Belabre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 35 miles SW of Chateauroux.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, 35 miles NE of Cairo, and 45 NW of Suez.

Belcastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the gulf of Squillace, and 12 SW of St. Severino.

Belchite, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa.

Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon.

Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of Sligo.

Belem, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N side of the Tajo, four miles below Lisbon. Here is a royal monastery, where the kings and queens of Portugal are interred; a strong fort, which defends the entrance to the city; and, to the N, a noble modern aqueduct.

Belestut, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 27 miles SW of Carcassonne.

Belfast, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated at the mouth of the Lagan, in Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most commercial towns in Ireland. Here are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvas, linen, glass, sugar, and earthen ware. A canal connects the harbour with Lough Neagh. It is 88 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Belfast, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot bay, 40 miles NE of Wiscasset. Lon. 69 10 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Belford, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, 15 miles S by E of Berwick, and 322 N by W of London.

Belgard, a town and castle of Further Pomerania, on the river Persante, 18 miles SE of Colberg.

Belgern, a town of Saxony Proper, with a good trade in beer; seated on the Elbe, eight miles SE of Torgau.

Belgium. See Netherlands.

Belgrade, a city of European Turkey, capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, and restored at the peace

B E L

of Reichenbach in 1790. It is seated on the Danube, a little below the influx of the Save, 200 miles SSE of Buda, and 240 W of Bucharest. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Belgrade, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constanti-nople, 20 miles N of that city.

Belgrado, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 miles S by W of Udina.

Belich or *Belike*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 16 miles ENE of Arensburg.

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.

Belitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles SW of Berlin.

Bellac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N of Limoges.

Bellaire, a town of Maryland, capital of Harford county, 22 miles NE of Baltimore, and 86 WSW of Philadelphia.

Bellegarde, a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 15 miles S of Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalons.

Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles long and three broad, diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Belleisle, an island at the NE end of a channel between New Britain and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle. The island is 20 miles in circuit, and has a small harbour on the NW side. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Bellesme, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 24 miles ESE of Alençon, and 80 SW of Paris.

Belley, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone, 40 miles SE of Bourg. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the N branch of the Tyne, 15

E. L.

in 1790. It is seated a little below the inlet, 200 miles ssw of Bucharest. Lon.

N. of European Turkey, the strait of Constantinople, of that city.

wn of Italy, in Friuli, Tojamenta, 81 miles

r, a town of the duchy in the river Mone, 16 mberg.

da, a town of Algiers, Titeri, at the foot of tains, 15 miles se of

n. of Brandenburg, in with a manufacture on a river of the same w of Berlin.

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wn of Maryland, ex- county, 22 miles ne of 6 wsw of Philadelphia.

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The principal place d town, with a citadel. the English in 1761, 63. Lon. 3 5 w, lat.

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island is 20 miles in small harbour on the 5 25 w, lat. 51 58 N.

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of France, in the de- and lately a bishop's he Rhone, 40 miles ss 44 E, lat. 45 47 N.

town in Northum- market on Tuesday, ranch of the Tyne, 15

B E L

miles nnw of Hexham and 300 of London.

Bellinzana, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Tessin. It is seated on the Tessino, five miles above its entrance into the lake Maggiore, and 22 wsw of Chiavenna. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Bellunese, a district of Italy, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, and Tyrol. It has large woods, and iron mines; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

Bellung, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see; seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles ne of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

Bellurza, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel, both of them strongly fortified with a mud wall and a ditch. In the vicinity is much fine rice-ground, and a great number of sheep are bred. It is 38 miles n of Seringapatam.

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are several large cotton-mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge. It is seated on the Derwent, eight miles n of Derby, and 134 nnw of London.

Belpre, a town of the state of Ohio, on the nw bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kanaway, 14 miles sw of Marietta, and 46 ne of Gallipolis.

Belpuig, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 miles ene of Lerida.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, which forms a communication between the Categat and the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so frequented; as the Sound.

Belt, Little, a strait, w of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the Categat to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cavan; seated on the river Erne, nine miles nnw of Cavan.

Belts, or *Belzo*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 miles n by w of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, capital of a fertile province of the same name, in the Morea. The raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. It is 17 miles ne of Chirenza. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Belvez, a town of France, in the de-

B E N

partment of Dordogne, 27 miles ssw of Perigueux.

Belum, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Olte, 24 miles nw of Stade.

Belur, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, which is a hilly country, bounded on the n and e by the Belur Tagler, or Dark Mountains, anciently the Imaus. The capital is 200 miles e of Badakshan. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Belzig, a town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, seated on the Walse, 25 miles nnw of Wittenburg.

Bemba, a country of Africa, to the s of Congo, little known to the Europeans.

Benamenil, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seven miles e of Luneville.

Benares, a district of Hindoostan, in the ne part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour; and was ceded to the English in 1775.

Benares, a populous city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name. It is celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, and built on the left bank of the Ganges. Several Hindoo temples embellish the high banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families; but the more wealthy Gentoo live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahomedan mosque, built by emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahomedan intolerance. 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. Benares is 136 miles w by s of Patna, and 380 nnw of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benavari, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles n of Lerida.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Esia, 35 miles ssw of Leon.

Benavente, a town of Portugal, in Alentego, on the river Soro, near its confluence with the Tajo, 30 miles ene of Lisbon.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides between N and S Uist,

B E N

from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, nine miles in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, a town on the sw part of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. In 1690, the E India Company built the fort, and called it Fort York. In 1693 a great mortality happened here, the governor and council all dying in a short time; the town standing on a sinking morass, not agreeable to European constitutions. A new fort, called Marlborough Fort, has since been erected, in a more wholesome part. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 10 E, lat. 3 49 S.

Bencowise, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 25 miles sse of Setcef.

Bender, or *Teken*, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bessarabia. Here Charles XII of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa. The inhabitants are estimated at 11,000. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored in 1790. It is seated on the Dniester, 100 miles s by s of Jassy. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Bene, a town of Piedmont, defended by a castle, seven miles s of Cherasco.

Benedetto, *St.* a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 miles sse of Mantua.

Benedict, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, situate on the Patuxent, 16 miles w of Port Tobacco.

Beneschow, a town of Bohemia, famous for its manufacture of paper, 24 miles s of Prague.

Beneisouf, a town of Egypt, noted for its hemp and flax; seated on the Nile, 50 miles s of Cairo.

Benevente, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 10 miles nww of Borgeauf.

Benevento, a city of Naples, and an archbishop's see, capital of Principato Ulteriori, and of a small duchy of its name, lately belonging to the pope. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop was dug out of the ruins alive. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boast of so many ruins of ancient sculpture as are to be found in this place. It is seated near the confluence of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 47 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Benfeld, a town of France, in the

B E N

department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ill, 12 miles ssw of Strasbourg.

Bengal, a country of Hindoostan, 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the w by Orissa and Bahar, N by Bootan, s by Assam and Cassay, and s by the bay of Bengal. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. The principal products are sugar, silk, fruits, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E India Company. Calcutta is the capital.

Benguela, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the N by Angola, E by Bemba, S by parts unknown, and w by the Atlantic. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waist, and beads round their neck; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a collar of copper round their neck; a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist; and copper rings on their legs.

Benguela, the capital of the kingdom of Benguela, where the Portuguese have a fort. It stands on the N side of a bay, 350 miles s of Loanda. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

Benin, a kingdom of Guinea, bounded on the NE by unknown parts, SE by Biafara and Majombo, and S and W by the gulf of Guinea and Dahomy. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious; near the coast, on account of the gross vapours from the marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds every where; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast number of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dies; and they manufacture and

export cloth, which is sold, and limited by only. They offer their relief is absolute petty price.

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Beniseuf, manufactures of linen stuffs; s of Cairo.

Benlawers in Perthshire Tay. It rises to a height of 4000 feet above the sea.

Benlomon in Dumbarton Loch Lomond, 1262 feet above the sea, sides, particularly finely covered, reduces a number.

Benneviss, a mountain in Invernesshire, the highest in the county, 1000 feet above the sea, on the N side it presents a perpendicular height.

Bennington, a town in New Hampshire, four miles from the Mercian castle, in 1850, still remains. Bennington, capital of a county, the largest and the judicial centre of Rutland and near the town of Bennington, which contributed to the surrender of Green Mountain of the state, 30 years, 73, 10, w,

B E N

export cotton cloths. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they offer their wives to Europeans. Their religion is paganism. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

Benin, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses are all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Benin is situate on the river Benue or Formosa, 80 miles from its mouth. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 6 50 N.

Beniseuf, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of carpets and woollen and linen stuffs; seated on the Nile, 60 miles S of Cairo.

Benlawers, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

Benlomid, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Bennevis, a mountain of Scotland, in Invernesshire, E of Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, of about 1500 feet in height.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles E of Stevenage. Here the Mercians had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains near the church.

Bennington, a town of Vermont, capital of a county of its name. Though the largest and oldest town in the state, the judicial courts are commonly held at Rutland and Windsor alternately. In or near this town colonel Stark gained two battles, on August 16, 1777, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of general Burgoyne's army. Bennington is situate at the foot of the Green Mountains, near the sw corner of the state, 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

B E R

Bensberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seven miles E of Mulheim.

Bensheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 25 miles NNW of Heidelberg.

Bentheim, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 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.

Bentroglio, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna.

Berar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Malwa and Allahabad, E by Orissa, S by Golconda, and W by Dowlatabad and Candesh. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 50 miles from E to W, and, in some places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. 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 town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has manufactures of fire arms and earthenware, and is seated on the Misa, 16 miles WSW of Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Berice, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, to the W of Surinam. The land is low and woody, and produces much indigo and cotton. It was taken by the English in 1796, and in 1803. The river enters the Atlantic in lon. 32 13 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Berburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 12 miles NE of Luxemburg.

Berchtolsghaden, a town of the duchy of Salzburg, and the capital of a county of its name. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the Achen, 14 miles S of Salzburg.

Berdas, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 16 miles SSE of Ganja.

Berdas. See *Burgu*.

Bere Alston, a borough in Devonshire, but a poor place, seated between the Tamar and the Tave, 10 miles N by W of Plymouth, and 212 W by S of London.

Bere Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. On Woodbury-hill, half a mile to the NE,

is a circular Roman camp, inclosed within three trenches. The town is seated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 112 SW of London.

Bereilly, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It is 120 miles NNW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Bereles, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta, of an oval form, 32 miles long, and 10 broad in the middle.

Berg, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the river Rhine, to the S of the duchy of Cleve, about sixty miles in length and from 10 to 22 in breadth. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile on the banks of the Rhine and in the vallies; and has mines of lead, iron, and coal. Dusseldorp is the capital.

Berga, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobrogat, 18 miles ENE of Solsona.

Bergamasco, a province of Italy, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward the N it is mountainous and rocky, and has mines of iron; some of the vallies produce much wine and oil; and in the vicinity of the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile.

Bergamo, a city of Italy, capital of Bergamasco, with a citadel. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair, on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from distant parts. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Brembo and Serio, 30 miles SE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Bergas, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, a city and seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It forms a semicircle round a small gulf of the sea, and is the most populous town in Norway, containing 19,000 inhabitants. On the land side it is defended by mountains, and on the other by several fortifications. All the churches and many of the houses are of stone, but most of the latter are constructed of wood. The castle and cathedral are remarkable edifices. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, tar, and dried fish; and is 170 miles W by N of Christiania. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 60 26 N.

Bergen, a town of N Holland, noted for two bloody battles, in 1799, between the English and Russian forces opposed by the Dutch and French, which ter-

minated in favour of the former. It is situate among woods, four miles NNE of Alcmæer.

Bergen, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers. It is surrounded by water, except on the N, and separated by the river Hudson from the city of New York, three miles distant.

Bergen op Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, and in 1794. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Bergerac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Dordogne, 24 miles S by W of Périgueux.

Bergues, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk.

Bergauhern, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Erlbach, six miles SSW of Landau, and 34 SE of Deux Ponts.

Berisa, a town of Negroland, in Cassina, seated on the Niger, 120 miles W of Cassina.

Berkhamsted, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and on the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 897, a parliament was held here and Ina's laws published. Here William the conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry 11 kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James 1, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated on the W branch of the river Gade, and on the Grand Junction canal, 26 miles NW of London.

Berkley, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, which is benefited by means of a canal from Gloucester. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward 11 was

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murdered. It is seated on the Little
Avon, near its confluence with the Se-
vern, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and
114 W of London.

Berkley, a town of S Carolina, in a
county of the same name, situate near
Cooper river, 15 miles NNE of Charle-
ston.

Berkshire, a county of England,
bounded on the E by Surry, S by Hamp-
shire, W by Wiltshire, and N by Oxford-
shire and Buckinghamshire. It is 50
miles long and from six to 25 broad,
containing 476,160 acres; is divided into
20 hundreds, and 148 parishes; and has
12 market-towns. The number of in-
habitants in 1801 was 109,215; and it
sends nine members to parliament.
The principal rivers are the Thames,
Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The
E part has much uncultivated land, as
Windor forest and its appendages: the
W and middle parts produce grain in
great abundance. Reading is the capital.

Berlamont, a town of France, in the
department of Nord, six miles SSE of
Quefnoy.

Berleburg, a town of Germany, in
the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on
the Berlebach, near its confluence with
the Eder, 20 miles NW of Marburg.

Berlin, a city of Germany, capital of
the marquissate of Brandenburg. It is
defended partly by walls, partly by pa-
lisades, and has 15 gates. The streets
are straight, wide, and long; and its
large squares, magnificent palaces,
churches, and other buildings, are
scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 miles
in circumference; but within this in-
closure are numerous gardens, and many
beautiful houses are let in stories to me-
chanics. In 1785, the number of inha-
bitants was 146,647. The royal palace
contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of
curiosities and medals, and the supreme
colleges of government. Near the pa-
lace stands the magnificent cathedral.
Here are also several academies and
hospitals, an astronomical observatory,
a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth ma-
nufacture. Berlin has a flourishing
trade, occasioned by its numerous ma-
nufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels
hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and
porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid,
and embroidered works. It is seated on
the river Spree, from which there is a
canal to the Oder on the E, and another
to the Elbe on the W; that it has a
communication by water, both with the
Baltic sea and the German ocean. This
city was taken, in 1760, by an army of
Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who

BER

were obliged to evacuate it in a few
days. In 1806, ten days after the bat-
tle of Jena, the French entered this city,
and Bonaparte held a court in the pa-
lace. It is 100 miles N of Dresden,
and 185 NW of Breslau. Lon. 13 22 E,
lat. 52 31 N.

Berlin, a town of Pennsylvania, in
York county, on the SW side of Cone-
wago creek, 13 miles W by N of York,
and 41 E by S of Shippensburg.

Bermeo, a town of Spain, in Biscay,
on the bay of Biscay, near the cape of
Machicaco, 15 miles N of Bilbao.

Bermuda Hundred, or *City Point*, a
port of Virginia, in Chesterfield county,
situate on the point of a peninsula,
formed by the confluence of the Appa-
mattox with James river. The exports
from this place are chiefly collected at
Richmond, 20 miles above it. City
Point, from which it is named, is on the
S bank of James river, four miles SSW
of the town. Lon. 77 31 W, lat. 37 16 N.

Bermudas, or *Sommers Islands*, four
islands in the Atlantic ocean, 500 miles
E of Carolina, and surrounded by rocks.
They were discovered by Juan Bermu-
das, a Spaniard, in 1517; but not inha-
bited till 1609, when Sir George Som-
mers was cast away upon them; and
they have belonged to Britain ever since.
They contain 9000 inhabitants, who
carry on some trade with America and
the W Indies. Three of them are small;
and the principal one is called St. George.

Bern, the largest of the cantons of
Switzerland, being 150 miles long and
75 broad. It is the most fertile country
in Switzerland, and divided into two
principal parts, called the German and
Roman; but the last is most commonly
called the Pays de Vaud. The religion
is Calvinism.

Bern, a town of Switzerland, capital
of the canton of Bern. Here is a cele-
brated academy, and a rich library. It
is a strong place in a peninsula, formed
by the river Aar, and estimated to con-
tain 13,000 inhabitants. The houses are
built of freestone, and pretty uniform,
particularly in the principal street: and
there are piazzas on each side, with a
walk, raised four feet above the level of
the street, very commodious in wet
weather. The streets are traversed by a
canal, and the public buildings are mag-
nificent. In the arsenal are preserved
the figure and armour of the celebrated
William Tell, in the act of taking aim at
the apple on his son's head. Bern was
taken in 1798 by the French. It is 70
miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 29 E, lat.
46 52 N.

BER

Bernard, Grand St. a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 15 miles NNW of Aosta. On the summit is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days.

Bernard Castle. a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of stockings and camblets. It takes its names from a castle built by Bernard Balliol, great grandfather to John Balliol, king of Scotland, who founded an hospital here. It is seated on the river Tees, 14 miles SW of Durham, and 246 NNW of London.

Bernau, a fortified town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. The principal commerce is in beer, of which large quantities are brewed. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 miles NNE of Berlin.

Bernay, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Ronen.

Bernburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Saale, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg.

Berncastro, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is remarkable for good wine, and seated on the Moselle, 18 miles NE of Treves.

Berngries, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, on the Altmuhl, 17 miles NE of Aichstadt, and 28 W of Ratibon.

Bernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a castle, seated on the Weida, 20 miles E of Breslau.

Berre, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. It stands on a lake of the same name, at the influx of a river, 18 miles WSW of Aix.

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleansois and Blaisois, E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Bersello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle: seated on the Po, at the influx of the Linza, 10 miles NNE of Parma.

Bertinero, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, seated on a hill, 10 miles SSE of Forli.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 45

BES

miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Bervie, or **Inverbervie,** a borough of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the mouth of the Bervie, which forms a harbour for small vessels, 12 miles NE of Montrose.

Berwick, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It now belongs to the bishopric of Durham, and the English judges hold the assizes here. It is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but its castle is now in ruins. It has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of stockings, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7187. It is seated on the N side of the Tweed, near the sea, 54 miles SE of Edinburgh, and 337 N by W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seven miles NW of York, and 86 N of Boston.

Berwick, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Conewago creek, 13 miles W by S of York, and 45 ESE of Shippensburg.

Berwick, North, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Haddington, and 22 ENE of Edinburgh.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the NE by the German ocean, SE by the Tweed, S by Roxburghshire, W by Edinburghshire, and NW by Haddingtonshire. It is 34 miles long and 19 broad, and in 1801 contained 30,621 inhabitants. The S part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district eight miles in compass, governed by English laws. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The capital is Greenlaw, but Dunse is the largest town.

Besalu, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Fluvia, 14 miles NNW of Gerona.

Besançon, a fortified city of France, and an archiepiscopal see, capital of the department of Doubs. It has a

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chadel, on a high rock, the base of
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university, an academy of sciences, a
literary military society, and a public
library in the abbey of St. Vincent.
The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and
other Roman antiquities, are still to be
seen. It is 32 miles E of Dijon, and
208 s E of Paris. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 47
14 N.

Besigheim, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wirtemberg, with two old
castles, at the confluence of the Neckar
and Ens, 15 miles N by W of Stuttgard.

Bessarabia, or *Budzac*, a territory of
European Turkey, on the NW coast of
the Black sea, between the mouths of
the Danube and the Dniester. On the
banks of the last river the Tartar inha-
bitants rove from place to place. Their
common food is the flesh of oxen and
horses, cheese, and mares milk. Bender
is the capital.

Bessay, a town of France, in the
department of Allier, eight miles s of
Moulins.

Besse, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Puy de Dome, 18 miles s
of Clermont.

Bessenay, a town of France, in the
department of Rhone, 12 miles W
of Lyon.

Bestrícia, a town of Transylvania,
with gold mines in its neighbourhood.
It is 85 miles NW of Hermanstadt. Lon.
23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzas, a town of Spain, in Ga-
licia, seated on the Manden, at its en-
trance into a bay of the Atlantic, 20
miles s of Ferrol. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 43
20 N.

Bethabara, a town of N Carolina,
in the district of Wachovia, noted for
being the first settlement of the Mora-
vians, in those parts, begun in 1753. It
is six miles N of Salem.

Betham, a town of N Carolina, in
the district of Wachovia. It is a Mo-
ravian settlement, and nine miles SW of
Salem.

Bethlehem, a town of Syria, in Pale-
stine, famous for the birth of Christ. It
is seated on the ridge of a hill, and now
an inconsiderable place, but much visit-
ed by pilgrims. Here is a church
erected by the famous Helena, in the
form of a cross; also a chapel, called
the Chapel of the Nativity, where they
pretend to show the manger in which
Christ was laid; another called the Cha-
pel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy
Innocents. It is six miles s of Jeru-
salem.

B E V

Beth, a town of Pennsylvania,
in Northampton county, situate on the
Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The
town being partly on an eminence, and
partly on the lower banks of the Ma-
jakes (a fine creek) has a pleasant and
healthy situation, and is frequently visit-
ed in summer by the gentry from dif-
ferent parts. It is the principal settle-
ment in America of the Moravians,
who were fixed here by count Zinzen-
dorf, in 1741. The German language
is more in use than the English; but
divine service is performed in both
languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles NNW
of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40
37 N.

Bethune, a fortified town of France,
in the department of Pas de Calais,
with a castle. It was taken by the
allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty
of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by
the river Brette, 120 miles N of Paris.
Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, with
a market on Tuesday, 18 miles NNW of
Stafford and 157 of London.

Betlis, a town of European Turkey,
formerly the capital of Curdistan. It is
now the residence of a bey, who is
neither subject to the Turks nor Per-
sians, and has a numerous army of horse-
men and infantry. It stands on the
Khabur, between two mountains, 130
miles NNW of Alunkupri. Lon. 43 20
E, lat. 37 20 N.

Bettiah, a town of Hindoostan, in
Bahar, 85 miles NNW of Patna.

Betwee, an island of Holland, in Gel-
derland, 40 miles long and 10 broad,
formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine
above Nimeguen, and by the union of
its streams, under different appellations,
near Worcuin. It was the ancient Bat-
tavia, and formerly gave the name of
Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inha-
bitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In
this island the ancestors of the present
race first settled, when they emigrated
from Germany. The principal place is
Nimeguen.

Bevecum, a town of the Netherlands,
in Brabant, 10 miles s of Louvain.

Beveland, *North*, and *South*, two
islands of Holland, in Zealand, be-
tween the E and W branches of the
Scheldt.

Bevergern, a town of Westphalia, in
the principality of Munster, on the
river Ems, five miles NW of Tecklen-
burg.

Beverley, a borough in E Yorkshire,
governed by a mayor, with a market on
Wednesday and Saturday. It has two

B H A

churches, beside the minster; and a large market-place, adorned with a beautiful cross. The chief trade is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. It is famous for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 721. In honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges and immunities. It is seated near the river Hull, 28 miles E by S of York, and 183 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Beverley, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, separated from Salem by a handsome bridge. A cotton manufacture has been established here. It is 22 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 31 N.

Beverungen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Bever and Weser, 24 miles SE of Paderborn.

Beverwyck, a town of N Holland, on the Wyckermee, which communicates with the Wye, seven miles N of Harlem, and 11 S by W of Alckmaer.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands near a branch of the Oder, on the frontiers of Poland, 45 miles ENE of Ratibor. Lon. 18 53 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 13 miles NW of Glogau.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcester-shire, with a market on Saturday. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware; and a free-school founded by James I. It is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worcester, and 129 NW of London.

Bewley, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S border of Ross-shire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray. At its mouth is the ferry of Kils-fock.

Bez, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, noted for its salt rocks, 43 miles SW of Bern.

Beziere, a city of France, in the department of Herault, lately an episcopal see. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the Royal canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 85 miles E by S of Toulouse. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Bhartpour, a town and fortress of

B I D

Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. The British took it by storm in 1803. It is 38 miles W of Agra.

Bhawankudal, a town of Hindoo-stan, capital of the N part of Coim-betore. It has a ruinous fort, and two very celebrated temples. Many new houses are erected, and the place is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. It is seated in a fine country, at the confluence of the Bhawani with the Cavery, 56 miles ENE of Coimbetore, and 100 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 11 26 N.

Biagara, a country of Guinea, to the SE of Benin, of which little is known; but is said to have a capital of the same name, on the river Camarones, which enters the Atlantic in lon. 11 30 E, lat. 3 28 N.

Blar, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity, which is not affected by weather. It is six miles E of Villena.

Biberach, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of fustians, seated in a fertile valley, on the Reuss, 20 miles SSW of Ulm.

Bibersberg, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Presburg.

Bibra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, much frequented on account of its mineral spring. It is nine miles S of Querfurt.

Bicester, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 11 miles NNE of Oxford, and 54 W by N of London.

Bickaneer, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere. It is 42 miles W of Nagore. Lon. 74 0 E, lat. 27 12 N.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the Bidouze, 12 miles E of Bayonne.

Bidassoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Fontarabia. This river was, a long time, a subject of dispute between France and Spain, but it is now common between the two nations; the duties paid by those who pass from Spain to France belonging to the latter, and by those who pass the contrary way to the former.

Bidburg, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 30 miles NNE of Luxemburg.

Bideford, a seaport of England, in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in coal, culm, timber, and oak bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fish-

I D

the province of Agra. It is taken by storm in 1803.

A town of Hindoo. The N part of Coimbatore, a ruined fort, and two temples. Many new roads, and the place is upon a regular plan. It is in the country, at the confluence of the river Cauvery with the Cauvery of Coimbatore, and near the town of Patnam. Lon. 77 47 E,

country of Guinea, to the west of which little is known; it is the capital of the same river, Camarones, which is situated in lon. 11 30 E, lat.

of Spain, in Valencia. The grapes which it produces are of a whiteness and so not affected by weather, as those of Villena.

A town of Suabia, with a castle. The Austrians, seated in a castle on the Reuss, 20 miles

A town of Upper Hungary, near the city of Presburg.

A town of Upper Saxony, in the district of the Elbe, frequented on account of its salt. It is nine miles

A town in Oxfordshire, near the city of Oxford, on Friday, 11 miles NNE of Oxford, 34 W by N of London.

A town of Hindooistan, near the city of the country of the river, 42 miles W of Nagore. Lon. 77 12 N.

A town of France, in the Lower Pyrenees, with a castle. The Bidouze, 12 miles

A river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Castile, and enters the bay of Biscay. This river was the subject of dispute between Spain, but it is now in the two nations; the people who pass from one to the other, being obliged to belong to the latter, who pass the contrary way.

A town of the Netherlands, near the city of Luxembourg, 30 miles

A town of England, in the county of Devon, governed by a mayor, with a castle. It has a trade in tin, copper, and oak bark, also in the fish of Newfoundland fish-

B I G

A great quantity of Welsh limestone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on the Torridge, 16 miles S by W of Ilfracomb, and 201 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Biddeford, a seaport of the district of Maine, in York county. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is situated on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Saco, 14 miles SSW of Portland. Lon. 70 35 W, lat. 43 26 N.

Biddenore. See *Nagara*.

Bidzigur, a town of Hindooistan, in Allahabad, with a fort on a steep and lofty rock, 50 miles S of Benares.

Bierz, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow.

Biel, or *Bienne*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a small territory, lately subject to the bishop of Basel. It stands near a lake of the same name, on the river Sals, 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, near the river Cerva, 24 miles W of Vercelli.

Bielefeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg. The linen made and bleached here is much esteemed. It is 18 miles N of Lipstadt.

Bielsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, and an archbishop's see, 80 miles SSW of Kursk. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Bielsk, or *Akerman*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the coast of the Black sea, at the mouth of the Dniester, 70 miles SSE of Bender. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Bielsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 60 miles NE of Smolensk.

Bielsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the S side of the lake Bielsk, 210 miles NE of Novogorod. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, capital of Polachia, seated on the Biala, one of the sources of the Narew, 130 miles ENE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Biersliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situated on the W Scheldt, and on a small island of its name, 20 miles NNW of Ghent.

Beggar, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with the ruins of a collegiate church, 10 miles SE of Carnwath.

Biggleswade, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Ivel, 10 miles ESE of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London.

B I L

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, E by Comminges, W by Bearn, and S by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees*, Upper.

Bigné, a kingdom on the W coast of Africa, watered by the Rio Grande. The capital is of the same name, seated on the river, 100 miles from its mouth. Lon. 13 50 W, lat. 11 12 N.

Bihatz, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Unna, 65 miles SE of Carlsstadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Bilboa, a city and seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. The upper part is built mostly of wood, and has narrow streets, which terminate in a great square; the lower part is of freestone and brick, with fine broad streets. The houses are rather high, and fully inhabited. The principal exports are wool, oil, chestnuts, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Ibaicabal, which forms a good harbour near the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

Bildesdon, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Breton, 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE of London.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, E by Tripoli, S by Guergula, and W by Tugurt. The air is hot and unhealthy. The country is mountainous and sandy, producing little sustenance, except dates, which are exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. The inhabitants are deemed lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents.

Bilin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near a mountain of its name, 17 miles W of Leitmeritz.

Bilitz, a town of Moravia with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of cloth; situated on the Biala, on the verge of Poland, 18 miles ENE of Tetschen.

Billericay, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London.

Billesdon, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, eight miles E of Leicester, and 93 N by W of London.

Billom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on an eminence, 15 miles ESE of Clermont.

B I N

Bilmah, a vast burning desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bornou, which caravans are ten days passing.

Bilzah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, capital of a circar, noted for producing excellent tobacco. It is 120 miles E of Ougein. Lon. 77 53 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Bilsen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Near it is Munster Bilsen, a celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for noble ladies. It is situate on the Demer, 17 miles N.W. of Liege.

Bilstein, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on a mountain, 24 miles S.E. of Arensburg.

Bilston, a large village in Staffordshire, two miles S.E. of Wolverhampton. It has a navigable canal, communicating with the Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canals and several great rivers. Near it are large mines of coal, ironstone, &c. also furnaces, forges, and sitting mills; and manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, eight miles long and nearly as much broad. It has a good harbour. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

Bimlepatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam.

Binaros, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river, which forms a small harbour, seven miles N by E of Peniscola, and 23 S of Tortosa.

Binbrook, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, 30 miles N.E. of Lincoln, and 157 S of London.

Binch, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Haye, nine miles E of Mons.

Binchester, a village in the county of Durham, on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; and many Roman coins have been dug up here.

Bingazi, a town of Barbary, in Barca, with a harbour for small vessels, 35 miles S.W. of Tolometa.

Bingen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine, 15 miles W by S of Mentz.

Bingenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles N.W. of Frankfurt.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, nine

B I R

miles E of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London.

Bingley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Aire, 14 miles S.E. of Skipton, and 201 N.W. of London.

Biobio, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through veins of gold and fields of sarsaparilla, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 36 56 S. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and their Indian enemies, which obliges them to keep strong garrisons on it.

Biornenburg, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or **Beer**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country, 60 miles N.E. of Aleppo.

Birboom, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 66 miles W.S.W. of Moorhedabad, and 115 N.W. of Calcutta.

Birkenfeld, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 miles E.S.E. of Treves.

Birmah, an extensive empire in Asia, to the E. of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W coast of Siam. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the S, and occupies both sides of the river Irrawaddy to the frontiers of Assam on the N; on the W it has Aracan and Cassay, and on the E China and Upper Siam. This kingdom was conquered in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754. But Alompra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monenabon, a small place to the S of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, 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 country, 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

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B I R
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Irrawaddy, which runs s through the
whole country, is produced pure amber
and the finest teak timber in the world.
The kingdom of Birmah abounds in
minerals; it has mines of gold, silver,
rubies, and sapphires; and affords ame-
thysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, load-
stone, and marble. The general dis-
position of the Birmans is strikingly con-
trasted with that of the natives of Hin-
doostan, though separated only by a
narrow ridge of mountains, in several
places admitting of an easy intercourse.
The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race,
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 their women, and
surround them with guards, seems to
have little influence on the minds of the
Birmans; for their wives and daughters
have as free intercourse with the other
sex as the rules of European society ad-
mit. The Birmans are extremely fond
both of poetry and music. Their reli-
gion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos,
though they are not votaries of Brama,
but sectaries of Boodh. Their system
of jurisprudence is distinguished above
any other Hindoo commentary for per-
spicuity and good sense. The emperor
of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and,
like the sovereign of China, acknow-
ledges no equal. The titles he assumes
in his public acts are, "the lord of earth
and air; the monarch of extensive coun-
tries; the proprietor of all kinds of pre-
cious stones; the king who performs the
ten duties incumbent on all kings; the
master of the white, red, and mottled
elephants, whose praises are repeated
far as the influence of the sun and moon
extends." The prevailing characteristic
of the Birman court is pride. There
are no hereditary dignities or employ-
ments in the government; for all ho-
nours and offices, on the demise of the
possessor, revert to the crown. The ca-
pital of the kingdom, and metropolis of
the empire, is Ummerapoora.

Birmingham, a town in Warwickshire,
with a market on Thursday. It is a place
of great antiquity, and stands on the
side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon.
The lower part is filled with workshops
and warehouses, and consists chiefly of
old buildings. The upper part contains
many new and regular streets, and a
handsome square. It has two churches;
one in the lower part of the town, which,
though lately cased with brick, is a
very ancient building, with a lofty spire;

B I S
the other, a grand modern structure,
having a square stone tower, with a
cupola and turret: it has also two
chapels, several meeting-houses, a large
school endowed by Edward VI, an ele-
gant theatre, and the completest set of
baths in the kingdom. The hardware
manufactures of Birmingham have been
noted for a considerable period; but of
late years, by great additions to its trade
from a vast variety of articles, such as
metal buttons, buckles, plated goods,
japanned and paper ware, &c. it has
risen greatly in population, and in 1801
contained 73,670 inhabitants. It is plen-
tifully supplied with coal by means of a
canal to Wednesbury; and it has a com-
munication with the Grand Trunk from
the Trent to the Severn, by a branch
passing by Wolverhampton. The Bir-
mingham goods are exported in great
quantities to foreign countries, where,
in point of cheapness and show united,
they are unrivalled. See *Soho*. Birming-
ham is 18 miles NW of Coventry and
109 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52
30 N.

Birr, a town of Ireland, in Kings
county, near the borders of Tipperary,
34 miles NE of Limerick, and 34 NNW
of Kilkenny.

Birse, a town of Scotland, in Aber-
deenshire, seated on the Dee, 28 miles
W of Aberdeen.

Birtley, a village in the county of
Durham, 16 miles N of Durham, noted
for a valuable salt spring, and an ex-
tensive manufacture of salt.

Biriesca, a town of Spain, in Old
Castile, 13 miles W of Burgos.

Birza, a town of Poland, in Samo-
gita, 42 miles SE of Mittau.

Bisaccia, a town of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Ulteriore, 15 miles NE of Conza.

Biscara, a town of Algiers, in the
province of Constantina, and the chief
place of the district of Zaab. It is an
ancient town, 120 miles SSW of Con-
stantina. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 33 35 N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, 70 miles
long and 55 broad; bounded on the N
by the bay of Biscay, E by Upper Na-
varre, S by Old Castile, and W by As-
turias. It contains three divisions;
Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba.
This province is a kind of republic, in
the hands of the nobility, under the
protection of the crown. Here are nei-
ther garisons, customhouses, stamps,
nor excise; and of all the royal taxes,
none are known but the *donatio*, or
gratuitous donation. Biscay receives by
mere condescension a corregidor and
a commissary of marines; but does not

B I S

permit any order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, oranges, and citrons; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, Bay of, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7° 35' W, lat. 43° 48' N, and the isle of Ushant, in lon. 5° 0' W, lat. 48° 30' N.

Biscay, New, a province of Mexico, noted for its silver mines. It has New Mexico on the N, and Zacatecas on the S; and the Rio de las Nafas runs through a great part of it.

Bischofsheim, a town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 miles SSW of Wurtzburg.—Another, seated on the Rhom, 44 miles N by E of Wurtzburg.

Bischofslack, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worsted, 17 miles W by N of Laubach.

Bischofsuerda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Weiseritz, 18 miles E of Dresden.

Bischofswerder, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Osa, 28 miles NE of Culm.

Bischofzell, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle; seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Constance.

Bischweiler, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 miles W by N of Haguenau.

Biseglia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani.

Biserta, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. It stands on a canal, which communicates with a gulf of the Mediterranean, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9° 46' E, lat. 37° 10' N.

Bishop Auckland, and for other places with the same prefix, see *Auckland*, &c.

Bishops-castle, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 159 WNW of London.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a castle; seated on a hill, near the river Boccona, 16 miles N of Cosenza.

Bisley, a village in Gloucestershire,

B L A

three miles SW of Stroud. It has a large church, standing on an eminence, and a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bisnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narfinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the river Nigouden, 28 miles SSE of Sanore, and 105 N by W of Chitteldroog. Lon. 76° 0' E, lat. 15° 20' N.

Bisnee, a town of Bootan, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Assam. It is 50 miles ENE of Rangamutty, and 130 SE of Tassafudon. Lon. 90° 45' E, lat. 26° 27' N.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the W coast of Africa. The largest, called Bassago, is 80 miles in circuit, inhabited by Portuguese and Negros, and well cultivated. Its N end is opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lon. 15° 10' W, lat. 10° 58' N.

Bissunpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal, 74 miles NW of Calcutta.

Bistritz, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistritz, 142 miles NE of Colofwar. Lon. 25° 3' E, lat. 47° 33' N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwebel, 30 miles N by W of Straßburg. Lon. 7° 44' E, lat. 49° 5' N.

Biletto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari.

Bitonio, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari.

Bitschen. See *Pitschen*.

Bitterfeld, a town of the duchy of Saxony, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles S of Dessau.

Black Forest, a forest of Germany, in the W part of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hyrcinian forest.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, an inland sea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. It lies between 33 and 44° E lon. and 42 and 46° N lat.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, a grammar school founded by queen Elizabeth, and a vast trade in cotton, calicos, &c. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,980. It is seated on a rivulet, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 12 miles E of Preston, and 203 NNW of London.

Blackheath, a village in Kent, on the S side of Greenwich, at the N W point

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of a lofty plain of the same name. On
the heath and its borders are many
beautiful villas; also Morden college,
founded by sir John Morden, for decayed
merchants. In the side of the ascent
from London to this village is a cavern
consisting of seven large rooms, which
communicate by arched avenues; the
sides and roofs of rocks of chalk; and it
has a well of clear water, 27 feet deep.

Blackmore, a village in Essex, on the
river Can, five miles N of Brentwood.
Near the church, at a spot called Jericho,
formerly stood a priory, afterward con-
verted by Henry VIII into a house for
occasional retirement; and here his nat-
ural son John Henry Fitzroy was born.
It is now an elegant house.

Blackness-castle, a fort of Scotland,
in Linlithgowshire, built on a kind of
peninsula on the frith of Forth, nine
miles NE of Linlithgow. It consists of
four bastions, and is one of the forts
which, by the articles of union, are to
be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire,
three miles w of Poulton, much resorted
to for sea-bathing.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which
flows through the counties of Cork and
Waterford into Youghal bay.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which
flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshal,
Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters
the estuary, to which it gives the name
of Blackwater bay.

Biadenoeh, a river of Scotland, which
rises in the hills in the N part of Wig-
tonshire, and after a winding course of
24 miles enters Wigton bay. Several
islands are formed in its bed, which are
famous for the resort of eagles.

Bladensburg, a town of Maryland, in
George county, on the E side of the E
branch of the Potomac, nine miles from
its mouth, at Washington, and 38 sw of
Baltimore.

Blain, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Loire, 22 miles
NNW of Nantes.

Blair Athol, a town of Scotland, in
Perthshire, with a castle, the seat of the
duke of Athol, 36 miles NNW of Perth.

Blair Gowrie, a town of Scotland, in
Perthshire, with a manor house built in
the form of a castle, 22 miles NNE of Perth.

Blaissais, a late province of France,
bounded on the N by Beauce, E by
Orleanois, S by Berry, and W by Tour-
aine. It now forms the department of
Loir and Cher.

Blaison, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mayenne and Loire, eight
miles SE of Angers.

B L A
Blamont, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Meurthe, seated on the
Vezouze, 12 miles E of Luneville.

Blanc, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre, with a castle, seated
on the Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers.

Blanca, an uninhabited island, to the
N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma.
Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia, 130
miles NE of Port St. Julien. Lon. 64
42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, 120 miles SW
of Guaiquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

Blanco, a cape on the W coast of
Africa, 180 miles N of the river Senegal.
Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blanford, a corporate town in Dor-
setshire, with a market on Saturday.
In 1731, almost all the town was burnt
down; but it was soon rebuilt, and a
neat townhall of Portland stone on co-
lumn, in which is a pump, was erected
in remembrance of that dire disaster,
and provision against the like. It has a
considerable manufacture of thread and
shirt buttons, and is seated on the river
Stour, near the downs, 18 miles NE of
Dorchester, and 103 W by S of London.

Blanford, a town of Massachusetts, in
Hampshire county, 25 miles SW of North-
ampton, and 116 W by S of Boston.

Blanford, a town of Virginia, in
Prince George county. It has a large
trade in tobacco, and is situate on the E
branch of the Appamattox, four miles
NE of Petersburg.

Blanes, a town of Spain, in Catalonia,
near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 miles
S of Gironne.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the
Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the
German ocean, eight miles NE of Osend.

Blankenberg, a town of Westphalia,
in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg,
12 miles E of Bonn.

Blankenburg, a town of Lower Saxony,
capital of a principality of the same
name, lately subject to the duke of
Brunswick-Wolfenbottle. The castle
stands on a craggy mountain, and is one
of the finest buildings of the kind in
Germany. It is 30 miles SE of Wolfen-
bottle. Lon. 11 10 S, lat. 51 51 N.

Blaregnies. See *Malplaquet*.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on
a hill. Great quantities of stuff and
linen cloth are made here. It is seated
at the confluence of the Ach with the
Blau, 11 miles W of Ulm.

Blaye, a seaport of France, in the de-
partment of Gironde. It has a good
citadel, and a fort on an island in the

B L O

Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35' W$, lat. $45^{\circ} 7' N$.

Blekingen, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 miles long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlserona.

Blenheim, a village of Suabia, seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstet. It is memorable for the signal victory over the French and Bavarians, gained August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough.

Blerr, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 miles E by S of Tours.

Blessington, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SSW of Dublin.

Bletchingly, a borough in Surry, which has no market; seated on a hill, four miles E of Ryegate, and 21 S of London.

Block Island, an island of the state of Rhode Island, lying 21 miles SSW of Newport, and in Newport county. It is 46 miles in length, and 38 in its extreme breadth, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The S part of it is in lat. $41^{\circ} 8' N$.

Blockzyl, a town of Holland, in Overryssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles NW of Steenwick. Lon. $5^{\circ} 39' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 44' N$.

Blois, a city of France, capital of the department of Loir and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is a large structure, seated on an eminence at one extremity of the city, and on another eminence at the other end is a magnificent castle: In this castle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are serges and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, 37 miles ENE of Tours, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 35' N$.

B O C

Bloniez, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw.

Blore, a village in Staffordshire, 10 miles N of Uttoxeter. Its heath is famous for a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury, for York, with 1000 men only, defeated lord Audley with 10,000. The latter was killed, and on the spot is erected a stone cross to his memory.

Bluchill, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on Union river, 13 miles E of Castine.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 151 N by W of London.

Blyth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blyth, 14 miles NNE of Newcastle. It has a quay, and exports much coal and salt.

Boad, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanada, 65 miles SSE of Sumbulpour, and 115 W of Cattack.

Bobbio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia.

Bohenhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Gerfbrentz, three miles SE of Frankfort.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, on the borders of Bohemia, flows N by Lowenburg, Buntzlan, and Sagan, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

Bobersberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, and duchy of Crossen; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Bober, five miles S of Crossen.

Boea del Drago, a channel between the island of Trinidad and Cumana in Terra Firma. See *Trinidad*.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy. On the highest mountain is a strong pass that will hardly admit three men to go abroad; and this is, properly, the Bochetta. It is the key of Genoa, and was forced by the French in 1796, and by the Austrians in 1800.

Bochnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large salt mines, 20 miles ESE of Cracow.

Bocholt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 42 miles W of Munster.

Bockenheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Netze, 13 miles SSE of Hildesheim.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is spa-

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cious; and here is a great manufacture
of bays.

Bockum, a town of Westphalia, in
the county of Mark, 26 miles SE of
Wesel.

Boden See. See *Constance, Lake of*.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, go-
vernied by a mayor, with a market on
Saturday. The summer assizes are held
here. It has some manufactures of
serge, and a trade in wool and yarn.
The church is the largest in the county,
and the remains of an episcopal palace
and a priory are still to be seen. It is
31 miles NE of Falmouth, and 235 W
by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat 50
32 N.

Bodon, a fortified town of European
Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an arch-
bishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26
miles W of Widdin. Lon. 23 54 E, lat.
44 10 N.

Bodrock, or *Bodrog*, a town of Hun-
gary, on the river Danube, 100 miles SE
of Buda.

Bodrum, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Natolia, on the N side of the gulf of
Scalanova, 18 miles S of Smyrna.—An-
other, on the site of the ancient Hali-
carnassus, on the N side of the gulf of
Stanchio, 45 miles W by S of Melassa.

Boeschot, a town of the Netherlands,
in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 14
miles NE of Mechlin.

Bog, a river which rises on the S
border of Volhynia, in Poland, flows
through Podolia and Budzac Tartary,
and enters the Black sea, between Oc-
zakow and the river Dnieper.

Bogdoi, a country of Tartary, situate
to the N of China. It is of great extent
and populous, and subject to the Chi-
nese.

Boglio, or *Beuil*, a town of Savoy,
situate on the Tinea, 21 miles NNW of
Nice.

Boglipour, a town of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of a circar in Bengal; seated on
the Ganges, 112 miles NE of Moorshe-
dabad. Lon. 87 5 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Bognor, a village in Suffex, seven
miles SE of Chichester. It is an improving
place, and much frequented in summer
for sea-bathing.

Bohemia, a kingdom in Germany, 200
miles long and 150 broad; bounded on
the N by Misnia and Lusatia, E by
Silesia and Moravia, S by Austria, and W
by Bavaria. It is fertile in corn, fas-
tron, hops, and pasture. The chief rivers
are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder. In
the mountains are mines of gold, silver,
copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver;
above 100 towns and places might be

B O K

named where mine-works have been
established. All kinds of marble are
likewise dug in Bohemia. Almost every
kind of precious stones are found here,
but, in general, deficient in hardness;
the silver, and, in part, milkwhite pearls,
gathered in many places, are extremely
beautiful. The Roman catholic re-
ligion is the principal; but there are
many protestants. The language is
Sclavonian, with a mixture of German.
It is divided into 16 circles, and subject
to the house of Austria. The capital is
Prague.

Bohmitzsch, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Leutmeritz, 22 miles ENE of
Leutmeritz.

Bahmisch Aiche, a town of Bohemia,
in the circle of Buntzlau, 20 miles N of
Jung Buntzlau.

Bohmisch Brod, a town of Bohemia, in
the circle of Kaurzim, 14 miles ESE of
Prague.

Bohol, one of the Philippine islands,
to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 121 5 E,
lat. 10 0 N.

Bojador, a cape on the W of coast
Africa, doubled by the Portuguese in
1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, a town of Naples, in the
Molise, at the foot of the Apennines,
near the river Tiferno. In 1803 it suf-
fered greatly by an earthquake, and
most of the inhabitants were destroyed.
It is 45 miles NNE of Naples. Lon. 14
25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Bois le Duc, a fortified city of Dutch
Brabant, capital of a district of the same
name, which contains also the towns of
Helmont and Eyndhoven. It has a
castle named Papen-briel; and a little
to the S are two forts, called Isabella
and St. Antony. It was taken by the
French in 1794. It is situate among
morasses, on the river Dommel, where
it receives the Aa, 22 miles E by N of
Breda, and 45 SSE of Amsterdam. Lon.
5 24 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Boiscommun, a town of France, in
the depart ment of Loiret, 25 miles NE
of Orleans.

Boitzenburg, a town of Lower Sax-
ony, in Mecklenburg, at the conflu-
ence of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30
miles SW of Schwerin.

Boitzenburg, a town of Brandenburg,
in the Ucker mark, 10 miles W of
Prenflaw.

Bokhara, a city of Usbec Tartary, in
Bokharia. It stands on a rising ground,
surrounded by a slender wall of earth,
and a dry ditch, on the S side of the
river Sodg. The houses are low, and
mostly built of mud; but the caravan-

Artes and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; and the trade with Russia and Persia is considerable. It is 138 miles w by s of Samarcand. Lon. 62 56 E, lat. 39 4 N.

Bokharia, or Butharia, a country of Ulbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turkestan, E by Cashgur, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by Chorasam and Charasim. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and the best cultivated of any part of Tartary. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some are white and well made. They are cleanly in their food, which often consists of minced meat; and tea is the general drink. They are not warlike, but use the bow, lance, and sabre. Samarcand is the capital.

Bokharia, Little. See Cashgur.

Bolubala, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, four leagues NW of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16 32 S.

Bolcheresk, a town of Kamtskatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Henry IV, and has a manufacture of earthen ware. It stands at the source of a river which runs into the Witham, 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 133 N by E of London.

Bolkowitz, a town of Silesia, 12 miles S of Ologau.

Bologna, a city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the academy of arts and sciences, founded in 1712, is a magnificent building. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches, most of them full of paintings by great artists. The school of painting is immortalized by the number of noble masters it has produced; and the public theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. Many of the palaces of the nobility are furnished in a magnificent taste, having being built and ornamented when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. Most of the public streets are accommodated with

covered walks; but the buildings in general are not celebrated for beauty. The city contains 70,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with confectionary, distilled waters, and essences. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, W by Modena, S by Tuscany, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. This province lately belonged to the Ecclesiastical State, but is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsena, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 miles NNW of Viterbo.

Bolsover, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It has a spacious castle, on the brow of a hill; and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is six miles E of Chesterfield, and 145 NNW of London.

Bolswaert, a town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuider Zee, 10 miles N of Sloten.

Bolton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicos, and muslins. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 12,549. It is 11 miles NW of Manchester, and 197 NNW of London.

Bolton, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its fine limestone, 18 miles NE of Worcester, and 34 W of Boston.

Bolzano. See Botzen.

Bemal, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege.

Bombay, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, seven miles in length and 20 in circumference. It

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Bonavis

the buildings in general are celebrated for beauty. 70,000 inhabitants, considerable trade in silks. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of wax, and hemp, and is famous for confectionery and essences. The city runs near the city, the silk works; and is famous for the Po. Bonifacio is the foot of the Apennines of Modena, and 175 m. 11 21 E, lat. 44

of Italy, bounded by the Ferrarese, w by the Po, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers. It produces all sorts of grain, especially rich muscadine grapes. It is 15 miles before the enemy, the country seems fertile. The vineyards are hedged, but by rows of cherry-trees; the vines are trained from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum in the province lately belonging to the Venetian State, but in the new-formed kingdom of Italy.

It is the capital of Italy, in the province of Viterbo.

It is in Derbyshire, with a large town. It has a spacious park, a hill; and is famous for the manufacture of tobacco pipes E of Chesterfield, London.

It is a town of Holland, in the Zuider Zee, 10

in Lancashire, with a large town. It has a canal to the sea, manufactures of fustians, dimities, calicoes, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5,549. It is 11 miles E of Lancaster, and 97 NNW of

of Massachusetts, in the county of Worcester, 10 m. NE of Worcester, 10 m.

It is a town of the Netherlands, in the river Oort, 20

and on the w coast of Hindoostan, seven miles in circumference. It

came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal, and is one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. Here the finest merchant ships are built, and all of teak, supplied from the neighbouring countries, which is more durable than the best English oak. The ground is in general barren, and good water scarce; but it has abundance of cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 37 N.

Bombi, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Loze, 140 miles SSW of St. Salvador.

Bomene, a seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen, three miles E of Browerhaven.

Bommel, a town of S Holland, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

Bommel, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, in the island of Bommelwert, on the river Waal, 21 miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Bommelwert, an island of Holland, formed by the junctions of the Waal and Maese. It lies in the province of Gelderland, except a small district at the W end, which belongs to S Holland. It is 15 miles in length, from Lowestein to Fort St. Andrew, and is not more than four in the broadest part. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794.

Bona, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax, and wool, and is 270 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 36 52 N.

Bonaire, a fertile island near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the E of Curacao. It is 60 miles in circuit, and has a good harbour and road on the SW side. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of New Granada, in the province of Popayan. It is the staple port of the province, and 90 miles W of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, one of the Cape Verde islands, so called from its beautiful appearance to the first discoverers, in 1450; but it is now become barren, through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 6 N.

Bonaviste, a cape, on the E side of the

island of Newfoundland. Lon. 52 32 W, lat. 48 15 N.

Bondorf, a town of Suabia, capital of a county which joins the Brigau. It is 28 miles NNW of Zurich.

Boness. See *Borrowstonness*.

Bonifacio, a fortified seaport of Corsica, with a good harbour, and a coral fishery. It stands on a small peninsula, at the S extremity of the island, 40 miles SSE of Ajaccio. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, a city of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was the residence of the elector, and his palace had a rich cabinet of natural curiosities. Bonn has a flourishing university, four parish-churches, and several religious foundations. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 14 miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Bonnetable, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 15 miles NE of Mans.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 miles SE of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Bonthain, a seaport of the island of Celebes, on the NE part of a large bay, where ships may lie in security during both the monsoons. The town has a palisaded fort, and stands on the S side of a small but deep river. Lon. 117 23 E, lat. 5 11 S.

Bontory, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław, 22 miles E of Bracław.

Bony, a town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the S coast. The people are called Bonginesse, or Buggesse, and are the most powerful nation of the island. The town stands on the NW side of Bony bay, called also Buggesse bay, which is large, but full of rocks and shoals. Lon. 120 35 E, lat. 2 50 S.

Boogebooge, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Cutch, 140 miles SE of Tatta, and 230 W by N of Amedabad. Lon. 69 2 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Booneton, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 12 miles SSE of Newton.

Boonsborough, a town of the United States, in Kentucky, seated on Red

BOR

river, which runs into the Kentucky, 38 miles ESE of Lexington.

Boosnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 98 miles NE of Calcutta.

Boutan, a country of Asia, between Bengal, Assam, and Tibet, of which last it is a feudatory. It abounds in mountains covered with verdure, and rich with abundant forest-trees: there is scarcely a mountain whose base is not washed by some torrent, and many of the loftiest bear populous villages, amid orchards and plantations, on their summits and on their sides. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Booteas are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalees, with broader faces and higher cheek-bones: their hair is invariably black, and cut short; their eyes small and black, with long pointed corners; and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on props, though the country is hilly, and ascended by a ladder: the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and accommodating hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassafundon.

Bopaltol, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 98 miles E by S of Ougein.

Bopfingen, a town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 19 miles NW of Donawert.

Boppard, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz.

Borch, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg.

Borchloen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege.

Bordentown, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the W side of the Delaware, six miles below Trenton, and 23 NE of Philadelphia.

Borg, a town of Denmark, the chief place in the island of Femern, with a fort, on Femern sound. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, in Nyland, and a bishop's see; seated near the gulf of Finland, on a river navigable for small vessels, 24 miles ENE of Helsingfors.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the

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Mantuan, on the river Po, at the influx of the Ogila, 10 miles S of Mantua.

Borgo St. Donino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, seated on the Stirone, 18 miles SW of Piacenza.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, with a fort, seated near the source of the Tiber, 11 miles NE of Arezzo.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a fruitful spot near Mount Cayo, 42 miles WNW of Saragossa.

Borja, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate on the head waters of the river Amazon, 300 miles E by N of Paiza. Lon. 76 36 W, lat. 4 15 S.

Boriquen, an island in the W Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0.

Borkelo, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, remarkable for having been the subject of two wars; one in 1665, against the bishop of Munster, and the other with France, in 1672. It is seated on the river Borkel, 15 miles ENE of Zutphen.

Borken, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a collegiate church, seated on the Aa, 38 miles W of Munster.

Bormio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of its name, on the confines of Tirol. About a mile from the town are medicinal baths. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, on the river Fredolfo, near its confluence with the Adda, 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Borna, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of stuffs; seated near the river Pleyße, 13 miles ESE of Leipzig.

Borneo, an island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. It is of an oval figure, 900 miles long and 600 broad. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy, especially on the northern side, where it is covered with forests of large trees, which penetrate for scores of miles toward the centre of the island. It produces rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, bees-wax, camphor, dragonsblood, edible birds nests, and sandal wood. The orang-outang abounds in this island. The English had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered, in 1706. The Dutch are

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tlements here, and their chief factories
are at the mouth of the Banjer and the
Pontiana. The seacoast is usually over-
flowed half the year, and when the wa-
ters go off, the earth is covered with
mud; for which reason some of the
houses are built on floats, and others on
pillars. The muddy flats are divided
by rivers, which branch into numerous
canals, and are the only roads into the
interior parts. The countries on the
coast are inhabited by a mixture of
Malays, Moors, Javaneſe, and Macaſ-
ſars. The real natives of this island are
the Biadjooſ, or Dajakkeſe, who are
blacks and pagans, and live in the in-
terior part, on the w ſide of the Banjer;
but their country is little known. They
are of middle ſtature, and well made,
go almoſt naked, and are tatoored blue.
They come down the Banjer in rude
boats to the port of Banjermaſſing, with
gold duſt and other articles, the Moors
called Banjareens being the factors. The
chiefs extract one or two of the fore
teeth, ſubſtituting others of gold; and
ſtrings of the teeth of tigers, a real
badge of courage, are worn round the
neck. The coaſt of this island is divid-
ed into ſeveral kingdoms, the principal
of which are Borneo, and Banjermaſ-
ſing.

Borneo, a kingdom on the xw ſide of
the island of Borneo, governed by a
ſultan, who lives in great ſtate. The
capital, of the ſame name, is large and
populous, with a good harbour. Lon.
112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, an island of Denmark, in
the Baltic, of an oval form, about 22
miles in circumference, and nearly ſur-
rounded by rocks. The ſoil is ſtony,
but fertile, with excellent paſture; and
there are mines of coal, and quarries of
marble. It lies 10 miles ſe of Schonen,
in Sweden. The chief town is Ronne.

Bornou, an extenſive empire of Ne-
groland, having Caſſina on the w, and
Nubia on the E. It conſiſts of a num-
ber of oases, or fertile ſpots, interſperſed
with arid waſtes. The climate is ſaid
to be characterized by exceſſive, though
not by uniform, heat. Two ſeaſons,
one commencing ſoon after the middle
of April, the other at the ſame period
in October, divide the year. The firſt
is introduced by violent winds from
the ſe and s, with intense heat, a de-
luge of ſultry rain, and ſuch tempeſts
of thunder and lightning, as deſtroy
multitudes of the cattle, and many of
the people. At the commencement of
the ſecond ſeaſon, the ardent heat ſub-

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ſides; the air becomes ſoft and mild, and
the weather perfectly ſerene. Maize,
rice, the horſe-bean of Europe, the
common kidneybean, cotton, hemp,
and indigo, are cultivated; and there
are figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates,
lemons, limes, and melons. The moſt
valuable tree is called Rudeynah, in
form and height like an olive, the leaf
reſembling that of a lemon, and bearing
a nut, the kernel and ſhell of which are
in great eſtimation; the firſt as a fruit,
the laſt on account of the oil it pro-
duces. Horſes, aſſes, mules, dogs, horn-
ed cattle, goats, ſheep, and camels (the
fleſh of which is much eſteemed) are
the common animals. Bees are ſo nu-
merous, that the wax is often thrown
away as an article of no value. 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, buffalo, antelope,
and cameleopardalis; and there are
many ſnakes, ſcorpions, centipedes, and
toads. The complexion of the natives
is black; but they are not of the Negro
caſt. The dreſs of the greater part
conſiſts of ſhirts of blue cotton manu-
factured in the country, of a red cap
brought from Tripoli, and a white
muſlin turban from Cairo. Noſe-rings
of gold are worn by the principal peo-
ple. But the only covering of the
poorer ſort is a kind of girdle for the
waſt. In their manners the people are
courteous and humane: they are paſ-
ſionately fond of play; the lower claſſes
of draughts, and the higher excel in
cheſs. More than 30 different lan-
guages are ſaid to be ſpoken in Bornou
and its dependencies; and the reigning
religion is the Mahometan. The mo-
narchy is elective. On the death of the
ſovereign, the privilege of chooſing a
ſucceſſor from among his ſons is con-
ferred on three perſons, whoſe age and
character for wiſdom are denoted by
the title of elders. The ſultan is ſaid
to have 500 ladies in his ſeraglio, and
that his ſtud likewiſe contains 500
horſes. His dominions extend beyond
the deſert into the fertile country of
Negroland, of which he poſſeſſes a
large portion. He has a vaſt army,
which conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe:
the ſabre, pike, and bow, are their wea-
pons of offence, and a ſhield of hides
is their armour.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of
the ſame name, with a palace like a
citadel. The whole city is ſurrounded
by a high wall, encompassed with a

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ditch; but the other towns of the kingdom are open. The principal trade is in gold-dust, slaves, horses, ostriches feathers, salt, and civet. It is seated on the Gazel, 750 miles *E* & *N* of Cassina. Lon. 23 5 *E*, lat. 19 45 *N*.

Boroughbridge, a borough in *N* Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in hardware. Here Edward 11, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It is seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge, 18 miles *NW* of York, and 206 *N* by *W* of London.

Borriano, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Millas, 21 miles *N* of Valencia.

Borrowdale, a village in Cumberland, six miles *S* of Kewick. It stands at the head of a narrow and crooked valley, and is famous for mines of wadd, or black-lead, a substance almost peculiar to England.

Borrowstonness, or *Boness*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, with a safe and commodious harbour on the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in ship-building and coal, and extensive manufactures of salt and stone-ware. It is five miles *N* of Linlithgow.

Bosa, a seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, with a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles *SE* of Alghero. Lon. 8 50 *E*, lat. 40 29 *N*.

Boscawen Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 175 10 *W*, lat. 15 50 *S*.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Orbe, five miles *E* of Alexandria.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, nine miles *SE* of Newport, where Charles 11 was concealed in an oak, after the battle of Worcester.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, 120 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the *N* by Slavonia, *E* by Servia, *S* by Albania, and *W* by Dalmatia and Croatia. It is mountainous, but fertile, especially near the rivers. *Seraje* is the capital.

Bosra, a town of Syria, where Mahomet is said to have received much information from a Nestorian monk, toward founding his religious doctrines. It is 100 miles *S* of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 *E*, lat. 32 20 *N*.

Bossiny, a borough in Cornwall, that has now no market, seated near the Bristol channel, 17 miles *NW* of Launceston, and 233 *W* by *S* of London. See *Tintagel*.

Bost, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. It is seated on the Heer-

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mund, 170 miles *W* & *W* of Candahar. Lon. 64 15 *E*, lat. 38 30 *N*.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation to Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal; and there is another canal to Bourne. It has a trade in wool; and the lofty tower of its large Gothic church is a noted sea-mark. It is 37 miles *SE* of Lincoln, and 113 *N* of London. Lon. 0 5 *E*, lat. 53 1 *N*.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, and of Suffolk county, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, covered by numerous islands and rocks, and defended by a castle. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country rising gradually beyond, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ships to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them elegant. Franklin Place is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin (who was born here) and is encompassed on two sides with buildings of superior elegance. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the townhouse. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, belonging to sects of various denominations; and seven free-schools, supported at the public expence. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf-sugar, canvas, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. On the *W* side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk; and fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasturage and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. In the neighbourhood of Boston, the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 252 miles *NE* of New York. Lon. 70 59 *W*, lat. 42 22 *N*.

Bosworth, Market, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. In its vicinity was fought the famous

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battle between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles w of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs sound on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 21 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Botany Island, a small island, in the Pacific ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 17 E, lat. 22 27 S.

Botesdale, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, 15 miles NE of Bury and 86 of London.

Bothnia, East, a province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 miles in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S, the land is low and marshy; and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and bears numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called Cajania, and the capital is Cajaneburg.

Bothnia, West, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 miles in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops; and it has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are the skins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Umea.

Bothnia, Gulf of, a sea or large gulf, branching N from the Baltic, at the isle of Aland, and bounded on the W, N, and E by the dominions of Sweden. On its coasts are many small islands.

Bulley, a village in Hampshire, five miles E of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

Bottesford, a village in Leicestershire, in the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, seven miles W by N of Grantham. Near it, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat

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of the dukes of Rutland. In the church are several handsome monuments of that noble family; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on a river of its name, 15 miles SSE of Hailbron.

Botsen, or *Bolsano*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of the district of Etschland, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Italians. It stands on the river Eisack, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles SW of Brixen. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Bova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles SE of Reggio.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1711, but retaken the year following; and was invested by the Austrians in 1793, but soon relieved. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes.

Bouchart, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on an island in the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

Bouchemain, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, four miles S of Angers.

Bouclans, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, eight miles S of Besançon.

Boudry, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchatel, four miles SW of Neuchatel.

Bouvelles, a town of France, in the department of Somme, six miles WNW of Amiens.

Bouillon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock. The French took it in 1676, when Lewis XIV gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In 1794 this town was taken by storm, by general Beaulieu, after defeating a considerable body of French republicans, and given up to pillage. It is seated near the river Semoy, six miles NNE of Sedan, and 46 W by N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Bouilly, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seven miles S of Troyes.

Bovignes, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles S of Namur.

Bovino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 15 miles NE of Benevento.

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Boulay, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 23 miles NE of Metz.

Boulogne, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships, and to prevent it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles SSW of Calais. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Bourbon, an island in the Indian ocean, 60 miles long and 45 broad, lying 300 miles E of Madagascar. It has not a safe harbour, but there are many good roads for shipping. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns; and here their India ships touch for refreshments. The chief town is St. Denys. Lon. 55 20 E, lat. 20 52 S.

Bourbon, a town of Kentucky, chief of a county of the same name. It stands on a point of land formed by two of the branches of the Licking, 20 miles ENE of Lexington.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 28 miles SW of Autun.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the department of Allier, celebrated for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late king of France. It is situated near the river Allier, 15 miles W of Moulins.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths, 18 miles ENE of Langres.

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, W by Berry and Marche, S by Auvergne, and E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourbourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated near the river Aa, and on a canal that communicates with Calais and Dunkirk, 10 miles SW of Dunkirk.

Bourdeaux, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Gironde, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, an academy of arts and sciences, a public library, and a large hospital, in which are many ma-

B O U

nufactures. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string; and the harbour is large, with grand and extensive quays. It has 12 gates, and is one of the first cities of France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral is much admired. The castle, called the Trumpet, is surrounded by the river; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre; and several aqueducts. It has a considerable trade, particularly in claret and brandy. Here Edward the black prince, of England, resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Bourdines, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy.

Bourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Ain. Near it is the magnificent church and monastery of the Augustins. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. It stands in a marshy but fertile country, on the river Reffouffe, 36 miles NE of Lyon, and 233 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a tide harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne. It has a great trade in wine, and is 15 miles N by E of Bourdeaux.

Bourg, a town of Guiana, in the island of Cayenne. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

Bourgauf, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. Here is a lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamondwise, erected by Zifim, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourgauf is seated on the Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges.

Bourges, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, founded by Lewis XI, the Nero of France, who was born here. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly exceed 20,000. The principal manufactures are cloth, woolen stuffs, and stockings; but the trade is inconsiderable. It is seated at the conflux of the Auron and Yevre, 11 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a hill

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of the same name, near the Rhone, six
miles N of Chamberry.

Bourgneuf, a seaport 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 Noir-
montier and the continent, 20 miles sw
of Nantes. Lon. 2 3 w, lat. 47 4 N.

Bourguil, a town of France, in the
department of Indre and Loire, 22 miles
w of Tours.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Marne, on a steep
mountain, 20 miles e by n of Chaumont.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, with
a market on Saturday. It has a naviga-
ble canal to Boston, and is seated at the
source of a rivulet that runs to Spalding,
55 miles s of Lincoln, and 97 N of London.

Bouro, one of the Molucca islands,
between Celebes and Ceram, 90 miles
long and 30 broad. Some mountains
in it are extremely high, and the sea on
one side is uncommonly deep. It pro-
duces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and
banana trees, and many vegetables in-
troduced by the Dutch. The chief
town is of the same name, also called
Cajeli, from the bay on which it is seated.
Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourthes, a town of France, in the
department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles
se of Boulogne.

Boussac, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Creuse, with a castle on a
rock, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

Bouton, one of the Molucca islands,
in the Indian ocean, 12 miles SE of Ce-
lebes. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bouzonville, a town of France, in the
department of Moselle, on the river
Nied, 27 miles NE of Metz.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a
market on Thursday; seated at the
source of a river, which flows into the
Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 138
w by s of London.

Bow, a village in Middlesex, two
miles ENE of London. It has many
mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on
the river Lea, over which is a bridge,
said to be the first stone one built in
England, and that from its arches it re-
ceived the name of Bow.

Bow, an island in the Pacific ocean,
about 30 miles in circumference. Lon.
141 10 w, lat. 18 23 S.

Bowens, a village in Westmorland,
on the E side of Windermere-water,
nine miles w by N of Kendal. It is a
great mart for fish and charcoal, and
the chief place for trading and pleasure
boats used in navigating the lake.

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Bowness, a village in Cumberland, at
the w end of the Picota wall, on Solway
frith, 13 miles w by N of Carlisle. It
was a Roman station, called Blatium
Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began
his Itinerary.

Boxberg, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient
castle on an eminence; seated on the
Tauber, 13 miles w of Mergentheim.

Boxford, a village in Suffolk, five
miles from Sudbury. It has a great
trade in malt, and a manufacture for
dressing sheep and deer skins in oil.

Boxley, a village in Kent, four miles
N of Maidstone, famous for an abbey,
founded in 1146, some remains of which
still exist. In this abbey, Edward II
granted the charter to the city of Lon-
don, empowering them to elect a mayor.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands,
in Brabant, seated on the river Bommel,
and furnished with sluices. Here the
British and Dutch troops, under the
duke of York, were defeated by the
French in 1794. It is eight miles s of
Bois le Duc.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Bremen, seated on the
Este, which flows into the Elbe, 12 miles
sw of Hamburg.

Boyle, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Roscommon. Here are the
ruins of an abbey, near the lake Key,
and manufactures of linen and yarn. It
is seated on the river Boyle, 23 miles
N of Roscommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises
in the N part of the county of Kildare,
crosses the county of Meath, and enters
the Irish channel, below Drogheda. In
this river and on its banks James II was
defeated by William III, in 1690.

Borolo, a town of Italy, in the Man-
tuan, seated on the Oglio, 25 miles sw
of Mantua.

Braun, a river of Scotland, in Perth-
shire, which descends from the hills e of
Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay
above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a
grand scene, at a place called the
Rumbling-bridge. Under an arch,
thrown over a narrow chasm, between
two projecting rocks, the river is precipi-
tated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a territory of the Nether-
lands, bounded on the N by Holland
and Gelderland, e by Liege, s by Namur,
and w by Hainault, Flanders, and
Zealand. The principal rivers are the
Scheldt, Meuse, Dommel, Nethe, and
Dyle. The northern part belongs to
Holland, under the denomination of
Dutch Brabant; and is now formed into

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two departments, Dommel, and Scheldt and Meuse, of which Bois le Duc and Middleburg are the capitals. The southern part, lately denominated Austrian Brabant, now belongs to France, and is divided into the departments of Two Nethe and Dyle, of which Antwerp and Brussels are the chief towns.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, celebrated for some warm baths in its vicinity. It is situate on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of Rome.

Braccigliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seven miles NNW of Salerno.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeschool. It is seated on the Ouse, 18 miles SSW of Northampton, and 63 NW of London.

Bracław, a strong town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of its name, in Podolia. It stands on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kamienieck. Lon. 28 36 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Bradfield, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. seated on the river Blackwater, 16 miles N of Chelmsford, and 44 NNE of London.

Bradford, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, and is eminent for the nicest mixtures. It stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the Avon, 10 miles N by W of Warrminster, and 100 W of London.

Bradford, a town in W. Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a canal, which is a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool. The manufactures are tammies, calamecos, woollen cloths, wool-cards, combs, and leather boxes; and in the vicinity is a capital iron foundery. It is nine miles W of Leeds, and 196 NNW of London.

Bradford, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some vessels are built, and shoes made for exportation. It is situate on the Merrimac, opposite Haverhill, 10 miles W of Newbury Port.

Brading, a corporate town of Hampshire, near the E angle of the Isle of Wight, at the head of a large haven, which admits small vessels to the quay at high water. It is six miles E of Newport, and eight S of Portsmouth.

Braga, a city of Portugal, capital of Entre Douero e Minho, and the see of an archbishop, primate of Portugal. It contains four churches, beside the cathedral, and eight convents. There are

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some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, a city of Portugal, in Trallos Montes. It is divided into the old and the new town: the former is on an eminence, surrounded by double walls, now in ruins; and the latter is on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Fervanza, 32 miles WNW of Miranda, and 88 NE of Oporto. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Braila, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, with a castle; seated on the Danube, 110 miles SE of Tergovisto.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Bracław.

Brainle Comte, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles SSW of Brussels.

Braintree, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufacture of bays, and is joined on the N by the extensive village of Bocking. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 11 miles N by E of Chelmsford, and 40 NE of London.

Braintree, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, seated on a bay, eight miles S by E of Boston.

Brakel, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brught, 16 miles E of Paderborn.

Bratis, a 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 same which Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura Rhætica.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 20 miles E of St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bramber, a borough in Suffex, which is now without either market or fair. It is seated on the Adur, adjoining to the S of Steyning, 51 miles S by W of London.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. On the top of a high hill is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is seated on the river Irthing, nine miles ENE of Carlisle, and 311 NNW of London.

Bramstedt, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near which is a medicinal spring. It is seated on the Bram, 21 miles N of Hamburg.

Branau, a town of Bohemia, with a manufacture of coloured cloth, 11 miles NW of Glatz.

Brancaleone, a town of Naples, in

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amphitheatre, and is seated in a fertile vado, 180 miles N of w, lat. 41° 42' N. y of Portugal, in Tra is divided into the old : the former is on an ded by double walls, and the latter is on a t of a mountain, de . It is seated on the es WNW of Miranda, porto. Lon: 6 30 w,

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Calabria Ulteriore, nine miles SE of Bova.

Brancaaster, a village in Norfolk, four miles W by N of Burnham. It was the ancient *Branolunum*, a considerable Roman city, and has now a considerable trade in mals.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague.

Brandenburg, a marquissate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the W by Luneburg, N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, E by Poland, and S by Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony Proper, and Magdeburg. It is divided into five parts: the Old mark, the mark of Pregnitz, the Middle, Ucker, and New mark; and their chief towns are Stendal, Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prenzlau, and Custrin. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The country is in general sandy, and the soil meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated. Berlin is the capital.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, capital of the Middle mark of Brandenburg. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Havel, which separates the fort from both. Some French refugees, having settled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a prosperous place. It is 32 miles W by S of Berlin. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Brandenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, surrounded by walls. The streets are wide and straight, the church of St. Mary is a large structure, and the townhouse is worthy of notice. It is situate on the Tollensee, 72 miles N of Berlin. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Brandenburg, a town of E Prussia, with an ancient castle, at the SE end of the Frische Haff, 13 miles SW of Königsberg.

Brandon, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It stands on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry a mile below for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. It has a great trade in corn, malt, coal, timber, &c. and in the vicinity are extensive rabbit warrens. It is 15 miles N by W of Bury, and 78 NNE of London.

Brantford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, which has many iron works in its neighbourhood. It stands on a river of the same name, which runs into Long Island sound, 10 miles E of Newhaven, and 40 S by W of Hartford.

B R A

Branska, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weissenburg.

Brasil, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. Its length, from the mouth of the river Amazon to that of the river Plata, is upward of 2100 miles; and its breadth is from 90 to 1000. It was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest; and it had its name from the abundance of brasil wood found here. The Portuguese have not penetrated far into the country; but the coast they have divided into the provinces of Para, Maragnan, Siara, Petaguel, Rio Grande, Paraiba, Tamarica, Pernambuco, Serpigny, All Saints Bay, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, and Del Ray. The climate of Brasil is temperate and mild, when compared with Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The rivers annually overflow their banks, and the soil, in many places, is very rich. More sugar is brought from this country than from all other parts of the world. It produces tobacco, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Beside the valuable brasil wood there are spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic, cotton, and five species of palm-trees. The mines of gold and diamonds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The cattle increase so prodigiously, that they are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe; and there is great plenty of deer, hares, and other game. In some of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious insects and reptiles, as the libaya, or roebuck snake, which is said to grow to the length of thirty feet, and seven in circumference; the rattle-snake; the ibibaboka, a serpent said to be 21 feet long, and 18 inches in circumference, whose bite is almost instant death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds; in particular the colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a maybug, and which sings as harmoniously as a nightingale. The natives, who inhabit the inland parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long, coarse, black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and

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subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks; and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese settlements are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Sebastian.

Blaslau, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the N side of a lake which communicates with the Dwina, 76 miles NNE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Brassa, one of the Shetland islands. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Brassa Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

Brassau, or *Cronstadt*, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burezel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Brass Town, a town of Tennessee, situate near the source of the Hiwassee, about 100 miles S of Knoxville. Two miles S of this town is the Enchanted Mountain, much famed for the curiosities found on its rocks, which consist of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

Brattleborough, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, situate on the Connecticut, 28 miles E of Bennington, and 70 WNW of Boston.

Brava, a seaport on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour, 90 miles SW of Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Brava, one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 miles WSW of Fuego, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land is high and mountainous, but fertile; and horses, bees, asses, and hogs, are numerous. It has three harbours, but Porto Ferreo on the S side is the best for large ships. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles W by S of Nassau.

Braunau, a fortified town of Bavaria,

B R E

formerly the residence of the elector. In 1742 it was taken by the Austrians; and, in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, the town and its district were ceded to Austria. In 1805 it was captured by the French and Bavarians. It is seated on the river Inn, 28 miles SW of Passau. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Braunfels, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of the county of Solms. Here is a magnificent palace, the seat of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; and near it is the decayed castle of Solms. It is seated near the Lahn, 10 miles W by S of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Braunsburg, a town of W Prussia, in Ermeland. It has an academy for catholics, established in 1783; and is seated on the Passarge, near its entrance into the Frische Haffe, 18 miles NE of Elbing. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Braunston, a village in Northamptonshire, four miles NW of Daventry, on the confines of Warwickshire. Here commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames, which, with the Oxford and Coventry canals, render it the central place of inland navigation to the four principal seaports of England.

Bray, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on the river Bray, near St. George channel, 10 miles S of Dublin.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, one mile S of Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and when taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.'

Brazza, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles long and 10 broad. The soil is stony, but it produces much excellent wine, and this article, with fire-wood and sheep, form the chief trade. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Brechin, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, anciently a bishop's see and the county-town. The cathedral is partly ruinous, but one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, which tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5466. It is seated on the S Esk, 8 miles W of Montrose, and 12 ENE of Forfar.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, a borough of Wales, capital of Brecknockshire, with a market on Wednesday and Friday.

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in the gulf of Venice, of Dalmatia, 30 miles . The soil is stony, but excellent wine, and fire-wood and sheep, de. It has a town of on. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 S. ough of Scotland, in- ntly a bishop's see and . The cathedral is but one of its aisles rish church. Adjoin- urious antique round ers from the bottom, r in proportion to its a manufacture of linen considerable tannery. er of inhabitants was on the S Elk, 8 miles d 12 ENE of Forfar. Brecon, a borough of Brecknockshire, with nesday and Friday.

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It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up; and its once magnificent castle is now an insignificant ruin. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; and in that part of the town called the Watton is a fine arsenal. It has a good trade in clothing. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It is seated at the confluence of the Hon- dey with the Usk, 34 miles NW of Mon- mouth, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, S by Glamorganshire, W by Carmarthenshire and Cardigan- shire, and N by Radnorshire. It is 38 miles long and 28 broad, containing 512,000 acres; is divided into six hun- dreds, and 62 parishes; and has four market-towns. The number of inhabi- tants in 1801 was 31,633; and it sends two members to parliament. It is full of mountains, some of which are ex- ceedingly high, particularly Monuch- dennny hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The S part abounds with coal and iron. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Usk.

Breda, a fortified city of Dutch Brab- ant, surrounded on all sides by water and morasses. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memo- rable siege of 10 months, reduced this city; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793, it surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 25 miles NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 37 N.

Bredon, a considerable village in Leicestershire, five miles NNE of Ashby de la Zouch, seated at the base of a high limestone rock, on the summit of which the church stands and commands very extensive views.

Bredstedt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 21 miles WNW of Sleswick.

Breeds Hill, an eminence on the N side of Charleston, in Massachusetts, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action, usual- ly called the battle of Bunkers Hill (an- other hill near it) happened on the 17th of June, 1775.

B R E

Bregentz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on an eminence; seated at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E end of the lake of Con- stance, six miles SE of Lindau.

Brehur, the most mountainous of the Scilly islands, 30 miles W of the Lands- end. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brehna, a town of the duchy of Sax- ony, eight miles NE of Halle.

Brema, a town of Italy, in the Mila- nese, near the confluence of the Sessia with the Po, on the frontiers of Mont- ferrat, 28 miles W of Pavia.

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Odenburg, and the other from Holstein. The country is fertile and populous, but in winter is subject to inundations. It formerly be- longed to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover in 1719. Stade is the seat of regency.

Bremen, a free city of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The Weser divides it into the old and new town, both of which are fortified: the former is the largest, and in it stands the cathedral. It has a harbour, nine miles below the town, and carries on an extensive trade. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hanoverians. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg, and 62 WNW of Zell. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Bremenvord, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, defended by a castle. The chancery of the duchy is kept here. It stands near the Oste, 32 miles N by E of Bremen.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The in- habitants deal chiefly in paper; and it is seated on the Reufs, 10 miles W of Zurich.

Breno, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 36 miles N of Brescia.

Brenta, a river which rises in the prin- cipality of Trent, passes by Bassano and Padua, and enters the gulf of Venice, a little S of Venice.

Brentford, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, enters the Grand Junction canal, and a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire. It is a long town, divided into old and new Brent- ford, which last contains the church and market place. It is seven miles W of London.

BRE

Brentwood, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on an eminence, 11 miles wsw of Chelmsford, and 18 ene of London.

Brescia, a city of Italy, capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and has a good citadel, which stands on a rock. The cathedral and the palace are adorned with beautiful paintings, and in the former is shown the standard of Constantine. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. This city was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, and again possessed by the French in 1800. It is seated on the Garza, 42 miles nw of Mantua. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Bresciano, a province of Italy, bounded on the s by Mantua and the Cremonese, w by Bergamasco, n by the country of the Grisons, and e by the principality of Trent, the Veronese, and Mantua. It is watered by several small rivers, and fertile in wine, oil, and maize, with excellent pasturages, and some mines of copper and iron. Brescia is the capital.

Bressello, a town of Italy, in the Modense, on the river Po, 27 miles nw of Modena.

Breslau, a beautiful city, capital of Silesia, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Odra with the Oder, the first of which runs through several of the streets, and forms two islands. It is surrounded by walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works; has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The public squares are spacious, the streets tolerably wide, and the houses lofty. The royal palace was obtained by the jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. This city became subject to the king of Prussia in 1741. It was taken by the Austrians in 1757, but regained the same year. It was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them in January 1787. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 n of Vienna. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Bresle, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and enters the English channel at Treport.

Bresse, a late province of France, bounded on the n by Burgundy and Franche Comté, e by Savoy, s by the Viennois, and w by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

Bressuire, a town of France, in the

BRE

department of Deux Sevres, with a college, 35 miles nw of Poitiers.

Brest, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle on a craggy rock by the seaside. The harbour, one of the best in the kingdom, has a narrow and difficult entrance, and both sides well fortified. The streets are narrow, crooked, and steep. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Louis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy; and it has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles s2 of Morlaix, and 325 n of Paris. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Bretagne, or *Brilany*, a late province of France, 150 miles long and 112 broad. It is a peninsula, united on the e to Maine, Anjou, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Ile and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Breteil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 14 miles NNE of Beauvais, and 18 s of Amiens.

Breteil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Iton, 15 miles sw of Evreux.

Breton, Cape, an island of N America, separated from Nova Scotia by a strait, called Canso. It is 110 miles in length, and from 20 to 80 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. In 1745 it was taken from the French by the English. There is an excellent cod fishery on the coast. The capital is Louisburg.

Bretten, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 20 miles s of Heidelberg.

Brevard, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, with a castle, situate in a morass, 24 miles s2 of Zutphen.

Brewers, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, seated at the mouth of the Scoodick, in Passamaquoddy bay, 25 miles NNE of Machias. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Brewington, Fort, in the state of New York, at the w end of Lake Oneida, 24 miles s2 of Fort Oswego, and 45 w of Fort Stanwix.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles s by w of Stafford, and 129 nw of London.

Brey, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Neer, 14 miles n of Maastricht.

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Briançon, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Alps, with a castle
on a craggy rock, and other fortifications.
In its neighbourhood manna is gathered
from a sort of pine tree. It has a hand-
some church, and a noble bridge over
the Durance, 30 miles N of Embrun.
Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 54 N.
Briançonnet, a fortress of Savoy, near
the town of Moutiers, situate 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.
Briare, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Loiret, seated on the Loire,
and has a canal between that river and
the Seine. It is 40 miles s of Orleans.
Bridgend, a town of Wales, in Gla-
morganhire, with a market on Satur-
day, and a woollen manufacture; seated
on the Ogmore, seven miles W by N of
Cowbridge, and 18 1 W of London.
Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire,
with a market on Saturday. It has two
churches, and a freeschool that sends
and maintains 18 scholars at the university
of Oxford. It was formerly fortified
with walls, and had a castle, now in
ruins. Here are manufactures of cloth,
stockings, and iron tools; and the trade
both by land and water is considerable.
It is seated on the Severn, 23 miles s
of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW of London.
Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.
Bridgetown, the capital of the island
of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part
of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to
contain 500 ships, but the bottom is
foul, and apt to cut the cables. This
city was burnt down in 1688; and suf-
fered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766,
and 1767. Before these fires it contained
1500 houses; and it has since been re-
built. The streets are broad, the houses
high, the wharfs and quays convenient,
and the forts strong. The church is as
large as some cathedrals. Here also is a
freeschool, an hospital, and a college;
the latter erected by the society for
propagating the gospel, pursuant to the
will of colonel Codrington, who en-
dowed it with 2000l. a year. The
town had scarcely risen from the cala-
mities already mentioned, when it was
torn from its foundations by a hurricane
in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants
perished. It is scarcely yet restored to
its former splendour. Lon. 59 50 W,
lat. 13 5 N.
Bridgetown, a town of New Jersey,
chief of Cumberland county. It is
situate on Cohanzey creek, 36 miles s of

BRI

of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 39
32 N.
Bridgetown, a town of Maryland, in
Queen Ann county, on the W side of
Tuckahoe creek, eight miles s of Cen-
treville, and 65 ssw of Philadelphia.
Bridgewater, a town of Massachusetts,
in Plymouth county. In and near it
large quantities of hardware, nails, &c.
are manufactured. It is five miles s of
Raynham, and 30 s by s of Boston.
Bridgewater, a borough in Somerset-
shire, governed by a mayor, with a
market on Thursday and Saturday. It
is seated on the Parret, over which is a
stone bridge, and near it vessels of 100
tons burden may ride. It has a large
handsome church, and carries on a con-
siderable coasting trade. The summer
assizes are held here every other year.
In the wars between Charles I and the
parliament, the forces of the latter re-
duced great part of the town to ashes;
and the castle was then so far demolished,
that few vestiges of it are now observable.
It is eight miles s of the Bristol channel,
31 ssw of Bristol, and 138 W by s of
London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 8 N.
Bridlington, or Burlington, a seaport
in E Yorkshire, with a market on Sat-
urday. The harbour is commodious, and
defended by two strong piers. Its mi-
neral waters, and accommodations for sea-
bathing, draw much company in sum-
mer; and its trade is considerable. It
is seated on a creek near Flamborough-
head, 40 miles ENE of York, and 206 N
of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.
Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire,
with a market on Saturday. It is seated
between the rivers Brit and Bride, and
has a harbour that will contain about
forty small vessels. The market is re-
markable for hemp; and here are large
manufactures of canvas, small cordage,
and nets. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester,
and 135 W by s of London.
Brieg, a fortified town of Silesia, ca-
pital of a principality of the same name,
with a Lutheran cathedral, and several
other churches for protestants and cat-
holics. Here is a manufacture of cloth.
It was taken by the Prussians in 1741,
and its ancient castle burned down during
the siege. It is seated on the Oder, 25
miles SE of Breslau. Lon. 17 37 E, lat.
50 49 N.
Briel, or Brill, a fortified seaport of S
Holland, capital of the island of Voorn.
The Dutch took it from the Spaniards
in 1572, which was the foundation of
their republic. It is seated at the mouth
of the Maese, 20 miles wsw of Rotter-
dam. Lon. 4 1 E, lat. 51 48 N.

B R I

Brients, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is situate on a lake of the same name (nine miles long and three broad) 42 miles SE of Bern.

Brietzen. See *Wriezen*.

Brieux, St. a town of France, capital of the department of Cotes du Nord, and a bishop's see, with a small harbour. It is seated among hills, near the English channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Manie, 12 miles NW of Metz.

Brig. See *Glandfordbridge*.

Brightelmston, or *Brighton*, a town on the coast of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but having become a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, hot and cold baths, a theatre, &c. The prince of Wales has here an elegant pavilion and superb stables; and adjoining is a chapel royal. The church stands on a hill above the town; and to the W. of it is a chalybeate spring much frequented. There are also several meeting-houses, a Romish chapel, and a synagogue. Here Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is eight miles SW of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Brignoles, a town of France, in the department of Var, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 20 miles NNE of Toulon.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a manufacture of broad cloth, and a trade in wool. Here general Stanhope and an English army were taken prisoners, in 1710. It is seated on the Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid.

Briilon, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 27 miles E by S of Arnsberg.

Brindisi, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. The trade is trifling, and the air unhealthy; but both are improving by cleansing the harbour and draining the marshy places. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Brinn. See *Brunn*.

Brioude, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. Near it is a small town called Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Brioude

B R I

stands on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 32 miles NW of Puy, and 34 S by E of Clermont.

Brisach, Old, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgau. In 1747 the fortifications were demolished, and the artillery removed to Friburg. It stands on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles W by S of Friburg.

Brisach, New, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated about a mile W of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, and eight miles E of Colmar.

Brisago, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake Magiore, five miles E of Locarno.

Brisgau, a territory of Suabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. The chief part belonged to the house of Austria; but by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the elector of Baden, who was formerly possessed of a few places. The chief town is Friburg.

Bristino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 11 miles SSW of Manfredonia.

Brissac, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire, which for wealth, trade, and population, has long been reckoned the second in the kingdom; though Liverpool now claims the pre-eminence as a seaport alone. It is seated at the confluence of the Frome with the Avon, 10 miles from the entrance of the Avon into the Bristol channel. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay, which extends above a mile along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon; but at low water they lie aground in the mud. Here is a dock which will contain ten large ships, with a smaller one above the influx of the Frome. At the mouth of the Avon are several dockyards, and a very extensive floating dock. The city has 18 churches beside the cathedral, a guildhall, a customhouse, and an exchange. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 63,645. Bristol is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses; and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile below the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to: it is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent Rock, above this well

are found known. Beside which of a river. The city long ago standing of carts and sewers is 13 miles Gloucester 2 36 W, Bristol chief town. It has a garden- bay, 13 SSE of Bristol. Bristol Bucks 21 miles of Philadelphia. Britain considered extending 290 from France; the English was Albion gave way was known division of England, Britain comprehended commonly try, including S W Britain; a lat. and 50 innumerable are covered part of the ments belong Bay Compton Bay, Britain, the ocean, plored by the Strait of Guinea; a sailed through it on the New Ireland 152 20 E, both islands high and with trees which are and different inhabitants.

B R I

are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Beside this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river; and supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; and there is only one gate now standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is 13 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Gloucester, and 114 W of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 27' N$.

Bristol, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name. It has a commodious and safe harbour; and is seated in a rich soil, noted for garden-stuff, on the E side of Bristol bay, 13 miles N of Newport, and 24 SSE of Providence. Lon. $71^{\circ} 14' W$, lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N$.

Bristol, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on the Delaware, 21 miles SSE of Newtown, and 20 NE of Philadelphia.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands; extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English channel. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into Scotland, England, and Wales.

Britain, New, a country of N America, comprehending all the tract N of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, and New N and S Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50° and $70^{\circ} N$ lat. and 50° and $100^{\circ} W$ lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belong to the English Hudson Bay Company. See *Esquimaux*, *Hudson Bay*, and *Labrador*.

Britain, New, an island in the S Pacific ocean, to the E of New Guinea, explored by Dampier, who sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through a channel, which divides it on the NE from a long island, called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. $152^{\circ} 20' E$, and lat. $4^{\circ} 0' S$. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed,

B R O

like Negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Britany. See *Bretagne*.

Brive, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is seated on the Correze, opposite the influx of the Vezere, in a delightful valley, 12 miles SW of Tulle.

Brixen, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the E part of Tyrol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine.

Brixen, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Brixen. Beside the cathedral, there are one parochial and six other churches. It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1797. It is seated on the Eysach, at the influx of the Rientz, 38 miles S by E of Inspruc. Lon. $11^{\circ} 48' E$, lat. $46^{\circ} 41' N$.

Brixham, a small seaport in Devonshire, on the W side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery. A quay has been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. The prince of Orange, afterward William III, landed here in 1688. It is four miles NE of Dartmouth, and 201 W by S of London.

Brixen, or *Britzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on the Adah, 18 miles NE of Wittenberg.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, on the seashore, two miles N of Ramsgate. It has a small pier, with a harbour for light vessels; and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, more retired than Ramsgate.

Brod, or *Brodt*, a strong town of Slavonia, on the river Save, where the emperor gained a victory over the Turks in 1688. It is 45 miles SW of Essek. Lon. $18^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 10' N$.

Brod, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 miles SSE of Hradisch.

Brod, *Bohmisch*. See *Bohmisch*.

Brod, *Teutsch*, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sazawa, 20 miles S by E of Czaulan.

Brodera, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its linens, indigo, and lace. It is 62 miles SSE of Amedabad. Lon. $73^{\circ} 11' E$, lat. $22^{\circ} 15' N$.

Brodziac, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S of Polesk. Lon. $28^{\circ} 5' E$, lat. $54^{\circ} 8' N$.

Broek, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, capital of a county of its name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp.

Broek, a village of N Holland, six

B R O

miles from Amsterdam. It is one of the most singular and picturesque places in the world. The streets are paved in mosaic work with variegated bricks; and no carriages ever enter them. The houses are painted on the outside, and each has a terrace and garden to the street, inclosed by a low railing; the garden adorned with china vases and shell-work, with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours. Behind the houses are meadows, full of cattle, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade.

Broken Bay, a bay of New S Wales, 18 miles N of Port Jackson. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury, and is a good harbour. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 20 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is a palace of the bishops of Rochester, where there is a chalybeate spring. Bromley is seated on the Ravenhoun, 10 miles S by E of London.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterward Paget-Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

Brompton, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of sheeting, nails, and needles; and a grammar-school founded by Edward VI. It is seated on the Salwarp, 15 miles NNW of Worcester, and 116 NW of London.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the Frome, amid fine orchards, 13 miles NE of Hereford, and 125 WNW of London.

Bronno, or *Broni*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1800. It is 10 miles SE of Pavia.

Bronti, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 28 miles W of Taormina.

Brookfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. Here are iron ore, and large quantities of stone which yield copperas. It is seated on the Quaboag, 17 miles W by S of Worcester.

Brookhaven, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long island, 60 miles E of New York.

B R U

Brooklyn, a town of New York, in Kings county, at the W end of Long island, near East river, which separates it from the city of New York.

Brooklyn, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, separated from Boston on the E by a narrow bay. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are produced here for the Boston market.

Broom Loch, a great salt lake, or arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Rosshire. It contains several good harbours, has long been noted for excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Brora, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name, and forms several cascades in its course to the town of Brora, where it enters the sea.

Brora, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Sutherlandshire, with a small harbour at the mouth of the Brora, 14 miles NE of Dornoch.

Broseley, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are many coal and iron mines, considerable iron-works, and a manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is seated near the Severn, six miles NNW of Bridgenorth, and 146 NW of London.

Brotherton, a village in W Yorkshire, one mile N of Ferrybridge, where Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I, was born. It has a trade in lime.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It has considerable salt-works, and stands near a bay of the sea, 17 miles S of Rochelle.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania.

Brough, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday. Near it is a cotton spinning manufacture, at the foot of a mountain. It is eight miles ESE of Appleby, and 261 NNW of London.

Browershaven, a seaport of Holland, on the N side of the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetduys. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Brownsville, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county. The trade to Kentucky renders it a flourishing place; and many boats are built here. The vicinity abounds with monuments of Indian antiquity. It is seated on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone creek, 30 miles SSE of Pittsburg.

Brzesc. See *Brzesc*.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and late

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a of New York, in the w end of Long river, which separates New York.

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great salt lake, or the w coast of Scotland. It contains several long been noted for and is esteemed one stations on the coast.

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BRU

bishopric of Spire. It has a large salt-work, and is seated on the river Satz, five miles s of Philippsburg.

Bruck, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 25 miles n by w of Wittenberg.

Bruck, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 20 miles s of Vienna.

Bruck, or *Broug*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, with a college; seated on the river Aar, 22 miles s of Basel.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Amner, 12 miles w of Munich.—Another, in the Palatinate, 22 miles n of Ratisbon.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name. It stands on the river Muehr, 24 miles NNW of Gratz, and 82 sw of Vienna. Lon. 15 8 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Brue, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood forest, on the borders of Wiltshire, and flows through the county, by Bruton and Glastonbury, into Bridgewater bay.

Brug, a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais, seated on the Rhone, 39 miles s of Sion.

Bruges, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, capital of the department of Lis, and lately an episcopal see. It was once a great trading town; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000, but it is not populous in proportion to its extent. Its situation still commands some trade, for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 14 miles s of Ostend. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Leine, 12 miles sw of Hildesheim.

Bruggen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Schwalm, six miles NE of Ruremonde.

Brugneto, a town of the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Apennines, 35 miles s of Genoa.

Brumau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 26 miles E of Hradisch.

Brunn, or *Brinn*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong fortress, called Spilberg, built on an eminence; and has manufactures of cloth, velvet, and plush. The Prussians besieged it in 1742; but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the con-

BRU

fluence of the Zwittau and Schwartz, 33 miles sw of Olmutz. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Brunnen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwytz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schwytz, and Underwalden formed the alliance which was the foundation of the republic of Switzerland. It is seated on the Waldstädter See, two miles sw of Schwytz.

Brunsbottle, a town of Germany, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Gluckstadt.

Brunswick, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Luneburg, w by Westphalia, s by Hesse, and E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessities of life. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Leine. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper and Brunswick-Wolfenbottle, with the counties of Rheinfelden and Blankenburg, were lately subject to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle; while the elector of Hanover was duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen and Brunswick-Calenberg, which also included the district of Göttingen.

Brunswick, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, and the chief town in the duchy of Brunswick, with a citadel. It has ten Lutheran churches, a rich monastery of St. Blaise, and about 22,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for a kind of strong beer, called Mum, which is exported even to Asia. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles N by E of Wolfenbottle, and 68 s of Luneburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Brunswick, a seaport of the state of Georgia, chief town of Glynn county, with a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of Turtle river, in St. Simon sound, 60 miles ssw of Savanna. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

Brunswick, a city of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Its situation is low, but many houses are now built on a pleasant hill, which rises at the back of the town. It has a considerable inland trade, and, over the Raritan, one of the most elegant bridges in America. Queens college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. Brunswick is 60 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Brunswick, New, a British province in N America, separated from that of

BRZ

Nova Scotia in 1784. It is bounded on the w by New England, n by Canada, e by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and s by Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy. At the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province was 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 royal navy. The chief place is the city of St. John, but the seat of government is at Fredericton.

Brussels, a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Dyle; lately the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The Hotel de Ville, in the grand market-place, is a remarkable structure: the turret is 364 feet in height, and on the top is the figure of St. Michael, of copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, and surrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a canal, 20 miles long. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy in 1695, by which 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed. It has been several times taken since; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the river Senne, 25 miles s of Antwerp, and 148 n by E of Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; a free-school, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brue, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 109 w of London.

Brugeres, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 miles ENE of Epinal.

Bryansbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, eight miles n of Limerick.

Brzesce, a fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polenia, or the palatinate of Brzesce, with a castle on a rock. Here is a large synagogue, resorted to by Jews from all parts of

BUC

Europe. It is seated on the river Bug, 90 miles s by w of Grodno. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Brzesce, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a marshy plain, 95 miles WNW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Brzesnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 24 miles WNW of Saatz.—Another, in the circle of Prachin, 18 miles WNW of Pisek.

Bua, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Mondego, 27 miles s of Aveira.

Buccari, or **Buchari**, a seaport of Morlachia, on the NE part of the gulf of Venice, declared by the emperor, in 1780, a free port for commerce with the E Indies. It is 12 miles E of Fiume. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Buchannes, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, to the E of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1 34 w, lat. 57 27 N. Near this promontory are the Bulls of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit.

Bucharia. See **Bokharia**.

Buchau, a town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 miles SW of Ulm.

Buchun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 miles SW of Saatz.

Bucholz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 miles SSE of Berlin.

Bucharest, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The patriarchal church is large, adjoining to the palace of the archbishop; and in a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George, the patron saint of Walachia. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the Dumboriza, 35 miles SSE of Tergovist, and 200 N by W of Adrianople. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Buchorn, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 miles ENE of Constance.

Buckden, a village in Huntingdonshire, five miles SW of Huntingdon. Here is a superb palace of the bishops of Lincoln, and several of the prelates have been interred in the church.

C
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Grodno. Lon. 24 6

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BUD

Buckeburg, a town of Westphalia, in
the county of Schauenburg, with a
castle, on the river Aa, three miles SSE
of Minden.

Buckenhams, a town in Norfolk, with
a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N
of Thetford; and 93 NE of London.

Buckfastleigh, a village in Devon-
shire, three miles S by W of Ashburton.
Here are some remains of an abbey;
and many of the houses are built with
materials from its ruins.

Buckingham, a borough and the ca-
pital of Buckinghamshire, with a market
on Saturday. It is almost surrounded
by the Ouse, over which are three
stone bridges. There was formerly a
castle, on a mount, in the middle of
the town. Here is little trade or manu-
facture, except lace-making, and some
paper-mills on the river. Two miles to
the NW is Stowe, the celebrated seat of
the marquis of Buckingham. The
town suffered greatly by fire in 1725.
It is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 55
W of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51
58 N.

Buckinghamshire, a county of Eng-
land, 39 miles long and 18 broad;
bounded on the N by Northampton-
shire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire,
and Middlesex, S by Berkshire, and W
by Oxfordshire. It contains 318,400
acres; is divided into eight hundreds,
and 185 parishes; has 15 market towns;
and sends 14 members to parliament.
The number of inhabitants in 1801 was
271,444. Its principal rivers are the
Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The
soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl;
and the woods of the hills, chiefly
beech, form a considerable article of
profit, both as fuel and timber. The
most general manufacture is bone-lace
and paper.

Bucklers-hard, a village in Hamp-
shire, on Beaulieu river, nine miles SSW
of Southampton. The inhabitants are
principally employed in ship-building;
and many frigates have been built here.

Buda, or *Offen*, the capital of Lower
Hungary, situate on the side of a hill,
on the W side of the Danube, over
which is a bridge of boats to Pest.
The inhabitants are estimated at 21,000.
The churches and public buildings are
handsome. In the adjacent country are
vineyards, which produce excellent
wine; and hot baths that were in good
order, with magnificent rooms, while
the Turks had possession of this place.
The Turks took it in 1529, and it was
afterward besieged several times by the
Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when

BUR

it was taken. It is 94 miles SSE of
Presburg, and 200 WNW of Belgrade.
Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Budelich, a town of France, in the
department of Sarre, lately of Ger-
many, in the electorate of Treves; seat-
ed on the Traen, 12 miles SSE of
Treves.

Buderich, or *Burich*, a town of
France, in the department of Roer,
lately of Germany, in the duchy of
Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 22 miles
SE of Cleve.

Budin, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Rakonitz, with a castle, nine
miles S by W of Leitmeritz.

Budingens, a town of Germany, in
Wetteravia, with a castle; situate on
the Sambach, 25 miles ENE of Frank-
fort.

Budissen. See *Bautzen*.

Budoa, a strong seaport of Dalmatia,
and a bishop's see. It sustained a siege
by the Turks in 1686, and is 30 miles
SE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in the Bo-
lognese, eight miles E of Bologna.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohe-
mia, in the circle of Bechin, and lately
a bishop's see. In the environs are
mines of gold and silver. It is seated
on the Muldau, 75 miles S by W of
Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Budzac. See *Bessaria*.

Bug, a river of Poland, which rises in
the palatinate of Lemburg, flows N to
Brzesc, crosses Polachia into Masovia,
and enters the Vistula above Wilsh-
grod.

Buen Ayre. See *Bonair*.

Buenos Ayres, a city and seaport,
the capital of Paraguay, the seat of a
vicerealty, and a bishop's see. It is
well fortified; and hither is brought a
great part of the treasures and mer-
chandise of Peru and Chili, which are
exported to Spain. It was founded by
Mendoza in 1535, but afterward aban-
doned; and in 1544, another colony of
the Spaniards came here, who left it
also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and
inhabited by Spaniards and the native
Americans. It has an elegant cathedral,
a small Indian church, two monasteries,
five convents, a college, a beautiful
square, and about 33,000 inhabitants.
The trade is carried on with the pro-
vinces of Peru by means of carts drawn
by oxen, which travel together in cara-
vans. The country around is quite
open and level, furnishing every species
of American and European produc-
tions; but the most extraordinary cir-
cumstance is the propagation of cattle,

BUL

which have multiplied so immensely that all are in common, and a great many are killed merely for their hides. Buenos Ayres was surrendered to the English in July, 1806, but they were obliged to abandon it soon after. In July 1807 the English made an unsuccessful attack on this city. It is seated on the Plata, 220 miles from the ocean, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon 58 31 W, lat: 34 35 S.

Bugia, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but Sir Edward Spragge destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. The harbour is safer and more capacious than that of Algiers, but its entrance is equally dangerous. The principal trade is in instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town. It is 90 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 36 49 N.

Builth, or **Bualt**, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. Here was an ancient castle, whose keep, its last remains, was burnt down in 1600. In this neighbourhood the Welch made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Edward 1, in 1283. Builth has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire, 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 173 W by N of London.

Buis, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 miles E of Orange, and 65 SSE of Valence.

Buitrage, a fortified town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. It is seated on the Lozoya, 40 miles N of Madrid.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Cairo, and the port of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Cairo.

Bulam, an island on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. The soil is good; and a settlement of free blacks was formed here in 1792, by the English, but the natives of the continent would not permit it to continue. Lon. 16 30 W, lat. 13 0 N.

Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Wallachia and Bessarabia, E by the Black sea, S by Rumania and Macedonia, and W by Servia. It is mountainous, but fertile in the intervening vallies. Sofia is the capital.

BUR

Bulness. See **Bowness**.

Bunawe, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the E side of Loch Etive, at the influx of the river Awe. Here is an iron foundery, a valuable salmon fishery, and a bay that affords safe anchorage in any wind. It is 15 miles ENE of Oban.

Bundelcund, or **Bundela**, a circar of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots. It is a mountainous tract, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches, and the ruins of a nunnery and a castle. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich, and 105 NE of London.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent a solemn embassy to the pope in 1583. The capital is Fumay. Lon. 132 0 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Buniva, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Aeta; 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 three days the whole Persian army.

Bunkers Hill. See **Breeds Hill**.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday, 31 miles N by E of London.

Buntwalu, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, which has a great inland trade; situate near the Netrawari, 10 miles S of Mangalore.

Buntzlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. It has a manufacture of brown pottery with gold and silver flowers; and is seated on the Bober, 23 miles W by N of Lignitz.

Buntzlau, **Alt**, a town of Bohemia, seated 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 11, and is seated on the Iser, 28 miles NNE of Prague. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Buragrag, a river of the kingdom of Offet, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at Salles.

Burdwan, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Bengal, seated on the Dummooda, 57 miles NW of Cutta. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 20 N.

Burello, or **Civita Burello**, a town

U R

Bowness.
Village of Scotland, in the E side of Loch Lomond, on the river Awe. A foundry, a valuable bay that affords in any wind. It is 13 an.

Bundela, a circle of the province of Allahabad, a tribe of Rajpoots, a tract, and contains among mines of Panna, fortresses. Chattergal.

Bunbury, a town in Shropshire, with a church, seated on the river Sever, which is navigable hence to the sea. It has two churches, and a gunnery and a castle. It is 7 E of Ipswich, and 168

Burgundy, a kingdom of Japan, in the north. The king of this country is converted to Christianity, and sends an embassy to the pope in 1600. The capital is Fumay. Lon. 40 N.

Burgundia, a mountain of Greece, between Livadia, extending to the north. The ancient name of it is famous for the passage (so called from the neighbourhood) where the 300 Spartans, resisted the whole Persian army.

Burgh, a town in Hertfordshire, seated on Monday, 31 of London.

Burgh, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Netrawari, 10 miles

Burgh, a town of Silesia, in the province of Jauer. It has a manufacture of pottery with gold and silver, and is seated on the river by N of Lignitz.

Burgh, a town of Bohemia, in the province of Silesia, 16 miles ss w of Jung

Burgh, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau. It is seated under Rodolphus II, on the river of the kingdom of Hungary, 150 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Burgh, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bengal, seated on the river, 57 miles xw of Calcutta, 56 E, lat. 23 20 N.

Burgh, a town of

B U R

Burgh, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bengal, seated on the river, 57 miles xw of Calcutta, 56 E, lat. 23 20 N.

Burgh, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a fortified castle, 22 miles w of Nimeguen.

Burgh, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the river, 10 miles s of Paderborn.

Burgh, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, six miles sw of Soleure.

Burgh, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of saddles, duffels, and russets. It is seated on the Windrush, 17 miles w by N of Oxford, and 72 w of London.

Burg, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the Old Rhine, 18 miles E of Nimeguen.

Burg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, 12 miles nne of Magdeburg.

Burg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of gun-barrels and woollen stuffs; seated on the Wipper, 18 miles SE of Dusseldorf.

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 31 N.

Burgau, a town of Suabia, with a castle which gives name to a marquissate, lately subject to Austria, but ceded to Bavaria in 1805. It is seated on the Mindel, six miles E of Guntzburg (the capital) and 22 wnw of Augsburg.

Burgdorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the river Emmen, eight miles NE of Bern.

Burgdorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in Lüneburg, with a castle, on the river Aue, 15 miles s of Zell.

Burgh, a village in Cumberland, five miles wnw of Carlisle. Near it is a column, erected to denote the spot where Edward I died, when preparing for an expedition against Scotland.

Burghausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Saale, eight miles nne of Fulda.

Burglengenfel, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 16 miles w of Ratibon.

Burgos, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. It has an antique castle, once the abode of the kings of Castile; and the cathedral is one of the most magnificent Gothic fabrics in Europe. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine.

Burgh, a town of Hindoostan, seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles s

B U R

Burgh, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bengal, seated on the river, 57 miles xw of Calcutta, 56 E, lat. 23 20 N.

Burgu, or **Berdoa**, a territory of Zahara, in the desert of Lybia, to the s of Augila and E of Fezzan. The capital is of the same name, 250 miles ss w of Augila, and 430 ESE of Mourzook. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France, 112 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the E by Franche Comté, w by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, s by Lyonois, and N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and is now formed into the three departments of Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and Yonne.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Candesh, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It has a great trade in fine cotton for veils, hawls, &c. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803 it surrendered to the British. It is situate in a delightful country, on the river Tapti, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burhanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Cossimbazar, 90 miles N of Calcutta.

Buriano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, near the lake Castiglione, 10 miles SSE of Massa.

Burich. See **Buderich**.

Burka, a fortified seaport of Arabia, in the province of Amau, 45 miles wnw of Mafcat.

Burken, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 27 miles E of Heidelberg.

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 confluence with the Inn, 27 miles nwn of Salzburch.

Burlington, a town of England. See **Bridlington**.

Burlington, a city of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It is a free port; seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is 17 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 17 N.

Burlington, a town of Vermont, chief of Chittenden county. In 1791, a charter was granted for a richly endowed university to be established here. It is situate on Lake Champlain, 122 miles N of Bennington. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 44 25 N.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It stands near the sea, on the river

BUR

Burn, in which is a small harbour. Around it are five villages of the same name, with an addition; and that of Burham Thorp is the birthplace of the celebrated admiral lord Nelson, whose father was the rector. Burnham is 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 117 NE of London.

Burnham, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and some woollen and cotton manufactures. It stands in a woody vale, almost surrounded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 211 NNW of London.

Burnt Island, an island near the S coast of Newfoundland, 15 miles ESE of Cape Ray. Lon. 58 50 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Burnt Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, WNW from Goa. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Burntisland, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated at the foot of lofty hills, nine miles N of Leith.

Burrampooter, or *Megna*, a river which rises in the mountains of Tibet, near the head of the Ganges. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; and afterward meet in one point near the sea, each having performed a winding course of about 1400 miles. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds E through Tibet, where it is named Sapoo, or Zancin; that is, the River: after washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunan, the westernmost province of China: it then turns suddenly to the W, and passing through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the NE, makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built by Prusias king of Bythinia. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, before the taking

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of Constantinople; and it now contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It stands upon several little hills, at the bottom of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain; and at its foot are splendid hot baths. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. The bezzefine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the east, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. None but muselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Bursa is 68 miles S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 29 12 E, lat. 40 12 N.

Burslem, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It was lately a small village, but now has extensive potteries, and in 1801 contained 6578 inhabitants. It stands near the Trent and Mersey canal, two miles SSE of Newcastle, and 151 NNW of London.

Bursleton, a village in Hampshire, five miles ESE of Southampton. It stands on the Hamble, three miles from its mouth, and several ships have been built here for the navy.

Burton, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley near the Lancaster canal, 12 miles S of Kendal, and 251 NNW of London.

Burton upon Strather, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the Trent, 31 miles N of Lincoln, and 165 N by W of London.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It has the remains of a large abbey; and over the Trent is a bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length. Here are manufactures of hats, cotton, tammies, spades and other articles of iron; and it is famous for excellent ale. It is 11 miles NE of Lichfield, and 125 NNW of London.

Burwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the borders of Orissa, 240 miles W by N of Calcutta. Lon. 84 33 E, lat. 23 6 N.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton, and some capital printing works in the town. In 1801 the inhabitants were 7072. It is seated on the Irwell, about the influx of the Roch, nine miles N

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and it now contains inhabitants. It stands on the hills, at the bottom of the hills, and on the edge of the fruit-trees. So many from the mount, that its own fountain; and the endid hot baths. The ant, as are the caravan-esthine is a large structure of houses and shops, commodities of the east, manufactures in silk, workmen in all Tur- excellent imitators of the ly and France. None are permitted to dwell in the suburbs, which are better peopled, are fill. Armenians, and Greeks. es s by E of Constanti- 9 12 E, lat. 40 12 N.

own in Staffordshire, with onday and Saturday. It is a small village, but now has aries, and in 1801 contain- tants. It stands near the sey canal, two miles ssw and 15 1 NNW of London, a village in Hampshire, E of Southampton. R Hamble, three miles from l several ships have been the navy.

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n Trent, a town in Staf- a market on Thursday, ains of a large abbey; and t is a bridge of freestone, mile in length. Here are of hats, cotton, tammies, er articles of iron; and d excellent ale. It is 11 1 hichfield, and 125 NNW d

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w of Manchester, and 195 NNW of Lon- don.

Bury St. Edmund, a borough in Suf- folk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here; and to his honour an abbey was founded, of which some noble ruins re- main. Here are two parish-churches, which stand in one churchyard: in St. Mary's lies Mary queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. At this town the barons met, and entered into a league against king John. Henry VI called a parlia- ment here in 1446, when Humphry duke of Gloucester was imprisoned, and he died here, as supposed, by poison. The assizes for the county are held here; and it has a freeschool founded by Edward VI. The number of inha- bitants in 1801 was 7655; and most of them are employed in trade and manu- factures. It is seated on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse, 25 miles NW of Ips- wich, and 71 NNE of London. Lon. o 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Buryens, St. a village in Cornwall, five 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 neighbour- hood are 19 large stones standing in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre is one much larger than the rest.

Busheir, a town of Persia, in Far- sistan, surrounded by a wall, with a few bastions. The English East-India Company have a factory here; and the trade with Shiras, by caravans, is con- siderable. It is situate on a narrow neck of land, in the gulf of Persia, 110 miles wsw of Shiras. Lon. 51 o E, lat. 29 20 N.

Bussarah. See Bassora.

Bute, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, separated on the N from the peninsula of Cowal in Argyleshire by a narrow channel. It is 14 miles long and four broad; the N part hilly and barren, but the S fertile and well cultivated. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring fishery. Rothsay is the capital.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, con- sisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Combray, and Inch- marnoo, which lie in the frith of Clyde, between the counties of Ayr and Ar- gyle. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness- shire. See Bute, &c.

B U X

Butrinto, a seaport of European Tur- key, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on the canal of Corfu, at the en- trance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimarra. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles sw of Kewick. It is two miles long, and nearly half a mile broad. On the W side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferru- ginous colour, the Red Pike; a strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore; at the N end is the village of Butter- mere; and a group of houses, called Gategarth, is seated on the S extre- mity, under an amphitheatre of moun- tainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E, and Scarf on the W side. Nu- merous mountain torrents form never- failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the rocks, 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.

Butterworth, a large village in Lan- cashire, two miles E of Rochdale, which partakes in the trade and manufactures of that town.

Button Bay, the N part of Hudson bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the coun- try. It lies between 60 and 66 N lat.

Buttsstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Lohs, 15 miles W of Naumburg.

Butzbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated in a marshy but fer- tile plain, 10 miles S of Giessen.

Butzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on the Warn, 17 miles sw of Rostock.

Buxadewar, a strong fort of the coun- try of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It stands on the top of a rock, 20 miles N of Chicha- cotta.

Buxar, a town and fort of Hindoo- stan, in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges, 72 miles W of Patna.

Buxtehude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Este, 18 miles S of Stade.

Buxton, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one

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of the seven wonders of the Peak. Their waters, noted in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous; and much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury; and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops. A mile hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

Bychow, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SSW of Wilna. Lon. 30° 0' E, lat. 53° 38' N.

Byron Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173° 46' E, lat. 1° 18' S.

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Caaden, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Eger, nine miles SW of Cominotau.

Caana. See *Kenc*.

Cabeça de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegre.

Cabenda, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, subject to Portugal, 100 miles SE of Loango. Lon. 12° 2' E, lat. 4° 5' S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near a gulf of the same name, 170 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10° 55' E, lat. 33° 40' N.

Cabinpoint, a town of Virginia, in Surry county, on Upper Chipoak creek, near James river, 26 miles ESE of Petersburg.

Cabra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name, 25 miles SE of Cordova.

Cabra, a town of the kingdom of

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Tombuctoo. It is a place of great trade, seated on the Niger, and serves as a port to the capital, 10 miles SE of Tombuctoo.

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean, seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, on the N side, defended by a castle. Lon. 2° 55' E, lat. 39° 8' N.

Cabul, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Persia, N by the Hindoo-koh, E by Cashmere, and S by Candahar. It was anciently a province of Persia, afterward it was annexed to the Mogul empire till 1739, when it was restored to Persia by Nadir Shah. The country is highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with snow, hills of moderate height, rich plains, stately forests, and innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country.

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the Sultan of the Afghans, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-koh, on the river Attock. It carries on a considerable trade, and is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary. In 1739, Nadir Shah took it by storm, and plundered it of great treasures. It is 170 miles NE of Candahar. Lon. 68° 35' E, lat. 34° 30' N.

Cacara, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock, 16 miles S of Melilla.

Cacellu, a town of Portugal, on the SE coast of Algarva, six miles E by N of Tavira, and eight WSW of Castro Marim.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara.

Cuceres, a town of the island of Leonia, capital of the province of Camarines, and a bishop's see. Lon. 124° 0' E, lat. 14° 33' N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agem, which has a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocade, and porcelain. Here are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Isfahan. Lon. 51° 55' E, lat. 33° 20' N.

Cachao, or *Kecho*, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin. It contains 2000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with painted tiles. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king has three palaces here, such as the

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town of Spain, in Estre-
madura, on the Sabrot, 22 miles
S of Badajoz.

town of the island of Lu-
so, of the province of Cam-
brija, bishop's see. Lon. 124 10

Cashan, a town of Persia,
which has a considerable
silver and gold brocade.
Here are many Christi-
an churches, or worshippers
of a vast plain, 55 miles
S of Isfahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Kecho, the capital of the
Tonquin. It contains 20,000
walls are of mud, and the
streets are paved with
thatch; a few are paved
with stone, and roofed with
palm-leaves. The principal
streets are paved with
small stones. The
palaces here, such as the

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are; and near them are stables for his
horses and elephants. The house of the
English factory is the best in the city;
and the factories purchase silks and lack-
ered ware, as in China. It is seated on
the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of
Tonquin. Lon. 105 11 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Cacheco, a town of the kingdom of
Cumbo, seated on the river Cacheco, or
St. Domingo, 30 miles from its mouth.
It is subject to the Portuguese, who have
three forts, and carry on a great trade
in wax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12
6 N.

Cachoeira, a town of Brasil, in the go-
vernment of All Saints Bay. It is the
mart for the northern gold mines, and
stands on a small river, 42 miles NW of
St. Salvador.

Cacongo, a town of the kingdom of
Loango, seated near the mouth of a ri-
ver, 40 miles SSE of Loango.

Cacorla, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
sia, on the rivulet Vega, between two
mountains, 15 miles ESE of Ubeda.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lot, on the river Lot, 27
miles ENE of Cahors.

Cadel, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mouths of the Rhone, 28
miles SE of Avignon.

Cader Idris, a mountain of Wales,
in Merionethshire, to the S of Dolgelly.
The perpendicular height is estimated
to be 2850 feet above the level of the
sea; and on it are several lakes, abound-
ing in fish.

Cadiz, a town of Spain, in Granada,
28 miles SE of Granada.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gironde, with a castle,
seated on the Garonne, 15 miles SE of
Bordeaux.

Cadiz, a city of Spain, in Andalusia,
and a bishop's see; with a good harbour.
It is seated on the isle of Leon, at its
NW extremity, and the bay formed by
it is 12 miles long and six broad. The
S side is inaccessible by sea, because it
is edged with craggy rocks; and two
forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, com-
mand the passage into the harbour.
Cadiz is a very ancient place, being
built by the Phœnicians: it was after-
ward a Roman town; and there are
still several remains of Roman antiqui-
ties. This port is the centre of the
Spanish commerce to the W Indies and
America. There are linen manufac-
tures in the neighbourhood, but that of
salt is the chief branch of industry. The
cathedral is a handsome modern struc-
ture. Cadiz was taken by the Eng-
lish in 1596; but being attempted again

C A F

in 1702, they had not the like success.
It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 96 W
by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36
32 N.

Cadorna, a town of Italy, capital of
the district of Cadorno, and the birth-
place of Titian, the painter. It is seated
on the Piave, 15 miles N of Belluno.
Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a district of Italy, lately sub-
ject to Venice: bounded on the E by
Friuli, S and W by the Bellunese, and N
by the principality of Brixen. It is a
mountainous country, and the chief
town is Cadorna.

Cadsand, or Cassand, an island of
Holland, on the N coast of Flanders, at
the mouth of the Scheldt. The land is
fertile, and the inhabitants make a
large quantity of excellent cheese. The
chief town is Cassandria.

Cæn, a city of France, capital of the
department of Calvados. It has a ce-
lebrated university, and a castle with
four towers, built by the English. The
abbey of St. Stephen was founded by
William the conqueror, who was buried
in it. The river Orne runs through
the city, to which the tide brings up
large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of
Rouen, and 12 W of Paris. Lon. 0 22
W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer, For some places that often
begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under Car.

Caerleon, a town of Monmouthshire,
with a market on Thursday. Many
Roman antiquities have been found
here; and it has the ruins of a castle.
It is seated on the Uik, 19 miles SW of
Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London.

Caerphilly, a town of Wales, in Gla-
morganhire, with a market on Thurs-
day. The ruins of its celebrated castle
more resemble that of a city than a single
edifice. It is seated between the Taaf-
fe and Rumney, seven miles N of Cardiff,
and 160 W of London.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouth-
shire, four miles SW of Chepstow. It
is the Venta Silurum of the Romans,
once crowded with palaces and tem-
ples; but now the buildings within its
ruined walls are only a church and a
few scattered houses, the rest of the area
being laid out in fields and orchards,
where a tessellated pavement and nume-
rous other antiquities have been disco-
vered.

Caerwys, a town of Wales, in Flint-
shire, with a market on Tuesday, five
miles W of Flint, and 212 NW of Lon-
don.

Caffa, or Theodosia, the largest town
of the Crimea, with an excellent road

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and harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is constantly well garrisoned. The trade consists in wax, furs, lamb-skins, leather, horses, and female slaves; most of the latter are brought from Circassia, and are here sold at from 4 to 800 pounds each, in proportion to their charms. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 miles E by N of Sympheropol, and 120 SE of Precop. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Caffy, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Afoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia.

Caffraria, a country of Africa extending along the Indian ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish river, in lat. 30 30 S; by this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots, and the other boundaries are not ascertained. The Caffres 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, which pay the most perfect obedience to their voice. 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, watermelons, kidneybeans, 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 ani-

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mals, 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 punishment; but think that the world had no 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; 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. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

Cagli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles S of Urbino.

Cagliari, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a castle. Here are five churches, beside the cathedral, three of which are collegiate. It stands on the S part of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of its name, which forms a large and secure harbour. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Cagnele, Canile, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, extending about 24 leagues along the seacoast. It is situate near the sea, 80 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 76 16 W, lat. 13 10 S.

Cahors, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The town has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent wine. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 70 miles N of Toulouse, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 44 27 N.

Cajaneburg, a town of Sweden, capital of E Bothnia, situate on a lake where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and is 350 miles NNE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

Cujazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra

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di Lavoro, ftuate on a hill, by the river Volturmo, 22 miles N of Naples.

Caicos, a clufter of iflands in the W Indies, to the N of St Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Cai-fong, a city of China, capital of the province of Ho-nan. It is ftuate on a plain, fix miles from the river Hoan-ho, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raifed dikes that extend above 90 miles. When the city was befieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Some of the ruins ftill remain, which fhew that its prefent ftate is far inferior to its former magnificence. Its jurifdiction comprehends four cities of the fecond clafs and thirty of the third. It is 315 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 114 28 E, lat. 34 53 N.

Caiifa, a feaport of Syria, in Paleftine, defended by walls and a citadel. It ftands on the s fide of the bay of Acre, eight miles sw of Acre.

Caimun, three fmall iflands of the W Indies, to the nw of Jamaica, between 81 and 86 W lon. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoifes.

Cairn, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonfhire, with an excellent harbour, on the E fide of Loch Ryan, nine miles N of Stranrawer.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Murray. It rifes in a conical form 1750 feet above the level of a fmall lake near its bafe, which is the fource of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the fea; its fides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with fnow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much efteemed by lapidaries.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt. It confifts of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is eftimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is reduced to a fmall place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houfes here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and feven miles in circumference. The ftreets are narrow; and the fineft houfes are built round a court, in which they make the beft appearance, having few or no windows next the ftreet. The caftle ftands on a fteep rock, and is furrounded by thick walls, on which are ftrong towers. Jofeph's Well, made by a vizier of that name about the year 1100, is the moft curious

C A I

part of the caftle: it is funk in the rock 280 feet deep and 40 in circumference, with a ftaircafe carried round; and a machine, turned by oxen, raifes the water (which comes from the Nile) into a refervoir, whence it is again raifed by a fimilar machine. There are many other refervoirs for water; and numerous bazars, where each trade has its allotted quarter. There are feveral public bag-nios, very handfome within, and ufed as places of refrefhment and diverfion, efpecially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and on Friday a mosque without the walls is frequented by them as a pilgrimage of pleafure. The Califf, a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, is 20 feet broad, and has houfes on each fide of it. As foon as the water begins to rife, they clofe the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to fhew the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great folemnity. There are not lefs than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which prefent a very picturefque appearance. It was a place of very great trade before the difcovery of the Cape of Good Hope; and is ftill the centre of that of eastern Africa. The chief manufactures are fugar, fal ammoniac, glafs lamps, falt-petre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. This city was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798. It ftands on the right bank of the Nile, 100 miles s of its mouth. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 30 3 N.

Cairoan, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is ftuate near a fandey defert, where are found many vefiges of former magnificence, and on the river Magrida, 60 miles s by E of Tunis. Lon. 10 26 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Cairton, a town in Lincolnfhire, with a market on Monday. Near it are the remains of a monaftery, and many Roman veftiges. It is 12 miles sw of Grimfh, and 156 N of London.

Cairthness-shire, the moft northerly county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Pentland frith, E and SE by the German ocean, and W by Sutherlandfhire. The s angle is occupied by mountains; and a vafte ridge of hills forms the sw boundary, ending in a promontory called the

CAL

Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the county may be deemed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, and others affording pasture for sheep and black-cattle. Its other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails. Wick is the capital.

Caket, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. 46° 15' E, lat. 33° 0' N.

Calabar, a town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 miles SSE of Benin. Lon. 7° 15' E, lat. 3° 40' N.

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citeriore and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, N by Basilicata, and W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Catanzaro is the capital. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783, a great part of Calabria Ulteriore, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record: beside the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity.

Calahorra, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2° 7' W, lat. 42° 12' N.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III of England, in 1347, after a siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1° 51' E, lat. 50° 58' N.

Calais, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 24 miles ESE of Mans.

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Calamata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinarza, 36 miles WSW of Mistra.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands; the most westerly of the Philippines, and to the N of Borneo. They are 17 in number, and mountainous; but produce great quantities of wax, honey, and edible bird-nests. The principal island is Paragoa.

Calatagirone, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated on a hill, 30 miles W of Lentini.

Calatajud, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle on a rock. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Xalon, at the influx of the Xiloca, 37 miles SW of Saragossa. Lon. 1° 33' W, lat. 41° 28' N.

Calataxibeta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 50 miles NW of Lentini.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 90 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3° 10' W, lat. 39° 4' N.

Calbe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Saale, 16 miles S by E of Magdeburg.

Calben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, seven miles SW of Stendel.

Calbérge, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, formerly a vast city, and the residence of the sovereigns of the Decan. It is 85 miles W by N of Hyderabad, and 110 E of Vishapour. Lon. 77° 20' E, lat. 17° 25' N.

Calcar, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleve.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where a victory was gained over Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is eight miles SE of Brescia.

Calcutta, a city of Hindoostan, and the emporium of Bengal, situate on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It rose on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 1700, and extends from the W point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets, interspersed with numerous reservoirs, ponds, and gardens. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built; some with brick, others with mud, and a

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intermixed with each other, form a
motley appearance. Those of the latter
kinds are invariably of one story, and
covered with thatch; those of brick
feldom exceed two floors, and have flat
terraced roofs; but these are so thinly
scattered, that fires, which often happen,
do not, sometimes, meet with the ob-
struction of a brick house through a
whole street. But Calcutta is, in part,
an exception to this rule of building;
for there, the quarter inhabited by the
English is composed entirely of brick
buildings, many of which have the ap-
pearance of palaces. The line of build-
ings that surround two sides of the es-
planade of the fort is magnificent; and
it adds greatly to the superb appearance,
that the houses are detached from each
other, and insulated in a great space.
The buildings are all on a large scale,
from the necessity of having a free cir-
culation of air in a climate, the heat of
which is extreme. The general approach
to the houses is by a flight of steps with
great projecting porticos, or surrounded
by colonades or arcades, which give
them the appearance of Grecian temples.
But the remainder of the city, and by
much the greatest part, is built as be-
fore described. Calcutta has been won-
derfully improved both in appearance
and in the salubrity of the air; for the
streets have been properly drained, and
the ponds filled up. It is supposed to
contain at least 500,000 inhabitants.
The mixture of European and Asiatic
manners that may be observed here is
curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises,
with the palankeens and hackeries of the
natives, the passing ceremonies of the
Hindoos, and the different appearances
of the fakirs, form a sight more extra-
ordinary than perhaps any other city
can present. The hackery here men-
tioned is a small covered carriage upon
two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and
used generally for the female part of
the family. The Ganges is navigable
up to the town for the largest ships that
visit India. The exports are consider-
able in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks,
muslins, calicos, &c. Calcutta is the
seat of the governor-general and council
of Bengal, who have a control over the
presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and
Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme
court of judicature, in which justice is
dispensed, according to the laws of Eng-
land, by a chief justice and three puisne
judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by
the soubah of Bengal, who forced the

feeble garrison, to the amount of 146
persons, into a small prison called the
Black Hole, out of which only 23 came
alive the next morning. It was retaken
the next year; the victory of Plassey
followed; and the inhuman soubah was
deposed, and put to death by his suc-
cessor. Immediately after this victory,
the erection of Fort William commen-
ced, which is superior to any fortrefs
in India. In 1801, a noble college was
founded here, in which are professors
of English, Mahometan, and Hindoo
laws, history, &c. Calcutta is 1030 miles
NNE of Madras. Lon. 88 29 E, lat. 22
35 N.

Caldas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.
famous for its hot baths, and seat
amid mountains, almost covered
olives, 15 miles N of Barcelona.

Caldecot, a village in Monmouthshire,
seated in a plain, five miles sw of Chep-
stow, and noted for the massive remains
of its castle.

Culder, a river which rises on the w
borders of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax
to Wakefield, and eight miles below
joins the Aire. It is navigable the
greater part of its course.

Caldolzburg, a town of Franconia, in
the principality of Anspach, with a castle,
18 miles NE of Anspach.

Caledonia, a seaport of Terra Firma,
on the NE coast of the isthmus of Da-
rien, founded by some Scotch families
in 1699, but has long been in the hands
of the Spaniards. It is 150 miles SE of
Porto Be'lo. Lon. 77 56 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Caledonia, *New*, an island in the Pa-
cific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774.
It is 260 miles from NW to SE, and 70
broad. The inhabitants are strong, ac-
tive, and well made; their hair is black
and much frizzled, but not woolly;
their beards are crisp and thick; they
besmear their faces with black pigment;
and their only covering is a wrapper,
made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves.
Their houses are circular like a bee-hive;
formed of small spars and reeds, covered
with long coarse grass, and the floor laid
with dry grass. They deposit their dead
in the ground, and decorate the grave
of their chiefs with spears, darts, pad-
dles, &c. They are of a pacific dispo-
sition, and their women chaster than
those of the more eastern islands. They
cultivate the soil with some art and in-
dustry, but subsist chiefly on roots and
fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not
plentiful, bread-fruit is scarce, and cocoa-
nut-trees are but thinly planted; but
yams and taras are in great abundance.
The cape at the s end, called Queen

C A L

Charlotte Forland, is in lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

Calenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 miles S of Hanover.

Calhuco, a town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestecs, and Indians, 180 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 73 27 W, lat. 42 40 S.

Calis, a city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides here. It is 90 miles E of Bonaventura, and 200 W of St. Fe. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

Calicut, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Here is a manufacture of plain cotton goods; and much salt is made by the natural evaporation of the sea water. The principal exports are cocoa and betel nuts, black pepper, ginger, and turmeric. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 110 miles SW of Seringapatam, and 130 SSE of Mangalore. Lon. 75 52 E, lat. 11 12 N.

California, a peninsula of N America, in the Pacific ocean, separated from the W coast of America by the Vermillion sea, or gulf of California; extending NW from Cape St. Lucar, under the tropic of Capricorn, to lat. 33 N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578. Toward the close of the 17th century, the jesuits formed several settlements here, and endeavoured to govern the natives with the same policy and authority that they exercised in their missions in Paraguay. They seem studiously to have depreciated the climate and soil of the country; but on their expulsion from the Spanish dominions, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favorable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family; but his power ceases when the children are able to provide for themselves. Each tribe, nevertheless, has persons appointed, who call assemblies to divide the

C A L

productions of the earth, regulate the fisheries, and march at their head when engaged in war. Want of provision obliges them often to change their abode; and in severe winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen round the body, some ornaments for the head, and a chain of pearls, serve them for dress and finery. Those who live toward the north, where they have no pearls, dress their heads with shells. The women commonly wear a kind of long robe, made of leaves of palms; though some wear nothing but a girdle. The soil is in many places excellent; and it is reported that vines grow naturally in the mountains, and that the jesuits, when they resided here, made abundance of wine, in taste approaching to that of Madeira. The chief town is St. Juan.

Calitoor, a fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 miles S of Columbo.

Calla, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 22 miles W of Tornea.

Callah, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 miles E of Oran.

Callander, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on the river Teath, 30 miles WSW of Perth.

Callanore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 50 miles E of Lahore.

Callao, a seaport of Peru, with the best harbour on the coast, and a large and safe roadstead defended by the islands Callao and St. Laurence. In the port every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is seated on a river of the same name, five miles W of Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 58 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Calle, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, where the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, leather, and wax. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 miles E of Bona.

Callen, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny.

Callanee, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad; the houses built of rose wood, and covered with thatch. It is seated near the Kaknah, 74 miles W of Beder, and 150 SSE of Aurungatad.

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Callington, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 miles S of Launceston; and 216 w by S of London.

Calloma, a town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines; 70 miles N by E of Arequipa, and 170 S of Cusco.

Calloo, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waas, on the Scheldt, five miles W of Antwerp.

Calmar, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Smoland, and a bishop's see. It 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. It is seated near the Baltic, 190 miles SSW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 56 41 N.

Calmina, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, seven miles NW of Stanchio. Lon. 26 46 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. The chief manufacture is cloth, and in the vicinity are many fulling and corn mills. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London.

Caltura, a town on the W coast of Ceylon; with a fort. A great quantity of arrack is made here, and other manufactures carried on. It stands at the mouth of a large branch of the Muliwaddy, 28 miles S by E of Columbo. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 6 44 N.

Calvados, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a ridge of rocks of the same name, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy, extending 12 miles in length. Caen is the capital.

Calei, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 38 miles WSW of Bastia.

Calu, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in stuffs. It is 20 miles SW of Stuttgart.

Cam, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction; situate on a river of the

C A M

same name, near the Pacific ocean, 70 miles W of Arequipa.

Camaran, an island of Arabia, in the Red sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters. Lon. 42 22 E, lat. 15 6 N.

Camaret, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name, eight miles S of Brest.

Camargue, an island, or cluster of islands, of France, in the mouths of the Rhone, separated by canals, and fortified. The whole contain 80 square miles; the land is fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Cambat, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of pagans, Christians, and Mahometans. It is abundant in fruits.

Cambay, a considerable city of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Here are three bazars, and four public cisterns, capable of supplying the whole town with water in times of the greatest drought. Its products and manufactures are considerable; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is 50 miles S of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72 34 E, lat. 22 17 N.

Camberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, situate on a hill, 17 miles E by S of Nassau.

Cambodia, or *Camboja*, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, S by the China sea, and W by Siam. It is divided by the river Mecon, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October. Its productions are much the same with those usually found between the tropics; and that peculiar substance styled gamboge, or rather Camboja gum, yielding a fine yellow tint. Though a country rich by nature, the inhabitants are few; and their religion is idolatry. The men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow complexion; their dress is a long and large robe: the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. Their manufacture very fine cloth, and their needlework is much esteemed.

Cambodia, or *Levek*, the capital of the kingdom of Cambodia, seated on the

C A M

river Mecon, or Cambodia, 230 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 50 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It has a citadel and fort. The chief manufactures are cambric, lace, soap, and leather. It is seated on the Scheldt, 102 miles NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambresis, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, S by Picardy, and W by Artois. It is now included in the department of Nord.

Cambridge, the capital of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The townhall and shirehouse are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university. The county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the conqueror. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is Hobson conduit, which is constantly running. Here are 14 parish churches, three dissenting meeting-houses, and a synagogue. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,087. The trade consists chiefly in oil, iron, and corn. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges, and four halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peterhouse, Corpus Christi, or Benet, Gonville and Caius, Kings, Queens, Jesus, Christ, St. John. Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney-Sussex. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peterhouse is the most ancient, being founded in 1257. Kings 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 church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, form a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke, from the name of the founder. In a field two miles NE of the town, and under the jurisdiction of the university, is held one of the greatest annual fairs in Europe, called Stour-

C A M

bridge or Sturbish Fair: it commences on the 7th of September; continues a fortnight, and is visited by merchants, traders, &c. from distant parts of the kingdom. Cambridge is seated on the river Cam, 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Cambridge, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and a seminary, called Harvard University. The town is connected by an elegant bridge with Boston, from which it is four miles W.

Cambridge, a fortified town of S Carolina, capital of the district of Ninety-six. Near this place the British troops were defeated by the Americans in 1781. It is 60 miles W by N of Columbia, and 160 NW of Charleston. Lon. 81 50 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Cambridge, a town of Maryland, chief of Dorchester county, situate on the Choptank, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 65 S of Elkton. Lon. 76 20 W, lat. 38 48 N.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, NE by Norfolk, E by Suffolk, S by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 64 parishes; has a city, a university, and eight market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 89,346. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the fens, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level*.

Cambrilla, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 miles W by S of Tarragona.

Camden, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster. It produces corn, tobacco, and cotton.

Camden, a town of S Carolina, in Kershaw county, capital of Camden district. It was the scene of two battles in the American war; one in 1780, between lord Cornwallis and general

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Fair: it commences in September, continues a fortnight, frequented by merchants, distant parts of the country are attracted to the fair, it is seated on the edge of Ely, and 51 N of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 53

town of Massachusetts, with a handsome seminary, called *Andover*. The town is connected by a bridge with Boston. It is four miles W.

Andover, a fortified town of S. Carolina, in the district of Ninety-Six, where the British troops defeated the Americans in 1781. N of Columbia, and on. Lon. 81 30 W,

town of Maryland, in Prince George's county, situate on the banks of the Potomac, 10 miles from its mouth and 65 S of Elkton. Lon. 76 48 N.

Andover, a county of England, in the county of Devon, 25 miles broad; bounded to the N. by Devonshire, N.E. by Norfolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W. by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton.

It contains 100,000 acres; is divided into 64 parishes; has 10,000 inhabitants, and eight market towns. The principal rivers are the Andover, the Ouse, and the Cam. The principal parts are pleasant.

Andover, the northern part of the county, is low and fenny, and is intersected by many rivers. All the water runs into the Andover, which flows into the Ouse, and then into the Cam. The principal parts are pleasant.

Andover, the middle part of the county, is low and fenny, and is intersected by many rivers. All the water runs into the Andover, which flows into the Ouse, and then into the Cam. The principal parts are pleasant.

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Gates, and the other in 1781, between Lord Rawdon and general Greene. It stands on the river Wateree, or Catawba, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a trade with the back country. It is 35 miles N.E. of Columbia. Lon. 80 34 W, lat. 34 12 N.

Camden, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 36 miles E.N.E. of Wiscasset. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, which rises two miles N. of Camelford, flows S. almost to Bodmin, and then N.W. 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 in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Camel, 14 miles W. of Launceston, and 228 W. by S. of London.

Cambrino, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiento, 37 miles S.W. of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Camin, a seaport of Further Pomerania, and once 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 Diwelow, or E. mouth of the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 25 miles N. of Stettin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Caminha, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N. of Viana.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 40 miles S.E. of Naples.

Campagna di Roma, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles S.E. along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Camperdown, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay, toward the S. extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in the distillation of whisky, beside

C A N

being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W. coast. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7093. It is 65 miles S.W. of Inverary. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles N.E. of Gloucester, and 90 W.N.W. of London.

Campeachy, a town of Mexico, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the W. coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. The port is large but shallow, and has a good dock. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 91 30 W, lat. 19 35 N.

Campen, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, eight miles W.W. of Zwoll.

Campo Basso, a town of Naples, in the Molise. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It has a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, and is 12 miles S. of Molise.

Campo Formio, a town of Italy, in Friuli, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Austrians and French in 1797. It is two miles S.W. of Udina.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 miles N. by E. of Elvas.

Campo St. Pietro, a town and castle of Italy, in the Paduano, on the river Menson, 12 miles N. of Padua.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N. by E. of Aquila.

Campredon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 44 0 N.

Campsie, a village of Scotland, on the S. confines of Stirlingshire, nine miles N. of Glasgow. It has some extensive print-fields, and other manufactures.

Canaan, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, situate on the Housatonic, 30 miles N.W. of Hartford.

Canaan, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 60 miles N. of Wiscasset.

Canada, a large country of N. America, bounded on the N. by New Britain, E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence, S. by

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New Brunswick and the United States, and w by unknown lands. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497; and was settled by the French in 1608. The summer here is very hot, and winter continues for six months very severe; but the sudden transitions from heat to cold, so common in the United States, are not known in Canada, and the seasons are more regular. The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, in which are many kinds of trees unknown in Europe; but the land that is cleared is fertile, and the progress of vegetation so rapid, that wheat sowed in May is reaped in August. Of all the animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities. This country abounds with coal, and near Quebec is a fine lead mine. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Canada was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791, this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, of which York and Quebec are the chief towns.

Canajohary, a town of New York, in Montgomery county. Its vicinity abounds with apple-trees, from which is made cider of an excellent quality. It stands on a creek of the same name, on Mohawk river, 25 miles NE of Cooperstown, and 56 WNW of Albany.

Canal, Duke of Bridgewater's, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain composed of coal, a basin is cut, containing a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs under a hill from this basin, near three quarters of a mile, to the coal works. At Barton bridge, three miles from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the navigable river Irwell. There are three arches over this river; the middle one so wide and lofty that the largest barges can pass through with masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the Mersey, passes near Attringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into

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the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length.

Canal, Grand, or Imperial, in China, a stupendous work, which extends from N to S upward of 400 miles, from the river Eu-ho, a little N of Tong-tchang, in Chang-tong, to Hanch-tchou, in Tchic-kiang. In this course it cuts at right angles several rivers from the w, the smaller streams of which terminating in it afford a constant supply of water; and the three great rivers, the Eu-ho to the north, the Hoh-an-ho about the middle, and the Kian-ku toward the south, intersecting the canal, carry the superfluous water to the sea. Many difficulties must have arisen in accommodating the general level of the canal to the several levels of the feeding streams; for it has been found necessary in many places, to cut to the depth of 60 or 70 feet below the surface; and in others, to raise mounds of earth upon lakes, swamps, and marshy grounds, of such a length and magnitude, that nothing short of the absolute command over multitudes could have accomplished an undertaking, whose immensity is only exceeded by the great wall. These gigantic embankments are carried through lakes of several miles in diameter, between which, the water is kept to a height considerably above that of the lake; and in such situations this enormous aqueduct sometimes glides along at the rate of three miles an hour. Few parts of it are level: in some places it has little or no current; in others it sets to the N and S alternately at the rate of one, two, or three miles an hour. This balancing of the level is effected by flood-gates thrown across at certain distances to elevate or depress the height of the water a few inches, as appears necessary, and by sluices on the sides of the embankments, through which the superfluous water is let out into the lakes and swamps. The flood-gates are simply planks sliding in grooves that are cut into the sides of two stone piers, which in these places contract the canal to the width of about 30 feet; and at each is a guard-house, with soldiers to draw up and let down the planks as occasion requires. From the Hoh-an-ho to the Kian-ku the country abounds in lakes and marshy ground, and the canal is carried in some parts 20 feet above the level of the country, 200 feet in width. There is not a lock, nor, except the

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Canal, Grand Junction, in England,
a work that joins several other canals in
the centre of the country, which thence
form a communication between the
rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and
Trent, and, consequently, an inland
navigation to the four principal sea-
ports, London, Bristol, Liverpool,
and Hull. This canal commences at
Braunston, on the w borders of North-
amptonshire, passes by Daventry to
Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire,
thence on the confines of Bedfordshire,
w of Leighton Buzzard, to Tring, Berk-
hamsted, and Rickmansworth, in Hert-
fordshire, and through Middlesex by
Uxbridge to Brentford, where it enters
the Thames, 12 miles by that river
above London. Its length is upward of
90 miles.

Canal, Grand Trunk, in England, a
work that forms a communication be-
tween the rivers Mersey and Trent,
and, in course, between the Irish sea
and the German ocean. Its length is
92 miles, from the duke of Bridge-
water's canal at Preston on the Hill, in
Cheshire, to Wildon-ferry, in Derby-
shire, where it communicates with the
Trent. The canal is carried over the
river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches,
and over the Trent by an aqueduct of
six arches. At Preston on the Hill, it
passes under ground 1241 yards, at
Barton and in the neighbourhood it has
two subterraneous passages; and at
Harecastle-hill, in Staffordshire, it is
conveyed under ground 2880 yards,
from the neighbourhood of Stafford, a
branch is made from this canal, to run
near Wolverhampton, and to join the
Severn near Bewdley: from this again
other branches cross Warwickshire to
Braunston, where commences the Grand
Junction canal to the Thames at Brent-
ford.

Canal, Great, in Scotland, a work
that forms a junction between the
North and Clyde. Its length is 35
miles, from the influx of the Carron, at
Grangemouth, to the junction with the
Clyde, six miles above Dumbarton. In
the course of this navigation, the ves-
sels are raised to the height of 155 feet
above the level of the sea, and passing
forward upon the summit of the
country, for 18 miles, they then de-
scend into the river Clyde, and thence
have free access to the Atlantic ocean.
This canal is carried over 36 rivers and
creeks, and two great roads, by 38
aqueducts of hewn stone. In some

places it passes through mossy ground,
and in others through solid rock. The
road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes
under it near Falkirk, and over it, by
means of a drawbridge, six miles from
Glasgow. In the course of this inland
navigation are many striking scenes;
particularly the romantic situation of
the stupendous aqueduct over the Kel-
vin, near Glasgow, 420 feet in length,
carrying a great artificial river over a
natural one, where large vessels sail at
the height of 65 feet above the bed of
the river below. The utility of this
communication between the German
and Atlantic oceans, to the commerce
of Great Britain and Ireland, in their
trade to Norway, Sweden, and the
Baltic, must be strikingly evident; as it
shortens the nautical distance in some
instances 800, and in others 1000 miles.

Canal Royal, or Canal of Languedoc,
in France, a work that effects an inland
communication between the Mediter-
ranean and Atlantic. From the port of
Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses
the lake of Thau; and, below Toulouse,
is conveyed by three sluices into the
Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near Revel,
between two rocky hills, is a grand
basin, above 1000 feet in diameter, into
which the rivulet Laudot is received;
and hence three large cocks of cast brass
open and discharge the water, which
then goes under the name of the river
Laudot, and continues its course to
the canal called Rigole de la Plaine.
Thence it is conveyed to another refer-
voir near Narbonne, out of which it is
conveyed by sluices, both to the Medi-
terranean and Atlantic, as the canal re-
quires it; this being the highest point
between the two seas. Near Beziers
are eight sluices, which form a regular
and grand cascade, 936 feet long and 66
feet high, by which vessels cross the
river Orb, and continue their voyage on
the canal. Above it, between Beziers
and Capetan, is the Mal-Pas, where the
canal is conveyed, for the length of 720
feet, under a mountain. At Adge is a
round sluice, with three openings, three
different depths of the water meeting
here; and the gates are so contrived,
that vessels may pass through by open-
ing which sluice the matter pleases. The
canal has 37 aqueducts, and its length
from Toulouse to Beziers, where it
joins the river Orb, is 152 miles.

Canandaqua, a town of New York,
chief of Ontario county, situate on the
N end of a lake of the same name, at
its outlet into Conandaqua creek, which
runs E into Seneca river. The lake is

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25 miles long and three broad. The town stands on a pleasant slope from the lake, 90 miles SSE of Niagara, and 130 W by N of Cooperstown.

Cananore, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, defended by a fortress, with other works after the European fashion, and the head quarters of the province. Here are several very good houses, and the trade is flourishing. It is seated on a small bay, one of the best on the coast, 56 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 11 53 N.

Canara, a province on the W coast of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death, in 1799, it came into the hands of the British. It is 180 miles in length, between the Concan and Malabar, and from 30 to 80 in breadth. The soil is fertile; and it produces abundance of rice, betel-nuts, and wild nutmegs. The principal port is Mangalore.

Canaria, or *Grand Canary*, the principal of the Canary islands, 40 miles long and 20 broad. The water is plentiful and good, and it has abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May; and the corn makes bread as white as snow. The chief town is Canary.

Canaries, or *Canary Islands*, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are thirteen in number, lying in the N Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa. Seven of them are considerable, namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other six are very small, Graciosa, Rocca, Alagranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce corn, sugar-canes, and excellent wine.

Canary, or *Palmas*, the capital of the island of Canaria, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a hill. It is the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquisition. A great quantity of sugar is made here; and the wine called Sack has hence been often termed Canary. It is three miles in circumference. Lon. 15 42 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancale, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, seated on a bay of its name, and celebrated for oysters. The English landed here in 1758, and proceeded by land to burn the ships at St. Malo. It is nine miles E of St. Malo, and 40 NNW of Rennes.

Candahar, a country of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, E by Lahore, SE by

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Moultan, and W by Persia. The dominions of the sultan of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Termissi; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghiani, Gauri, Segestari, and Chorasan; a tract not, less than 650 miles in length, its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts N of the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stripped of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the great mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river. See *Afghanistan*.

Candahar, a city and the capital of the country of the same name. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a considerable trade. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress toward Persia. It is seated on the river Harmend, which divides it in two parts, 145 miles SSW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candesh, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas; bounded on the N by Malwa, E by Berar, S by Dowlatabad, and W by Baglana. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces abundance of cotton. Burhanpour is the capital.

Candes, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, at the confluence of the Vienne with the Loire, 30 miles WSW of Tours.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. It is 180 miles long and 50 broad, and pervaded by a chain of mountains. The soil is fertile; and it abounds in fine cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and game. The chief products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and honey. It was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, without effect. Mount Ida, famous in history, is in the middle of this island.

Candia, the capital of the island of the same name, and the see of a Greek

by Persia. The domain of this country to the neighbourhood of the Indus, including Cabul, Gaui, Segestan, and not, less than 650 miles in breadth unknown; of the Indus, the port of Caffimere, and of the city of Attock. are all called by the name of the Country of the Abdalla, the founder of the tribe, named Abdalli who was slain by Nadir Shah, in the death of Nadir, he fled among his former subjects a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding the provinces to the west which had been ceded by Nadir Shah together on the E of that river.

city and the capital of the same name. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a considerable trade. While the Mogul empires were each the frontier fortresses to it. It is seated on the river which divides it in two parts ssw of Cabul. Lon. 68° 30' N.

province of the Deccan, subject to the Poonah, founded on the N by Berar, S by Dowlatabad, &c. The soil is fertile, mountainous, and produces cotton. Burhanpour is

town of France, in the department of the Loire, at the mouth of the Vienne with the name of Tours island in the Mediterranean, lying to the S of Crete, It is 180 miles long and pervaded by a chain of mountains.

The soil is fertile; and produces fine cattle, sheep, swine, &c. The chief products are oil, wool, silk, and honey, &c. by the Turks, in 1684, it was retaken by the Venetians, but effect. Mount Ida, a mountain, is in the middle of

capital of the island of Rhodes, and the see of a Greek

archbishop. Though populous formerly, little of it remains beside the walls and the market-place; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but boats. It is seated on the N side of the island, 500 miles ssw of Constantinople. Lon. 25° 18' E, lat. 35° 19' N.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the Southern ocean, near Sandwich Land. Lon. 27° 13' W, lat. 57° 10' S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a fourth of the island. It occupies the middle part of the island, and nowhere extends to the seacoast, except about ten miles on the eastern shore. The country is mountainous; very woody on the frontiers, and difficult of access. The central part consists of mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; well trodden foot-paths in all directions; fruitful vallies, with groves of areka, jacca, cocoa-nut, limes, oranges, &c. with fine villages, and fields of paddy and other grain, well watered by the streams pouring down from the mountains. In many parts of the interior, volcanos have burst forth at different times; and the hills seem to possess the principle of those eruptions. Iron and other ores are to be met with; but the Candians, for years past, have paid no attention to discovering or working any of the veins. The air is subject to heavy fogs and dews at night, succeeded by excessively hot and sultry weather by day; rain and thunder are also frequent and violent. The inhabitants use fire-arms, and bows and arrows for weapons of offence. The king is absolute; and 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. See *Ceylon*.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. It is more regularly built than most Indian towns. The principal street is about two miles long, and very broad; and though the houses in general have but one story, they appear to have two, from the number of steps running up sideways and close to the wall of the house, so that the door is at least the height of a story from the street. This manner of building is to avoid the mischiefs which the elephant-fights, celebrated in this great street for his majesty's amusement, would otherwise do to the houses. Many lesser streets branch

out on both sides the main street, but of no great length. The king's palace terminates the upper end of the great street; it is a square of immense extent, built of a kind of cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. Candy was entered by the British troops Feb. 20, 1803, the king and principal inhabitants having previously fled; but from the perfidy of the Candians, and the unhealthiness of the climate to Europeans, they capitulated to evacuate it on June 23, and on the third day after were all massacred. The town is seated near the centre of the island, on the top of a steep hill, 90 miles E by N of Colombo. Lon. 80° 52' E, lat. 7° 15' N.

Canea, a strong town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with olive trees, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle and laurel roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 25,000 men. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 63 miles W by N of Candia. Lon. 24° 7' E, lat. 35° 27' N.

Canete. See *Cagnete*.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is seated on the Oglio, 20 miles W of Mantua.

Canga, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Zaire, 280 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 17° 10' E, lat. 2° 10' S.

Cungiano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 40 miles E by S of Salerno.

Cungoxima, a strong seaport of Japan, on the most southern verge of the isle of Ximo, with a commodious harbour. At the entrance of the haven is a light-house, on a lofty rock; and at the foot of the rock is a convenient road for shipping. Here are large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which are proof against fire. Lon. 134° 15' E, lat. 32° 10' N.

Canadereago, a narrow lake of New York, in Otsego county, six miles W of Lake Otsego, and nine miles long. A stream called Oaks Creek issues from it, and flows into the Susquehanna, five miles below Otsego. The best cheese in the state is made on this creek.

Canina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona.

Canischa, a strong town of Lower Hungary. It was taken, in 1600, by the Turks, who held it till 1690, when

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it was taken by the Austrians, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. It is 85 miles ssw of Raab. Lon. 17 10 2, lat. 46 30 N.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, sw of the isle of Skye. It is four miles long and one broad; the high parts producing excellent pasture for cattle, and the low is tolerably fertile. Here are many basaltic columns. On the se side of Canna is Sand island, separated by a narrow channel; and between them is a well frequented harbour. Lon. 6 38 W, lat. 57 13 N.

Canoe. See *Ghana*.

Canobio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 35 miles ssw of Milan.

Canoge, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is said to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander; and that in the 6th century it contained 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town, and seated on the Calini, near its conflux with the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canonsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the w branch of Chartier creek, four miles above Morganza, and 15 ssw of Pittsburg.

Canosa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, which stands on part of the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. Canosa is four miles w by N of Trani.

Canoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, capital of a circar of the same name, 110 miles ssw of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 7 E, lat. 15 48 N.

Canongue, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, with a trade in cattle and woollen stuffs; seated near the Lot, 13 miles sw of Mende.

Canso, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near the town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 53 W, lat. 45 20 N.

Canstadt, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a manufacture of printed cottons. In the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs. It is seated on the Neckar, three miles NE of Stuttgart.

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Cantal, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a mountain, near the centre of the department, whose summit is always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

Canazaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 26 miles sw of St. Severino.

Canterbury, a city in Kent, capital of the county, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all England. It was the Durovernum of the Romans, and founded before the Christian era. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, a turbulent priest, who was murdered here in 1170, and afterward made a saint. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV and Edward the black prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch; and a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; possesses a share of the silk and cotton manufactures; and is noted for excellent brawn. The adjacent country produces abundance of hops. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 9,000. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is seated on the river Stour, 55 miles ESE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Canth, a town of Silesia, on the river Weistritz, 15 miles sw of Breslau.

Cantín, *Cape*, a promontory of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton, a city and seaport of China, capital of the province of Quang-tong, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls, but so conjoined as to form almost a regular square. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. The better class of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no wagons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside and have no other habitation. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be 1,500,000. The immense quantity of money which

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ment of France, in the late province of called from a mountain of the department, always covered with flour is St. Flour.

town of Naples, in near the sea, 26 verino.

city in Kent, capital of the see of an archbishop, the seat of all England, the forum of the Romans, before the Christian era, a large structure, was the shrine of Thomas a Becket, who was murdered, and afterward made a cathedral are interred Edward the black.

has likewise 14 parishes, remains of many Roman, ancient castle, with walls, and a grammar-school, 1781. It is a county, by a mayor; possesses a cotton manufactures; excellent brawn. The produces abundance number of inhabitants in.

It has a market on Saturday, and is seated 55 miles ESE of London, lat. 51 18 N.

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ists of three towns, districts, but so conjoined, most a regular square, long and straight, paved and adorned with temples. The houses are only built of earth, and composed of mud.

The better class of people sit in chairs; but the poor walk barefooted and they have manufactures, especially of silk stuffs, are carried by porters, and wagons. At the end of a barrier, which is flanked well as the gates of the city, is covered with barks, and men in them for sale, and reside and have no.

The number of inhabitants is 1500,000, quantity of money which

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foreign vessels bring to this city, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; that its warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. It is 1100 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 2 E, lat. 23 8 N.

Cantyre, a peninsula of Scotland, in Argyllshire, 35 miles long and seven broad, connected on the N by an isthmus, scarce a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre, on which is a lighthouse. The soil, in general, is fertile; and the only town of consequence is Campbeltown.

Cany, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax, 26 miles NW of Rouen.

Caorla, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. It has a town of the same name, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

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

Cape Breton. See *Breton, Cape*; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

Capelle, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 10 miles NE of Guise.

Capestan, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, six miles W of Beziers.

Capistano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles NE of Squillace.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, E by Terra di Bari, S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. Lucera is the capital.

Capo Fino, a barren rock in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo d'Istria, a town of Italy, capital of Istria, and a bishop's see. It stands on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, connected with the continent by a causeway, which is defended by a castle. The principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles S of Trieste. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

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Cappel, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, on the E coast, 16 miles NE of Sleswick.

Capraja, an isle in the Mediterranean, to the NE of Corsica, 15 miles in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, nearly opposite Sorrento. It is five miles long and two broad, with steep shores, accessible only in two places; and was the retreat of emperor Tiberius, who here spent the last ten years of his life in luxurious debauchery. A vast quantity of quails come here every year; and the tenth of what are caught, forms a great part of the revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails.

Capri, the capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. It is 27 miles SW of Naples. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

Capua, a strong city of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. No city in Italy, except Rome, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions. In 1803 it suffered much by an earthquake, and a number of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 20 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Caru, a river of Russia, which issues from the N extremity of the Ural mountains, and flows into the gulf of Kariskoi, in the Arctic ocean; forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, for the space of about 140 miles.

Caracatay, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Monguls; bounded on the W by the Imaus, and on the E by the sea and China.

Caracacus, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by Cumana, S by New Granada, and W by Venezuela. The best coconuts, next to those of Guatimala, are produced in the rich plains of this province. The other products are cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco. Leon de Caracamas is the capital.

Caracania, a province of Asiatic Turkey, to the E of Natolia. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great

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part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Cognl is the capital.

Caramanta, a district of Terra Firma, included in the s part of the province of Carthagen; bounded on the w by Darian, s by Popayan, and e by New Granada. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are waters whence the natives get salt. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

Carungas, a town of Peru, capital of a district which contains valuable silver mines, and feeds a great number of cattle. It is 45 miles w of Potosi.

Carura, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marble of various colours. It is five miles NNE of Massa.

Carasui, a lake of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 55 miles in circumference, containing several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black sea.

Caravaca, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 46 miles WNW of Murcia.

Caravaya, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is 160 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 69 36 W, lat. 14 40 S.

Carassone, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the upper and lower town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the upper town, called the city, are a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 35 miles W of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Caraculla, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers. In an open temple here is the image of a naked man, 38 feet in height by 10 in thickness, made of one piece of granite. Much rice, ginger, turmeric, and betel-nut is raised in the vicinity. It is seated between two lakes, or tanks, which give source to two rivers, 26 miles N by E of Mangalore.

Cardiff, a borough of Wales, capital of Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Taate, and has a considerable trade with Bristol, for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. Its

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castle was an elegant Gothic structure, but has lately undergone a motley repair. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, who is called mayor; and here the assizes for the county are held. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal, extending 25 miles, to the great iron works at Merthyr Tydvil. In the castle died Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry 1. Cardiff is 42 miles S of Brecknock, and 160 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Cardigan, a borough of Wales, the county-town of Cardiganhire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, and situate on the Tyvy, near a bay to which it gives name, 33 miles NE of St. David, and 240 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardiganshire, a county of Wales, 42 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and W by Cardigan bay. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 77 parishes; and has six market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 42,956; and it sends two members to parliament. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worst parts, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, Rydal, and Isthwith.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of solid rock salt, of which are made vases, snuff boxes, and trinkets; and there are vineyards that produce excellent wine. It is seated on the Cardenero, 36 miles NW of Barcelona.

Carolin, or *Russian Finland*. See *Wilburg*.

Carentan, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with an ancient castle, eight miles from the sea, and 21 W of Bayeux.

Cares, or *Kareis*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on Mount Athos, 17 miles SE of Salonica.

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Carew, a village of Wales, four miles E by N of Pembroke, noted for the noble and extensive remains of its castle, situate on a gentle swell above an arm of Milford haven.

Carfagnano. See *Castel Nuovo di Carfagnano*.

Carhaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 miles S of Morlaix.

Carham, a village in Northumberland, five miles E of Kelfo. Near it a battle was fought between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and two English counts were slain, beside a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was a battle between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious. In 1370, sir John Lilburne was detained near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

Cariati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 miles N of St. Severino.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the E, and Terra Firma on the S.

Caribbee Islands, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands. See *Indies, West*.

Carical, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, eight miles S of Tranguebar.

Carignan, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, eight miles ESE of Sedan.

Crignan, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 miles S by W of Turin.

Carinan Java, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carinacou, the chief of the Granadilla islands, in the W Indies, 16 miles NNE of Granada. It produces much cotton, and has a good harbour. Lon. 61 22 W, lat. 12 28 N.

Carinola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 miles NW of Naples.

Carinthia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the

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N by Austria, E by Stiria, S by Carniola and Friuli, and W by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Christbrook, a village in Hampshire, one mile S of Newport, in the isle of Wight, remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The church had once a convent of monks annexed, part of which is now a farm-house, still retaining the name of the priory. The castle stands on an eminence, and was the prison of Charles I, in 1647, before he was delivered to the parliament forces. It is now the seat of the governor of the isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, an episcopal town of Greece, at the S extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 35 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Carlentini. See *Lentini*.

Carlingford, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, with a castle on a rock. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carlinwark, a village of Scotland, at the N corner of a lake of its name, seven miles NE of Kirkcudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Carlisle, a city and the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is walled round, and situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Caude, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch; and it has a castle at the NW angle, by which the Picquet wall passes. The cathedral is a stately structure, formerly very spacious, but the nave was destroyed in the civil wars; beside this there are two other churches, and several meeting-houses. It is governed by a mayor, and in 1801 contained 10,221 inhabitants. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse: linsens, cottons, calicos, muslins, whips, and fishhooks. In 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces, after a blockade of eight months. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is 60 miles S of Edinburg, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Carlisle, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Cumberland county, with a college, and four edifices for public worship. It is situate near a creek of the Susquehanna, 100 miles W by N of

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Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Caribago, a town of Morlachia, at the foot of a craggy rock, near the channel that separates the island of Pago from the continent. The commerce consists chiefly of wood. It is 46 miles SE of Buccari. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Carlos, St. a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Juan, 65 miles E by S of the town St. Juan. Lon. 83 45 W, lat. 11 0 N.

Carlos, St. a town on the N side of the island of Cuba, 61 miles E of Havana.

Carlotta, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built in 1769 for German and Italian emigrants, 15 miles S of Cordova.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles long and eight broad; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, W by Queens county and Kilkenny, and N by Kildare. It is divided into 50 parishes, contains about 44,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Carlow, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name, seated on the river Barrow. The castle is a fine ruin, overhanging the river, and its ancient name was Catherlagh. It is 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Carlowitz, a town of Sclavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its hot baths, discovered by emperor Charles IV, as he was hunting. It is seated on the Topel, near its confluence with the Egra, 24 miles ENE of Egra.

Carlsburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Geeste, at the mouth of the Wefer, 30 miles N by W of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Carlsburg, a city of Transylvania. See *Weissenburg*.

Carlsrona, or *Carlsroon*, a city and seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It was founded in 1680 by Charles XI, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central situation, and the superiority of its harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town is built of wood, and stands upon a small rocky island, which rises

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gently in a bay of the Baltic. The suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored; and are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Here are excellent docks for the repairing and building of ships, founderies for cannon, and manufactures of gunpowder, ropes, sails, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 18,000. It is 220 miles SSW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Carls haven, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, with a woollen manufacture, a forge for copper, and a timber yard, 21 miles W of Carlsrona.

Carlsruhe, a town of Suabia, in the margrave of Baden, where the prince has a palace, two miles NW of Durlach.

Carlstadt, the capital of Croatia, with a fortress, seated on the Kulpa, at the influx of the Corona, 180 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Carlstadt, a town of Sweden, capital of Vermeland, and a bishop's see. It stands on the N side of the lake Wenner, and on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara. The houses are built of wood and painted; the episcopal palace is also of wood, and has an extensive front. The inhabitants carry on a trade in copper, iron, and wood across the lake. It is 175 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 21 N.

Carlstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 miles N by W of Wurtzburg.

Carlruke, a village of Scotland, near the river Clyde, five miles NW of Lanerk. It has a cotton manufacture, and is famous for apples and pears.

Carmagnola, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin.

Carmarthen, a borough of Wales, capital of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins; and on the E side of the town, near the river, are the remains of a monastic building of considerable extent. Carmarthen is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and in 1801 contained 5548 inhabitants. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 220 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Carmarthenshire, a county of Wales,

CAR

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35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded
on the n by Cardiganshire, E by Breck-
nockshire and Glamorganshire, s by the
Bristol channel, and w by Pembroke-
shire. It contains 228,000 acres; is di-
vided into eight hundreds, and 145 pa-
rishes; and has six market-towns. The
number of inhabitants in 1801 was
67,317; and it sends two members to par-
liament. It is fruitful in corn and grass,
has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime,
and is not so mountainous as the other
counties of Wales. The principal rivers
are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taafé.

Carmel, a mountain of Syria, in Pa-
lestine, noted for having been the retreat
of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery
of Carmelites. It is 50 miles n of Je-
rusalem.

Carmona, a town of Italy, in Friuli,
on a mountain near the river Indri, seven
miles nw of Goritz.

Carmona, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
sia, with many remains of ancient
walls, inscriptions, &c. The gate to-
ward Seville is one of the most extraor-
dinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain;
and its castle, now in ruins, was formerly
of immense extent. It is seated on a
high hill, 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4°
48' w, lat. 37° 24' N.

Carnarvon, a borough and seaport of
Wales, capital of Carnarvonshire, with
a market on Saturday. It is seated on
a strait of the sea, called Menai, near its
entrance into Carnarvon bay, and carries
on a considerable trade with Ireland, and
the principal English ports. It has a
celebrated castle, built by Edward 1, in
which his son, Edward 11, the first prince
of Wales, was born. Carnarvon is gov-
erned by the constable of the castle,
who is always mayor. Here are salt
water baths, and elegant hot and cold
baths, which are much frequented during
the season. It is seven miles sw of Ban-
gor, and 244 nw of London. Lon. 4°
20' w, lat. 53° 8' N.

Carnarvonshire, a county of Wales,
50 miles long and 13 broad; bounded
on a small part of the s by Merioneth-
shire, on the E by Denbighshire, and
on all other parts by the sea, being se-
parated from Anglesea by the strait Me-
nai. It contains 310,000 acres; is divid-
ed into seven hundreds, and 63 parishes;
has one city and five market-towns;
and sends two members to parliament.
The number of inhabitants in 1801 was
41,521. The principal rivers are the
Conway and Seint. This county being
the most rugged district of N Wales,
may be truly called the British Alps.
Its central part is occupied by the famed

CAR

Snowdon; and the prospects around are
rude and savage in the highest degree;
but not without a mixture of beauty,
when the dimensions of the vales admit
the varieties of wood, water, and mea-
dows. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are
almost its sole rural riches. These are
fed, during the summer, very high on
the mountains, tended by their owners;
and many rare vegetables, met with
only on the most elevated spots, grow
here. Copper mines have been worked
in various parts of these mountains, as
well as lead; and quantities of stone,
excellent for hones, are dug near Snow-
don; to the dreary region of which the
rich vale of Conway below forms a
pleasing contrast. The chief manufacture
is woollen cloth.

Carnatic, a country of the peninsula
of Hindoostan, extending from the Gun-
toor Circar, along the whole coast of
Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; includ-
ing its appendages, which are Tanjore,
Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and
Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from n to s,
but no where more than 120, and com-
monly 75 miles wide. The annual re-
venue of its sovereign, the nabob of
Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he
pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the En-
glish E India Company, toward the ex-
pence of their military establishment.
The British possessions here are confined
chiefly to the district called the Jaghire.
The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and popu-
lous, and contains an incredible number
of fortresses: public monuments too, the
unequivocal marks of civilization and
opulence, are more common here than
in the n parts of India. The principal
rivers are the Pennar, Paliar, and Ca-
very. In 1787, the E India Company
took the administration of the Carnatic,
and the collection of the nabob's reve-
nues, into their own hands. Arcot is
the capital.

Carnaul, a town of Hindoostan, in the
province of Delhi. Here, in 1739, Kouli
Khan gained a victory over the army of
the great mogul; and in 1761, the Seiks,
under Abdalla, defeated the Mahrattas.
It is 80 miles nw of Delhi.

Carnesville, a town of the state of
Georgia, chief of Franklin county; 100
miles nw of Augusta, and 115 nsw of
Louisville.

Carinthia, a duchy of Germany, in the
circle of Austria; bounded on the n
by Carinthia and Stiria, E by Sclavonia
and Croatia, s by Morlachia and Istria,
and w by Friuli. It is diversified with
mountainous parts, having mines of iron
and mercury; and others fertile and well

C A R

cultivated, producing corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

Carolath, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Oder, 14 miles NW of Glogau.

Carolina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, the chief of a new colony of the same name, in the Sierra Morena. It stands on a hill, towering above the whole settlement, 20 miles NE of Anduxar.

Carolina, North, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, E by the Atlantic, S by S Carolina and Georgia, and W by Tennessee. It is 450 miles long and 140 broad, containing about 34,000 square miles. It is divided into eight districts; namely, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayette, Hillsborough, Halifax, Morgan, and Salisbury; and these are subdivided into 58 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazelnut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of its trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among the medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and lions heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The largest town of this state is Newbern, but the capital is Raleigh.

Carolina, South, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by N Carolina, E by the Atlantic, and S and SW by the river Savanna, which divides it from Georgia. It is 200 miles long and 125 broad, containing about 20,000 square miles. It is divided into nine districts; namely, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Ninety-six, Washington, Pinckney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw; and these are subdivided into 35 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savanna, Edisto, and Pedee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found pellucid stones of different hues. Beside maize, wheat, rice, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some cotton, indigo, wheat, and rice are raised for exportation. There are also a variety of medicinal herbs and roots. Charleston and Columbia are the chief towns.

Caroline Islands, a range of islands in

C A R

the N Pacific ocean, discovered in 1685 by the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles II. They lie to the E of the Philippines, between 138 and 154 E lon. and 8 and 11 N lat. They are about 30 in number, and populous; the natives resembling those of the Philippines. The most considerable island is Fogoleu, about 90 miles long and 40 broad: the next is Yap, at the W extremity of this chain, but not above a third part of that size. They have been little visited by recent navigators.

Caroor. See *Caruru*.

Carpathian Mountains, a grand chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

Carpentaria, a large bay on the N coast of New Holland, discovered, in 1618, by a Dutch captain named Carpenter. That part of the country which borders on the E side of the bay is also called Carpentaria.

Carpentras, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It was formerly the capital of Venaissin, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a fortified castle and a good trade. It stands on a canal to the Secchia, eight miles N of Modena.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French, in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona.

Carriack on Shannon, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Leitrim. It is a small place, with little trade or manufacture, seated on the Shannon, 78 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 53 53 N.

Carriack on Suir, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. It is seated on the Suir, 22 miles SE of Cashel.

Carriackfergus, a borough and seaport of Ireland, chief town of the county of Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay of its name, in the Irish channel, 85 miles N by E of Dublin. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Currickmacross, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 19 miles ESE of Monaghan.

Carrión di los Condes, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the frontiers of Old Castile. It has ten parish churches, ten convents, and two hospitals; and is seated on the river Carrión, 18 miles N of Placentia, and 40 W of Burgos.

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Carron, a river of Scotland, in Stirling-
shire, which rises on the S side of the
Campsey hills, and flows into the frith
of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles
from its source, it forms a fine cascade,
called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and near
its mouth commences the Great Canal
from the Forth to the Clyde.

Carron, a village of Scotland, in Stir-
lingshire, on the river Carron, two miles
from Falkirk, celebrated for the greatest
iron-works in Europe. These works
employ about 1600 men; and, on an
average, use weekly 800 tons of coal,
400 tons of ironstone, and 100 tons of
limestone. All sorts of iron goods are
made here, from the most trifling article
to the largest cannon; and the short
piece of ordnance, called a carronade,
hence received its name. The trade in
coke and lime is also considerable. These
works were erected in 1761, and are
carried on by a chartered company.

Cart, two rivers of Scotland, in Ren-
frewshire, distinguished by the appella-
tions of Black and White. The Black
Cart issues from the lake Lochwinnoch;
the White Cart descends from the NE
angle of the county; and they both flow
into the Gryfe, a few miles before its
confluence with the Clyde.

Cartago, a city of Mexico, capital of
Costo Rico, and a bishop's see. Here
are some rich merchants. It stands on
a river of the same name, 70 miles from
its mouth in the Pacific ocean. Lon.
84 10 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Cartuma, a town of Spain, in Grana-
da, at the foot of a mountain, near the
river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW
of Malaga.

Carteret Island, an island in the Pa-
cific ocean, seen by captain Carteret in
1767. It is six leagues long from E to
W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Cartersville, a town of Virginia, in
Powhatan county, seated on James ri-
ver, 40 miles WNW of Richmond.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory on the
E coast of the kingdom of Tunis, near
which stood the famous city of Carthage,
razed by the Romans, and some of the
ruins are to be seen on the coast. It is
10 miles NE of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E,
lat. 36 50 N.

Carthagena, a seaport of Spain, in
Murcia, built by Adrubal, a Carthage-
nian general, and named after the city
of Carthage. It is the see of a bishop,
and a great mart for merchandize. It
has the best harbour in Spain; also the
most considerable docks and magazines.
The principal crops of barilla are pro-
duced in its vicinity; and a fine red

C A R

earth, called almagra, used in polishing
mirrors, and preparing tobacco for snuff.
Carthagena was taken by sir John Leake
in 1706, but the duke of Brunswick re-
took it. It is seated on a gulf of the same
name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 1 8
W, lat. 37 37 N.

Carthagena, a province of Terra Fir-
ma, bounded on the W by the isthmus
of Darien, N by the Caribbean sea, E by
St. Martha, and S by Popayan. It is a
mountainous country, but has many
well-watered and fertile vallies; yet,
being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated.
It produces a variety of valuable drugs,
and some precious stones, particularly
emeralds.

Carthagena, a seaport of Terra Fir-
ma, capital of the province of the same
name, and one of the most populous,
opulent, and beautiful cities in S Ame-
rica. Its harbour is the safest and best
fortified in the Spanish American domi-
nions. It was the port in which the
galleons first begun to trade, on their
arrival from Europe; and to which they
returned to prepare for their voyage
homeward. This circumstance raised
its importance, which now must be af-
fected by the change in the Spanish
system of trade with America. The
city is nearly surrounded by the sea; on
the E it communicates by means of a
wooden bridge with a large suburb,
built on an island, which communicates
with the continent by another bridge.
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.
75 43 W, lat. 10 25 N.

Cartmel, a town in Lancashire, with
a market on Monday. It has a spacious
old church, with a curious tower, being
a square within a square, the upper part
set diagonally within the lower. It is
seated among the hills called Cartmel
Fells, not far from the sea, 14 miles N
by W of Lancaster, and 254 NNW of
London.

Caruru, or *Caroor*, a town of Hindoo-
stan, in the province of Coimbatore,
with a neat fort, in which is a large
temple. Much sugar-cane is raised in
the vicinity. It is seated on the Ama-
rawati, eight miles above its confluence
with the Cavery, and 37 NE of Darapo-
ram.

Carwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the
province of Canara, and a British settle-
ment. It is seated near the mouth of
the Aliga, 50 miles SSE of Goa. Lon.
74 14 E, lat. 14 52 N.

C A S

Casac, or **Cazac**, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacs, and represented as a rude and barbarous people. **Casac**, or **Cazac Lora**, is the name of the capital.

Casagrande, a town of New Mexico, in the N part of New Navarre. Here is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress: it consists of three floors, with a terrace above them; and the entrance is at the second floor, that a scaling-ladder was necessary. Lon. 113 23 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Casul, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of Montferrat, and a bishop's see. Its castle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demolished. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 miles ESE of Cremona.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. An earthquake happened here in 1783, by which upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives. It stands near the sea, 11 miles N by W of Oppido.

Caskin, or **Caswin**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is surrounded by another four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated in a sandy plain, 280 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 36 8 N.

Cascais, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles W of Lisbon.

Caschau. See *Cassovia*.

Casco Bay, a bay of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, between Cape Elisabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Caserta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Here is a magnificent royal palace; and a grand modern aqueduct, which furnishes a great part of the city of Naples with water. Most of the buildings were greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1803. It is 15 miles N of Naples.

Cashan. See *Cachan*.

Cashel, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Tipperary, and an bishop's see. It had formerly a wall;

C A S

and part of two gates are still remaining. The cathedral is supposed to have been the first stone edifice in Ireland. A synod was held here by Henry 1, in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. It is 30 miles WSW of Kilkenny. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or **Little Bokharia**, a country of Ussac Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile. Here are mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The milk-animals are found in this country. It likewise produces diamonds and several other precious stones. Icken is the capital.

Cashgur, a city of Ussac Tartary, formerly the capital of the country of the same name. It has a good trade with the neighbouring countries, and stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, 11 miles S of Icken. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, a province of Hindoostan, subject to the king of Candahar, or sultan of the Afghans; bounded on the W by the Indus, N by Mount Himmaleh, and E and S by Lahore. It is an elevated valley, 95 miles long and 50 broad, surrounded by steep mountains, which tower above the regions of snow. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall here; but these are sufficiently abundant to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. Numerous streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, a large navigable river; and many small lakes are spread over the surface, some of which contain floating islands. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all the houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Tibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans are stout and well made; but their features

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are of a deep brown complexion; but
they are gay and lively, and fond of
parties of pleasure on their beautiful
lakes. They have a language of their
own, said to be anterior to that of the
Sankrit; and a religion too, it is thought
different from that of the Hindoos. The
superstition of the inhabitants has mul-
tplied the places of worship of Maha-
deo, Beshan, and Bruma. All Cashmere
is holy land, and miraculous fountains
abound.

Cashmere, a city of Hindoostan, capi-
tal of the province or valley of Cashmere.
Here are many fountains, reservoirs, and
temples. The streets are narrow, and
dirty. The houses, many of them two
and three stories high, are slightly built
of brick and mortar, with a large inter-
mixture of timber; and on the roofs is
laid a covering of fine earth, which is
planted with a variety of flowers. This
city is without walls, and seated on both
sides of the Chelum, 285 miles E by S
of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

Caspe, a town of Spain, in Arragon,
where Ferdinand IV was elected king of
Arragon. It stands at the confluence
of the Guadaloupe and Ebro, 35 miles
S of Balbastro, and 44 SE of Saragoissa.

Caspian Sea, a great lake of Asia,
bounded on the N by the country of the
Kalmucs, E by a tribe of the Turcomans,
S by Persia, and W by Georgia and Cir-
cassia. It is 680 miles in length, from
Gurief to Medhetisar, and in no part
more than 260 in breadth. On account
of frequent shoals, it is not navigable
for vessels drawing more than 10 feet
water, though in some parts a line of
450 fathoms will not reach the bottom.
It has strong currents, and the water is
salt. The fishery is a nursery for sailors.
The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of
fishing on the coast 47 miles on each
side of the river Ural; and the inhabi-
tants of Astracan have an exclusive pri-
vilege on the remaining shores belong-
ing to Russia. The roes of the sturgeon
and beluga supply large quantities of
caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly
salted and dried, form a considerable
article of consumption in the Russian
empire. Porpoises and seals are also
caught in great numbers.

Cassandria, a town of Holland, on
the SW side of the island of Cadland, at
the mouth of the Zwin, three miles N
of Sluys.

Cassano, a town of Italy, in the Mi-
lανεζε, with a castle. Here prince En-
genc, in 1795, was checked in attempt-
ing to force the passage of the Adda;

C A S

and in 1799 the French were defeated
by the Austrians. It is seated on the
Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Cala-
bria Citeriore, 24 miles NW of Rossano,
and 50 SSE of Policastro.

Cassay, or *Muckley*, a country of
Afia, bounded on the W by Bengal, N
by Assam, E and SE by Birmah, and SW
by Amcan. The inhabitants are called
Mugyloos, a tribe of rude mountain-
cers little known. It is now subject to
the Birmanes. Munnypour is the capi-
tal.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of
Lower Hesse. It is divided into the Old
Town, Lower New Town, and Upper
New Town; the former two are chiefly
built in the ancient style, but the last is
very regular and handsome. The inha-
bitants are estimated at 25,000, and
they have manufactures of linen, cloth,
hats, porcelain, &c. Here is a college,
founded by the landgrave in 1709. The
castle, or palace, the gardens, the arse-
nal, the foundery, and the cabinet of
curiosities, deserve the attention of tra-
vellers. It was taken by the French in
1760, and restored at the peace in 1763.
It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles SE of
Paderborn. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Cassel, a strong town in Germany,
situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentz,
with which it has a communication by
a bridge of boats. It was taken by the
French in 1792, and retaken by the
Prussians in 1793. In 1808, it was trans-
ferred to France.

Cassel, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Nord, with a fortified cas-
tle. It stands on a mountain, whence
may be seen 32 towns, and the German
ocean, though 50 miles distant. It is
10 miles NE of St. Omer.

Cassina, an extensive empire in Negro-
land, to the W of Bornou. It resembles
Bornou in climate, soil, and natural
productions, and in the colour, genius,
religion, and government of the people.
The rains, indeed, are less violent; and
its monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen
in Bornou) are numerous, and of various
species. A thousand towns and villages
are said to be included in this empire.

Cassina, the capital of the empire of
the same name. The chief trade is in
sena, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloths,
goat skins, ox and buffalo hides, and
civet. It is 750 miles WSW of Bornou.
Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Cassis, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mouths of the Rhone, with
a small port on the Mediterranean, nine
miles SSE of Marseilles.

C A S

Cassovia, or *Cuschau*, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 85 miles E by N of Schemnitz. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Castagnola, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, eight miles S of Turin.

Castamena, or *Kastamont*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced in size and magnificence. It is 240 miles E of Constantinople. Lon. 34 22 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Castel a Mare, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, where 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.

Castel a Mare, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a bay on the N coast, 30 miles W by S of Palermo.

Castel Aragonese, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the thirteenth century, by the Arragonese, whence its name; but in 1767, the king ordered it to be called *Castel Sardo*. It stands on the NW coast, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Adige, 40 miles SW of Padua.

Castel Branco, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle and two churches. In 1762, it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 62 miles SE of Coimbra. Lon. 7 22 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles NE of Portalegre.

Castel Folit, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gerona.

Castel Franco, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 12 miles W of Treviso.

Castel Gondolfo, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano. Near this place is the villa Barbarini, where are the ruins of an immense palace, built by emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

Castel Jalour, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, with a considerable trade in wine, honey, and cattle; seated on the Avance, 20 miles E by S of Bazas, and 32 W by N of Agen.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro.

Castel Nuova, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a hill, 18 miles SSW of Termini.

Castel Nuovo di Corsagnana, a town

C A S

of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort; seated in the valley of Carfagnana, on the river Serchio, 18 miles N of Lucca, and 37 SSW of Modena.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles N of Pinhel.

Castel Rosso, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania, 90 miles E of Rhodes. It is two miles long, and has a secure road and harbour. Lon. 29 21 E, lat. 36 7 N.

Castel Sarasin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 30 miles WSW of Toulouse.

Castel Vetere, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 33 miles S of Squillace.

Castel Vetrano, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. Here is a palace, in which is a considerable collection of old armour. It is eight miles E by N of Mazara.

Castelaun, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the county of Sponheim. It is 23 miles SSW of Coblenz.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 20 miles SE of Digne.

Castellanetta, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 19 miles WSW of Taranto.

Castellara, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, six miles NE of Mantua.

Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Roses, eight miles W by S of Roses.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the grand basin of the Canal Royal. It is 15 miles W of Carcassonne.

Caster, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erft, nine miles E of Juliers.

Castiglengo, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, on a lake of the same name, which communicates with the sea, and produces much salt. It is 12 miles S by E of Massa.

Castiglione, a fortified town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; and the French defeated them near it in 1706 and again in 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain

was formed the two parts; the latter.

Castile 190 miles on the S by N and Nava and W by

Castile, Spain, 200 bounded Arragon and Andalusia is divided the N, Ma the E. M

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Castleton, Derbyshire, It is situate a 250 feet high.

of a castle, a natural son of the seven wor neighbourhoo Tor, and Elc cavern in th whose arches and 120 wide, as it proceeds within two f

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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, Old, a province of Spain, 190 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by New Castile, E by Arragon and Navarre, N by Biscay and Asturias, and W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or *Toledo*, a province of Spain, 200 miles long and 180 broad; bounded on the N by Old Castile, E by Arragon and Valencia, S by Murcia and Andalusia, and W by Estremadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the S, and Sierra to the E. Madrid is the capital.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux.

Castine, a seaport of the district of Maine, chief town of Hancock county, situate on Penobscot bay, 65 miles WSW of Machias. Lon. 69° 0' W, lat. 44° 26' N.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 113 W by S of London.

Castle Rising, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused, its harbour choked up, and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London.

Castlebar, a town of Ireland, the most considerable in the county of Mayo. It has a great linen trade, and is 42 miles N by W of Galway. Lon. 9° 44' W, lat. 53° 46' N.

Castlecomer, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, situate near extensive coal-mines, 10 miles N of Kilkenny.

Castledermot, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seven miles SE of Athy.

Castlehaven, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a castle, situate on a bay to which it gives name, eight miles NE of Baltimore.

Castleton, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, five miles N of Tideswell. It is situate at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the conqueror. Three of the seven wonders of the peak are in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Cave, Mam Tor, and Eldon Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a

C A S

brook; this being passed over, another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's House, because of the perpetual dripping: the length of the whole cavern is 617 yards. Mam Tor, a mile W of the village, is a mountain, 1300 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Eldon Hole, a mile S of Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, its sides being so very shelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which seemed to be in water.

Castletown, the capital of the isle of Man, near the S coast, with a rocky and shallow harbour, which checks its commerce, and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle Rushen, a magnificent pile, built of free-stone in 960, by Gutterd, 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 steps to St. Paul's church, in London, were taken. Lon. 4° 38' W, lat. 53° 55' N.

Castres, a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn, and lately an episcopal see. In the reign of Lewis XIII it was a kind of protestant republic; but in 1649, its fortifications were demolished. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras and M. Dacier, has a good trade, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. In the vicinity turkoi stones have been found. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 36 miles E of Toulouse, and 73 SSE of Cahors. Lon. 2° 14' E, lat. 43° 36' N.

Castries, Bay of, a bay on the NE coast of Chinese Tartary, in the strait of Saghalien, visited by Perouse. Lon. 142° 11' E, lat. 51° 29' N.

Castro, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a duchy of its name. It is 56 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11° 54' E, lat. 42° 23' N.

Castro, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, six miles SSW of Otranto.

Castro, a town of Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe, with a castle, which commands the harbour. It is 180 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 75° 5' W, lat. 42° 4' S.

C A T

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 de Urdiales, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle and an arsenal, on the seacoast, 22 miles nw of Bilbao.

Castro Giavanni, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It was the ancient Enna, famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. It is 40 miles w of Catana.

Castro Marin, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, seated near the mouth of the Gaudiana, 15 miles ene of Tavira, and 62 s by e of Beja. Lon. 7 20 w, lat. 37 12 N.

Castro Reale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 15 miles w of Messina.

Castro Verde, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Corbes, 18 miles ssw of Beja.

Castro Viregna, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for good tobacco and fine wool. It is 125 miles se of Lima. Lon. 74 45 w, lat. 12 50 s.

Castrop, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seven miles w of Dortmund.

Castropol, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 14 miles ne of Mondonedo.

Cat Island. See *Guanahani*.

Catabaw, a town of S Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state. It is seated on the river Catabaw, or Waterce, on the boundary line between N and S Carolina, 18 miles s of Charlotte.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, 140 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the n by the Pyrenees, e and s by the Mediterranean, and w by Arragon and Valencia. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit-trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal. Barcelona is the capital.

Catania, a city of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with a university, the only one in the island. The church is the largest in Sicily; and the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava. Here is a magnificent convent, and a beautiful museum of natural history and antiques; also large remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and

C A T

many monuments of ancient splendour. By an eruption of Etna in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is seated on a gulf of its name, at the mouth of the Indicelle, 52 miles sw of Messina. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Catanzaro, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Ulteriore, and the see of a bishop. The chief manufacture is silks of various kinds, and these, with corn and oil, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Squillace, 42 miles se of Cosenza. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Catara, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a gulf of its name, which forms two extensive and secure harbours. The town is built at the extremity of the inner basin, surrounded by rocks, and strongly fortified. It is 24 miles s of Scutari. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Catawessy, or *Hughesburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, situate at the mouth of Catawessy creek, on the e branch of the Susquehanna, 25 miles ene of Sunbury, and 100 nw of Philadelphia.

Cateau. See *Chateau Chumbresis*.

Categat, a gulf of the German ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Catharinburg, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Tobolsk. The chief gold mines of Siberia are in its vicinity, and above 100 founderies, chiefly for copper and iron. It is seated near the source of the Iset, 310 miles wsw of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 25 E, lat. 56 45 N.

Catharienslaf, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces, namely, Catharienslaf, which includes New Russia; and the late government of Afoph, and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharienslaf, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It was built by the late empress Catharine, and is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles ne of Cherfon. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Catharine, St. the principal island on the coast of the s part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. 49 17 w, lat. 27 35 s.

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Catherlough. See *Carlow*.

Catrandu, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Napaul, and once the capital of an independent kingdom. It has a royal palace, several grand temples, and 18,000 houses. It stands on the w side of the river Napaul, 175 miles N of Patna, and 445 E of Delhi. Lon. 85 16 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Catoche, *Cape*, the NE promontory of Jucatan, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Catrine, a village of Scotland, 14 miles E of Ayr, on the river Ayr. Here is a flourishing cotton manufacture.

Cattack, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Orissa, and a post of consequence, being on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on an island in the Mahanada, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 31 N.

Cattalo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, five miles S of Padua.

Catterick, a village in W Yorkshire, near Richmond. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a Roman highway crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height.

Catwyck, a village of S Holland, on the German ocean, near which the river Rhine is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

Catzenellenbogen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The river Maine and late electorate of Mentz divide the county into Upper and Lower; the former has Darmstadt for its capital, and the latter St. Goar. The town has an iron-mine near it, and is 10 miles NE of St. Goar.

Cava, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, at the foot of Mount Matelian, three miles W of Salerno.

Cavillon, a town of France, in the department of Vancluse; lately an episcopal see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon.

Cavaleri, 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.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the W by Leitrim, N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, E by the latter county and Louth, and S by Longford, W Meath, and E Meath. It sends two members to parliament,

CAV

is divided into 30 parishes, and contains about 81,570 inhabitants. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent.

Cavan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 52 N.

Caub, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Rhine, two miles N by E of Bacharach.

Caucasia, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasia. The province of Caucasia comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caucasus, a chain of mountains, the highest in Asia, extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian. Their tops are always covered with snow; and the lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The Caucasian mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossis, the Kists, the Lefgius, and the Georgians.

Caudefec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, surrounded by walls, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen.

Caudhully, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. It is the first place of any note above the Gaits, and a principal thoroughfare between the country below and that above those mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly traders. It is 60 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Caveripatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on the Pennar, 80 miles WSW of Arcot.

Cavery, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rises among the western Gaits, flows by Seringapatam, Bhawanikudal, and Trichinopoly, and enters the bay of Bengal, by a wide delta of mouths, which embraces the province of Tanjore.

Cavele, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manilla*.

Caugmary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 miles NW of Dacca, and 146 NE of Calcutta.

Caviann, 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

C A Y

nder the equinoctial line, in lon. 50
20 w.

Caune, a town of France, in the
department of Tarn, 20 miles ENE of
Castres.

Canteres, a village of France, in the
department of Upper Pyrenees, noted
for its mineral water, 18 miles SW of
Bagneres.

Cawood, a village in E Yorkshire, on the
river Ouse, 12 miles S of York. Here are
the ruins of a very ancient castle, a ma-
nufacture for hop-bagging, and a good
ferry over the river.

Caxamarca, a town of Peru, capital
of a territory of its name. Here the
Spanish general Pizarro, in 1532, per-
fidiously seized the inca, Atahualpha,
and the next year, after a mock trial,
caused him to be publicly executed. It
is 70 miles NE of Truxillo. Lon. 78
20 W, lat. 7 32 S.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire,
with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W
by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London.

Cayahoga, a river of the state of Ohio,
which runs N into Lake Erie, in lon.
82 20 W, and has an Indian town of the
same name on its banks. It is deep
enough to receive large sloops from the
lake; and is navigable for boats to its
source, whence there is only a portage
of one mile to the Tuscarawa branch of
the Muskingum, which is also navigable,
and runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta.

Cayamba, a town of Peru, in the pro-
vince of Quito, 30 miles NE of Quito.

Cayenne, a rich town and island on
the coast of Guiana, capital of the
French settlements there, bounded on
the W by the Dutch colony of Surinam.
The island is about 50 miles in circum-
ference, separated from the continent
by a very narrow channel. The sur-
face is low and marshy, and covered
with forests. Cayenne pepper, fugar,
coffee, and the singularly elastic gum
called Caoutchous, are the principal
commodities. The French settled here
in 1625, but left it in 1654, and it was
successively in the possession of the En-
glish, French, and Dutch; but the lat-
ter were expelled by the French in 1677.
Lon. 53 13 W, lat. 4 56 N.

Cayley, a town of Brasil, in the go-
vernment of Para, near the mouth of
the Cataypera, 105 miles NE of Para.
Lon. 48 12 W, lat. 0 56 S.

Cayuga, a lake of New York, in
Onandago county, 35 miles long and
two broad. It lies nine miles E of Se-
neca lake, and empties, at its N end,
into Seneca river.

Cayuga, a town of New York, in

C E L

Onandago county, on the E side of a
lake of the same name, 60 miles SSW of
Oswego. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Cazimir, a town of Little Poland, in
the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the
Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon.
22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cedar Creek, a water of James river,
in Virginia, in the county of Rock-
bridge; remarkable for its natural
bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which
seems to have been cloven through its
length by some great convulsion. The
fissure at the bridge is 250 feet deep,
45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the
top. This bridge gives name to the
county, and affords a commodious pas-
sage over a valley, which cannot be
crossed elsewhere for a considerable
distance.

Cedar Point, a seaport of Maryland,
in Charles county. The exports are
chiefly tobacco and maize. It is seated
on the Potomac, 12 miles below Port
Tobacco, and 40 S by E of Washington.

Cedogna, a town of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Ulteriore, at the foot of the
Apennines, 20 miles NNE of Conza.

Cesulonia, an island in the Mediter-
ranean, on the coast of Livadia, op-
posite the gulf of Lepanto. It is 10
miles long and from 10 to 20 broad,
fertile in oil and muscadine wine. It
forms a part of the republic of Seven
Islands. The capital is of the same
name, on the SE coast. Lon. 20 56 E,
lat. 38 12 N.

Cesulu, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di
Demona, and a bishop's see, with a
castle; seated on a promontory, 40
miles E by S of Palermo. Lon. 13 56
E, lat. 38 15 N.

Celano, a town of Naples, in Abruz-
zo Ulteriore, near a lake of the same
name, 30 miles in circumference. It is
15 miles S of Aquila.

Celebes, or *Maccassar*, an island in
the Indian ocean, to the E of Borneo.
It is 560 miles from N to S, but divided
into various portions by large bays, so that
the breadth is commonly not above 60
miles. The E side of the island is some-
times called Celebes, and the W Ma-
cassar; but in general the former name
is given to the whole island. It lies
under the line; but the heat is moderat-
ed by the N winds, and the rains,
which constantly fall five days before
and after the full moon, and during two
months that the sun is nearly verti-
cal. The products are maize, rice, sa-
fago, cocoa-nuts, pumpions, black
pepper, callivances or beans, melons,
plantains, mangoes, oranges, lemon

piners, &c.
poisonous
the juice of
tives often
rows. It
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piners, &c. There are also numerous poisonous trees and plants; and with the juice of the notorious upas, the natives often poison their lances and arrows. It is well stocked with horses, buffalos, cattle, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, cats, and monkeys. Cotton grows in great abundance. In the middle of the island are mountains, almost inaccessible, in which are quarries of excellent stone and marble, and mines of gold, copper, and tin. The natives are Mahometans, consisting of several nations or tribes, and the best soldiers in these parts. They are short and thick set, have a flattish face, but not thick lips, and their colour is of a reddish yellow: their manners are not graceful; and they are revengeful and jealous. The Dutch have some settlements on the coasts, of which the chief is Macassar.

Cell, or *Marien Celle*, a town of Stiria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the Saltza, 17 miles NNE of Bruck.

Ceneda, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 18 miles N of Treviso.

Cenis, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Savoy, which is a noted passage to Turin.

Centreville, a town of Maryland, chief of Queen Ann county, 18 miles S of Chester, and 95 SSW of Philadelphia.

Ceram, an island, one of the Moluccas, 180 miles long and 50 broad. It is mountainous and woody; and the sago tree forms a considerable article of export. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian. Along the coast the Dutch have had influence and power to destroy the clovetrees. Lon. 127 to 120 E, lat. 3 S.

Cerdagna, a country on the Pyrenees, partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and partly in France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

Cere, St. a town of France, in the department of Lot, 37 miles NE of Cahors, and 75 SSE of Limoges.

Cerenza, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on a rock, 10 miles N by W of Severino.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. In 1794, the French defeated the Spaniards near this town. It is 14 miles WSW of Perpignan.

Cerignola, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, celebrated by Horace for its excellent bread. Near this town is the

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ancient Salapia, the ruins of which are still called Salpe. It is 20 miles S of Manfredonia.

Cerigo, an island in the Mediterranean sea, to the S of the Morea, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It has a town of the same name, with a castle on a sharp rock, and a small harbour. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 36 14 N.

Cerilly, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seven miles W of Moulins, and 11 S of Bourges.

Cerines, a seaport of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a castle on an immense rock. The chief exports are barley, silk, cotton, oil and carob beans. It is 20 miles NW of Nicosia. Lon. 32 55 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Cerne Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is surrounded by high chalk hills, and on the side of one of them is cut the figure of a man, 180 feet in height, holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and part of its remains is now converted into a house and barn. It is seated on the river Cerne, seven miles NNW of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London.

Cernetz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring; seated on the river Inn, 24 miles SE of Coire.

Cerrito, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a cathedral and collegiate church, five miles NNE of Telese.

Certosa, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a celebrated Carthusian monastery, five miles N of Pavia.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university, 34 miles N by W of Tarragona.—Another, on the borders of France and the Mediterranean, eight miles N of Roses.

Cervia, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated near the gulf of Venice, whence canals are cut to admit sea water, from which much salt is made. It is 10 miles SE of Ravenna.

Cervinara, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 12 miles SW of Benevento.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Savio, 18 miles S by E of Ravenna.

Cesenatico, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna. In 1800, the inhabitants having arrested a messenger with dispatches, the English set fire to the moles of the harbour, and destroyed 16 vessels. It

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is seated on the gulf of Venice, 16 miles SE of Ravenna.

Cessieur, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 27 miles ESE of Lyon.

Cette, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc terminates in the Mediterranean sea, 18 miles SSW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, with a fort. It was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Piedmontese peasants in 1799. It stands on the Tanaro, eight miles SE of Mondovi.

Cevennes, a late territory of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is a mountainous country, and now forms the department of Gard.

Ceuta, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, and a bishop's see. It belongs to Spain, and is seated on the strait of Gibraltar, 140 miles NNW of Fez. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, an island of the E Indies, separated from the SE point of Hindoostan, by Palk strait and the gulf of Mannaar. It is 280 miles in length and 140 in its greatest breadth, nearly resembling a ham in shape, the narrow part to the N; and hence the peninsula of Jafnapatam was called Hamtheel by the Dutch. The flat tracts on the coast, covered with rich fields of rice, are bounded by groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the prospect usually terminated by woods, which cover the sides of mountains. The E coast is bald and rocky, and the N part is every where indented with inlets of the sea. The interior parts abound with steep and lofty mountains, covered with thick forests, and full of almost impenetrable jungles; but there are fertile vallies. The woods and mountains completely surround the dominions of the king of Candy, and are a natural barrier against his foreign enemies. The most lofty range of mountains divide the island nearly into two parts, and terminate completely the effects of the monsoons, which set in periodically from opposite sides of them. The seasons are more regulated by the monsoons than the course of the sun; for the coolest season is during the summer solstice, while the western monsoon prevails. Spring commences in October, and the hottest season is from January to the beginning of April. The climate, on the coast, is more temperate than on the continent of Hindoostan; but in the interior of the country the heat is many degrees greater, and the

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climate often extremely sultry and unhealthy. The most considerable mountain is called Hamalell, or Adam's Peak, and is of a pyramidal form, near the middle of the island. On its top is a large flat stone, with an impression on it in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably longer. The Cingalese have a tradition that Budha, the great author of their religion, left the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended into heaven. Most of the rivers in the island take their rise in the middle range of mountains and the two largest are the Mullagonga and the Mullivaddy. The rivers, although smooth at their outlets into the sea, are seldom navigable to any great distance, for on entering the mountains they become rocky and rapid. Beside the rivers, with which the island abounds, there are many lakes and canals communicating with them. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also iron, copper, and black lead. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamons. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Two species of the bread-fruit tree are indigenous to this island; one of which is used by the Cingalese as bread, and, in times of scarcity, instead of rice. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel, to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in the Indies; and it abounds with buffalos, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. It has a great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places; also very dangerous serpents, some of them said to be of a prodigious size, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The aborigines of Ceylon consist of two classes of people, the Cingalese and the Vaddahs. 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

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 comfortable. The great author
 of the *Arabian Nights*, in his
 description of the island of
 Adram, or Adam's Peak, in
 the island of Ceylon, describes
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 manner. On its top is a
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 is for the day their only

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care. Some of them acknowledge the
 authority of the king of Candy; and
 exchange with the Cingalese elephants
 teeth and deer flesh, for arrows, cloth,
 &c. but this practice is not general, for
 two-thirds of them hold no communica-
 tion with the Cingalese, and have an
 utter antipathy to strangers. They
 worship a particular god; and their re-
 ligious doctrine seems to consist of
 some indistinct notions of the funda-
 mental principles of the Braminical
 faith. In some places they have erect-
 ed temples; but for the most part they
 perform worship at an altar constructed
 of bamboos, under the shade of a ban-
 yan-tree. The Cingalese are the sub-
 jects of the king of Candy, and appear
 to have been, beyond time of memory,
 a race of Hindoos, instructed in all the
 arts of civil life, nearly in as high a
 degree as the nations of the neighbour-
 ing continent. They are pagans; and,
 though they acknowledge a supreme
 God, they worship only the inferior
 deities, among which they reckon the
 sun and moon. In their temples are
 images, well executed, though their
 figures are monstrous; some are of sil-
 ver, 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 hur-
 dles, smoothly covered with clay, and
 the roofs thatched. They have no chim-
 neys, and their furniture is only a few
 earthen vessels, with two copper basins,
 and two or three stools; none but the
 king being allowed to sit in a chair.
 Their food is generally rice, and their
 common drink is water, which they pour
 into their mouths out of a vessel like a
 tea-pot, through the spout, never touch-
 ing it with their lips. There are some
 inscriptions on the rocks, which must
 be very ancient, for they are not under-
 stood by any of the present inhabitants.
 The Portuguese were the first Euro-
 peans who settled on this island; but
 the Dutch soon drove them away, and
 established themselves on all the prin-
 cipal places along the coast. In 1796,
 Colombo, the Dutch capital, surren-
 dered to the English, who continue
 possessed of all the settlements on the
 coast, the principal of which are Co-
 lumbo and Trincomale. See *Candy*.

Chalais, a fertile province of Savoy,
 bounded on the N by the lake of Ge-
 neva, E by Vallais, S by Faucigny, and
 W by the Geneva. Thonon is the
 capital.

Chalais, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of Yonne, celebrated for its

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excellent white wine. It is 12 miles E
 by N of Auxerre.

Chacapoyas, a town of Peru, in the
 province of Truxillo, capital of a dis-
 trict lying E of the Andes. It is seated
 on a river, 160 miles NNE of Truxillo.
 Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 6 20 S.

Chagaing, a city of Birmah, with a
 small fort. It is the principal empo-
 rium for cotton, which is brought from
 all parts of the country, and embarked
 here for the China 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. It is situate
 opposite Ava, the deserted capital, on
 the N side of the Irrawaddy, which
 here turns N and parts it from Ummera-
 poor, the present capital.

Chagre, a town and fort of Terra
 Firma, in the province of Darien, at
 the mouth of a river of its name, to the
 SW of Porto Bello. The fort was taken
 by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 17
 W, lat. 9 10 N.

Chais Dieu, a town of France, in the
 department of Upper Loire, with a
 celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 miles
 E of Brioude.

Chaleur Bay, a vast inlet on the W
 side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, pene-
 trating a great many leagues between
 Lower Canada and New Brunswick.
 It receives several rivers, the principal
 of which is the Ristigouche, at its head.
 Along the coasts are numerous inhabi-
 tants, whose occupation is fishing and
 ship-building.

Chalford, a village in Gloucestershire,
 two miles SE of Stroud. It stands on
 the Stroud canal, and has a considerable
 manufacture of broad cloth.

Challans, a town of France, in the
 department of Vendée, 21 miles N of
 Sables d'Olonne.

Chalons sur Marne, a city of France,
 capital of the department of Marne,
 and lately an episcopal see. It contains
 16,000 inhabitants, who carry on a con-
 siderable trade in shalloons and other
 woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of
 the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres.
 Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne,
 Mau, and Nau, 95 miles E of Paris.
 Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Chalons sur Saone, a city of France,
 in the department of Saone and Loire,
 with a citadel, and lately an episcopal
 see. It is the staple of iron for Lyon
 and St. Etienne, and of the wines for
 exportation. Here are various indica-
 tions of Roman magnificence, parti-
 cularly the ruins of an amphitheatre.

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The city contains the old town, the new town, and the suburb of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 33 miles E by S of Autun. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalus, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle. Richard I of England, while preparing to besiege this place, received a wound in his shoulder, by an arrow, which proved mortal. It is 15 miles WSW of Limoges.

Cham, a town of Bavaria seated on the river Cham, at its confluence with the Regen, 27 miles NE of Katisson.

Chambersburg, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Franklin county, with two presbyterian churches, situate in a hilly country, 30 miles SW of Carlisle. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, with a castle, and a ducal palace. It is fortified by walls and ditches, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs; and in the neighbourhood are some baths, much frequented in summer. In 1742 the Spaniards made themselves masters of this capital, but it was restored by the peace of 1748. It was taken in 1792 by the French, who were dispossessed of it in 1799, but regained it in 1800. It is seated at the conflux of the Lesse and Orbane, 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Chambly, a fort of Lower Canada, on the river Chambly, or Sorel, issuing from Lake Champlain. It was taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English in 1776. It is 15 miles E of Montreal; and a little higher on the same river is the fort of St. John, which is a frontier garrison.

Chamond, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone with a castle on the river Giez. 17 miles S of Lyon.

Champagne, a late province of France, 162 miles long and 112 broad; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, E by Lorraine and Franche Comté, S by Burgundy, and W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Champlain, a lake of N America, which divides the N part of the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 90 miles long, and 18 in its broadest part; the mean width is about six miles,

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and its depth is sufficient for the largest vessel. It contains many islands, the principal of which, called North Hero, is 24 miles long, and from two to four wide. It receives the waters of Lake George from the SSW, and sends its own waters a N course, through Champlain river, into the St. Lawrence. The land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good. In 1777, a naval engagement was fought on this lake between the British under general Carlton, and the Americans under general Arnold, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Champlain, a town of New York, in Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, near its N extremity, 80 miles W of Crown Point.

Champley, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the source of the Nièvre, 25 miles NNE of Nevers.

Chanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, seated on a branch of the Godavery, 78 miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 54 E, lat. 20 2 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 170 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 43 E, lat. 24 48 N.

Chandernagore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It was the principal French settlement in the E Indies, and had a strong fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1757; and in 1793, they again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the W side of the Hoogly, 15 miles N of Calcutta.

Chandor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, taken by the English in 1804. It is 90 miles WNW of Aurungabad. Lon. 74 38 E, lat. 20 8 N.

Chandraguti, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort on a high peaked hill. The vicinity produces sandal wood of a good quality. It is seated near the Varada, on the confines of the country, 42 miles N of Nagara.

Chang-hai, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 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.

Channanning, a city of Tibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Chanonry. See *Fortrose*.

Chan-si, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and

frightful appearance. It is cultivated by races from the five cities on the second Tai-yuen.

Chantilly, a department, great pottery, magnificent belonged to 17 miles N by

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frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. It contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai-yuen.

Chantilly, a town of France, in the department of Oise, celebrated for a great pottery; also for a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which lately belonged to the prince of Condé. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris

Chau-tong, a province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third; beside which there are along the coast several forts and villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have very convenient harbours. This province has large manufactures of silk, and a kind of stuffs peculiar to this part of China. It is traversed by the imperial canal. The capital is Tsu-nan.

Chao-hing, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, which has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 730 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 120 38 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Chao-tcheo, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bronzes in its neighbourhood. It is 140 miles N of Canton. Lon. 113 10 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chaparang, or *Disaproug*, a city of Tibet, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, 90 miles westward from the lake Manasaroar, whence that branch is supposed to take its rise. It is 160 miles NNE of Sirinagur. Lon. 79 22 E, lat. 33 10 N.

Chapel Hill, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, with a university established by the state; seated on an eminence, 20 miles NW of Raleigh.

Chapel in le Frith, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 miles SE of Manchester, and 16 7 NNW of London.

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in a country that produces much rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchase at a low rate. It is 130 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 4 E, lat. 6 5 S.

Charasm, a fertile country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turkistan, E by Bokharia, S by Chorasán, and W by the Caspian sea. It is divided among several Tartarian princes, of

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whom one takes the title of khan, with a degree of preeminence over the rest. Khiva 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 Amu.

Charborough, a village in Dorsetshire, six miles SSE of Blandford. In the grounds of a gentleman's seat here, is the house where the plan of the glorious revolution of 1688 was concerted.

Charcas, an audience of Peru, including several provinces, in which are the finest silver mines in the world. Plata is the capital. See *Potosi*.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday. It stands pre-eminent over all the country between the two seas; and has a copious stream, which might be easily conducted in a direction opposite that which it now takes. It is 12 miles SSE of Taunton, and 139 W by S of London.

Charente, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, and runs by Angoulême and Saintes into the bay of Biscay. Angoulême is the capital.

Charente, Lower, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Anis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of Paris, once famous for its protestant church. It stands on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris.

Charite, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, with manufactures of woollen and hardware. Here is a priory of Benedictine Clunists, which once, in a season of scarcity, subsisted the whole town by its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the Loire, 15 miles N by W of Nevers.

Charkow. See *Kharkof*.

Charlemont, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon.

Charlemont, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes; seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Meuse, 20 miles NE of Rocroy.

Charleroy, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur.

Charles, Cape, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Charles, Cape, a promontory on the

CHA

part of the strait entering into Hudson bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Charleston, a district of S Carolina, which lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. The city of Charleston is the capital.

Charleston, a city and seaport of S Carolina, deemed the capital of the state, though the seat of government is at Columbia. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, an armory, and 13 edifices for public worship. It stands on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. It is 100 miles SSE of Columbia. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 32 42 N.

Charleston, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, near the head of Chesapeake bay, six miles E by S of Havre de Grace, and 60 SW of Philadelphia.

Charleston, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Cheshire county, situate on the Connecticut, 84 miles WNW of Portsmouth, and 105 NW of Boston.

Charleston, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Middlesex county, situate under the celebrated Breeds Hill, and connected on the S, by Charles River Bridge, with Boston.

Charleston, a town of the state of Rhode Island, in Washington county, 19 miles NW of Newport.

Charleston, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats whey. It is seated near the Dee, 28 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, opposite Mezieres, 25 miles WNW of Sedan.

Charlotte, a town of N Carolina, chief of Mecklenburg county, situate on Steel creek, 44 miles SSW of Salisbury. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 35 12 N.

Charlottenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first queen of Prussia, on the river Spree, four miles W of Berlin.

Charlottesville, a town of Virginia, chief of Albemarle county, situate near the head of the Rivanna, 80 miles WNW of Richmond, and 82 WSW of Fredericksburg.

Charlotte-town, the capital of the isle of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence,

CHA

situate on the W coast, on the river Hillsburg. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Charlotte-town, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Roseau. In 1806 it was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. 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 bay. Lon. 61 28 W, lat. 15 18 N.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles E of Mirecourt.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a ruinous castle; seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon.

Charost, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 25 miles S of Poitiers.

Chartres, a city of France, capital of the department of Eure and Loir, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Charybdis, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of ancient poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1783.

Chatahouchee, a rapid river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, and runs S for 300 miles to E Florida, where it is joined by the Flint, and then their united stream takes the name of Apalachicola.

Chataigneraye, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 12 miles N of Fontenay le Comte.

Chateau Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes.

Chateau Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Cambray. A treaty was concluded here, in 1559, between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Scille, 14 miles SE of Cambray.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of the Yonne, 36 miles E by N of Nevers.

Chateau Piedmont, miles W by

Chateau the department of the siege of St. Mans. It is 100 miles SSE of

Chateau the department of the castle, a m. linens. It is 100 miles NW of

Chateau in the department with an A. hill, 30 miles

Chateau in the department of the ancient castle,

Chateau in the department of the miles W of

Chateau in the department of the 16 miles NE

Chateau the department of the extensive salt-Nancy.

Chateau T in the department of the castle on an place of the seated on the of Paris. Lon.

Chateau F the department of the miles W of C

Chateauau department of the castle built in Dunois; seated the Loire, 30 miles

Chateauau department of the considerable trade Auzon, 12 miles

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Chateauau the department of the castle. It has and is seated in Indre, 35 miles

148 S by W of 46 46 N.

C H A

Chateau Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, near the source of the Po, 16 miles w by n of Saluzzo.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles sse of Mans.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a castle, a mineral spring, and a trade in linens. It is seated on the Mayenne, 22 miles nw of Angers.

Chateau Lanou, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 30 miles s of Melun.

Chateau Meillant, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with an ancient castle, 31 miles s of Bourges.

Chateau Portien, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, six miles w of Rethel.

Chateau Regnaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 16 miles ne of Tours.

Chateau Salins, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with extensive salt-works, 16 miles ne of Nancy.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Fontaine, and seated on the river Marne, 57 miles ese of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chateau Flain, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 16 miles w of Chaumont.

Chateauann, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a castle built by the famous count of Dunois; seated on an eminence, near the Loir, 30 miles n of Blois.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a considerable trade in slates; seated on the Auzon, 12 miles n of Quimper.

Chateaufeuf, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 16 miles s of Bourges.

Chateaufeuf, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 16 miles nw of Chartres.

Chateaufeuf, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Sarthe, 14 miles n of Angers.

Chateauroux, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 35 miles sw of Bourges, and 148 s by w of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

C H A

Chatel, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles n of Epinal.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 25 miles sse of Lons le Saunier.

Chatellerault, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds; seated on the Vienne, 22 miles ne of Poitiers.

Chatenoy, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, six miles s of Neufchateau.

Chatham, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its large dock-yard, containing immense magazines furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is deemed the first arsenal in the world. Here are also an ordnance wharf, a victualling-office, and two hospitals for decayed mariners and shipwrights. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications are made at Chatham. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church by the sailors. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,505. It is 31 miles ese of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Chatham, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod. It has about 40 vessels employed in the fishery, and is 70 miles se of Boston. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 41 44 N.

Chatham, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the river Connecticut, opposite the city of Middletown.

Chatham, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chesterfield county, situate in a rich country, at the head of the Pedee, 90 miles ne of Columbia, and 110 N by w of Georgetown.

Chatillon les Dombes, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 12 miles w of Bourg.

Chatillon sur Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 12 miles sse of Loches.

Chatillon sur Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 17 miles s of Rheims.

Chatillon sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 40 miles nw of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

C H E

Chatonney, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 15 miles E of Vienne, and 25 SE of Lyon.

Chattrakal, a fort and district of Mysore. See *Chitteldroog*.

Chatre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a woollen manufacture; seated on the Indre, 22 miles SSE of Chateauroux.

Chatsworth, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, six miles W of Chesterfield. Here is a magnificent seat of the dukes of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is justly deemed one of the wonders of the peak. In its first age it was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years.

Chatterpou, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, capital of the circar of Bundelcund. It is 130 miles WSW of Allahabad. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chatzan, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, 90 miles W of Moultan.

Chaves, a town of Portugal, in Tralos Montes, with two suburbs, and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is a Roman stone bridge. It stands near the confines of Spain, on the river Tamega, 26 miles W of Braganza.

Chamont, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Marne. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a trade in deer and goat skins. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 56 miles E by S of Troyes. Lon. 59 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chamont, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 16 miles SSW of Beauvais.

Chauni, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon.

Chaux de Fond, a village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. The inhabitants, about 3000, make numerous watches and clocks; and the women are employed in the lace manufacture. It is seated in a fertile valley, nine miles NWW of Neuchatel.

Cheddle, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a large tape manufacture, and in the vicinity are several copper and brass works. Four miles SE are the ruins of Croxden abbey. It is seated in the most fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NNE of Stafford, and 14 1/2 NW of London.

Cheducto, a bay and harbour on the SSE coast of Nova Scotia. Near the head of the bay is the city of Halifax.

Chedabucto, a bay on the E part of

C H E

Nova Scotia, which receives Salmon river from the W, remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

Chedder, a village in Somersetshire, seated under Mendip hills, two miles SE of Axbridge. It is famous for excellent cheese; and its cliffs constitute one of the finest pieces of rock scenery in England.

Cheduba, an island in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Birmah, 45 miles long and 10 broad. It yields abundance of rice, and the most western point is in lon. 93 35 E, lat. 18 56 N.

Chiego Muldi, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the Caggar, 23 miles SW of Boogeebooge.

Chetore, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oudipour. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 46 miles NNE of Oudipour, and 88 SSW of Agimere.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its name, and a bishop's see. In 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians near this town. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, the county-town of Essex, with a market on Friday. Here is a stately church, a magnificent shire-house, an excellent conduit, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It is situate at the confluence of the Can with the Chelmer, 29 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Chelmsford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, situate on the S side of the Merimac, over which is a curious bridge, at Patucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. It is 28 miles NNW of Boston.

Chelsea, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, one mile W of Westminster. Here is a magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, begun by Charles II; and an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries, given to them, in 1721, by sir Hans Sloane.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a mineral spring, celebrated for its salubrity; and two miles E of the town is another of the same kind. It is

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nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 94 w by N of London.

Chelum, or *Behat*, a river of Asia, the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises above Cashmere, flows through the province of that name, into that of Lahore, and joins the Chunaub, 16 miles below Kooshaub. This river is the Hydaspes of Alexander.

Chely, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 miles N by W of Mende, and 30 SW of Puy.

Chemnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has four suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine stuffs are made here; and the bleaching business is considerable. It is situate on a river of the same name, 38 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Chenango, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in May. It is situate near the river Chenango, which flows into the Susquehanna, 32 miles NE of Union, and 60 SW of Cooperstown.

Chenapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, near which is a handsome stone fort. It has manufactures of sugar, glass, and excellent music-wire, and a great trade in the produce of the palm-gardens in its vicinity. It is 40 miles ENE of Seringapatam.

Chencour, or *Chenkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, with a beautiful castle, grand caravanseras, and several mosques, 160 miles NE of Erivan.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall, which terminates here, and is but rudely constricted of turf or hardened clay. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 160 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these infects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which are not allowed to be opened. Sin-gan is the capital.

Chen-yang, or *Moung-den*, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, otherwise called *Leantong*. The walls are 10 miles in circumference; and it is ornamented with several public edifices, and provided with arsenals and storehouses. It is 350 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 124 5 E, lat. 41 55 N.

C H E

Chepello, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn, and vessels of 700 tons come up to the bridge. It was surrounded by a wall, traces of which are observable; and on a perpendicular rock are the remains of a large castle. Here was also a priory, part of which is converted into a church. The tide rises here from 30 to 60 feet, and in 1768 it flowed 70 feet, to the great damage of the bridge. The principal exports are timber, bark, iron, and cider. It is 18 miles N of Bristol, and 135 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from a river which rises in Auvergne, and flows into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Sturia with the Tanaro, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cheraw, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlborough. The capital is Greenville.

Cherburg, a seaport of France, in the department of Manche, with an Augustinian abbey. Here was a seafight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. These works were resumed on a stupendous scale, by Lewis xv; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. Cherburg is 60 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 49 39 N.

Cheroniso, a town of European Turkey, on the NE coast of the island of Negropont, 25 miles E of Negropont.

Cheroy, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 10 miles W of Sens.

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 gulf of Ve-

C H E

nice, between the coasts of Istria and Croatia. On the s it is separated from Osero by a very narrow channel, and the two islands are united by a bridge. The soil is stony; but it abounds in cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Cherson, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenski, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the influx of the Ingulec. The church and many of the houses are built of stone; and the inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Here is a dock, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been launched; but owing to some sand banks in the river, the naval establishment has been transferred hence to Nicolayeff. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met emperor Joseph II. At this place, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity; and a monument was erected to his memory by the Russian admiral. Cherson is 50 miles E of Occzakow. Lon. 31 26 E, lat 46 37 N.

Chertsey, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only a part of the walls now remain; it was the first burial place of Henry VI, who was afterward removed to Windsor. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, 20 miles W by S of London.

Chesapeake, the largest and safest bay in the United States. Its entrance is between Cape Charles in Maryland and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide. It extends 270 miles to the N, is from 10 to 40 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; containing several islands and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesham, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of lace and wooden ware. It stands in a vale, 27 miles NW of London.

Cheshire, a county palatine of England, bounded on the N by Lancashire, NE by Yorkshire, E by Derbyshire, SE by Staffordshire, S by Shropshire, W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and NW by the Irish sea, into which projects a peninsula; 13 miles long and six broad, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W,

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without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land, which stretches, between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It contains 676,000 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 86 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 191,751. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dee; and it has several small lakes. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths, upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Nainptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

Chester, a city and the capital of Cheshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and the walls are nearly two miles in circumference, in which are four gates, toward the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle (in which is the shire-hall) and 10 churches, beside the cathedral. The main streets have a sort of covered portico running out from house to house, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for the foot passengers. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 15,052. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places for taking shipping for Dublin. Chester has a small share of foreign trade, a manufacture of gloves, a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales, and two annual fairs the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It is 38 miles SW of Manchester, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat 53 12 N.

Chester, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Delaware county, seated on the Delaware, 15 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Chester, a town of Maryland, capital of Kent county, with a college, incorporated in 1782. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 80 SW of Philadelphia. See *Annapolis*.

Chester, a town of S Carolina, chief

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of Chester county, seated on Broad river,
60 miles nw of Columbia.

Chester, a town of New Hampshire,
in Rockingham county, situate on a lake,
which sends its waters into the Merri-
mac, 16 miles w of Exeter, and 34 w
by s of Portsmouth.

Chester, West, a town of Pennsylvania,
chief of Chester county, 25 miles w by
s of Philadelphia.

Chester, West, a town of New York,
chief of a county of the same name, 15
miles NE of New York.

Chester le Street, a village in the
county of Durham, on the w side of
the river Wear, six miles N of Durham.
The church is collegiate, and was former-
ly the see of a bishop, till removed,
with the body of St. Cuthbert, to Dur-
ham. Roman coins are still found here.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire,
governed by a mayor, with a market on
Saturday. It has a church with a re-
markable curved spire, and a freeschool
founded by queen Elizabeth. Here are
manufactures of stockings, carpets, and
brown earthen ware; also iron founde-
ries, the ore and coal for the supply of
which are dug in the vicinity. Large
quantities of lead are sent hence, by a
canal to the Trent, which it joins below
Gainsborough. Chesterfield is seated
on a hill, between the rivulets Ibbor
and Rother, 24 miles N of Derby, and
150 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 w,
lat. 53 18 N.

Chesterfield, a town of New Hamp-
shire, in Cheshire county, on the E bank
of the Connecticut, 25 miles s of Charle-
ston, and 72 w by s of Exeter.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of mountains
in England, which run from N to S
through Northumberland and Cumber-
land, famous for its free chase, formerly
much used by the English and Scots
gentry. These hills are now chiefly
wild and open sheep-walks; goats also
are fed among them, and some of the
finest cattle in the kingdom, in parts of
the Scotch border. Near these many
an obstinate battle has been fought be-
tween the English and Scots, before the
two kingdoms were united; among
which may be numbered the encounter
between the earls Percy and Douglas,
celebrated in the ancient ballad called
Chevy Chase.

Chiametlan, a town of Mexico, in the
audience of Guadalajara, and the capital
of a maritime province of the same name,
which is fertile, and contains many
silver mines. On the coast are a cluster
of small islands. The town is seated on
a river of its name, 150 miles NW of

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Guadalajara. Lon. 105 45 w, lat. 22
40 N.

Chiapa, an inland province of Mexi-
co. It has no mines of silver or gold,
but abounds in wood, aromatic gums,
balsams, cocoa, corn, &c. and its horses
are in high estimation.

Chiapa dos Espagnols, or *Ciudad
Real*, a city of Mexico, in the province
of Chiapa, and a bishop's see. It has
several monasteries and an elegant ca-
thedral. The chief trade is in cocoa,
cotton, and cochineal. It is 50 miles
ssw of Villa Hermosa. Lon. 94 35 w,
lat. 17 0 N.

Chiapa dos Indios, a large town of
Mexico, in the province of Chiapa,
containing 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly
Indians, who are rich, and raise a great
deal of sugar. It is seated on the river
Tabasco, 30 miles w by N of Chiapa dos
Espagnols.

Chiarenza, a town of European Tur-
key, in the Morea, on the river Sillus,
near the Mediterranean, opposite Zante,
and 95 miles w by s of Corinth. Lon.
21 28 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in Bresciano,
where the Austrians defeated the French
in 1701. It is 15 miles NNE of Crema.

Chiaromonte, a town of Sicily, in Val
di Noto, seated on a mountain, 25 miles
w of Syracuse.

Chiavenna, a town of Switzerland,
capital of a country of its name, subject
to the Grisons. It is a trading place,
especially in wine and delicate fruits,
being the principal communication be-
tween the Milanese and Germany. The
governor's palace and the churches are
magnificent; and the inhabitants are
Roman catholics. Here are the ruins
of a once celebrated fortress, on the
summit of a rock; and close to the
town is a rock of asbestos. It is seated
between high ridges of mountains, near
a small lake of its name, 38 miles s of
Coire. Lon. 9 27 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Chicasaws, a nation of American In-
dians settled on the head branches of
the Tombecbe, Mobile, and Yazoo ri-
vers, in the NW corner of Georgia.
They have seven towns, the central one
of which is in lon. 89 43 w, lat. 34
23 N.

Chichacotta, a fortified town of Boo-
tan, on the s frontier, frequently taken
and relinquished by the British India
troops, in the war with the Booteas in
1772. It is 84 miles s by E of Tassa-
fudon. Lon. 89 35 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Chichester, a city and the capital of
Sussex, and a county of itself, governed
by a mayor, with a market on Wednes-

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day and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and has seven churches beside the cathedral. The city is walled round, and had formerly four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, near its entrance into an arm of the English channel, 61 miles sw of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 50' N$.

Chielefa, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of Coron, 14 miles w of Colocythia.

Chiemsee, a lake of Bavaria, 35 miles in circumference. In the midst of it are two islands; on one of them is a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other an Augustine monastery. It lies 22 miles wnw of Salzburg.

Chieri, a town of Piedmont, surrounded by an ancient wall, in which are six gates. It has four grand squares, many churches and religious houses, and considerable manufactures of cloth and silk. It is seven miles e of Turin.

Chieti. See *Civita di Chieti*.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, 10 miles NE of London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harpnet, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

Chili, a large country of S America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the desert of Atakamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 miles. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the e by the Andes, and refreshed from the w by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper,

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and lead. Yet, in all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 blacks and people of a mixed race. St. Jago is the capital.

Chilka, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long and 14 broad, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It contains many inhabited islands. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery river, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent.

Chillan, or **Chilan**, a town of Chili, capital of a district. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians, and 75 miles NE of Concepcion.

Chillico, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 13 miles NW of Lisbon.

Chillicothe, the capital of the state of Ohio, though at present only a small place, seated on the w bank of the Scioto, 130 miles NE of Frankfort, and 180 sw of Pittsburg. Lon. $83^{\circ} 8' W$, lat. $39^{\circ} 14' N$.

Chillon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, near the lake of Geneva. On a rock in the lake is an ancient castle, which has lately been used as a state prison. It is five miles ESE of Vevey.

Chiloe, an island on the coast of Chili, 125 miles long and 17 broad. It produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergrise is found here. The principal town is Castro.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from e to w through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and for time immemorial has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, by the acceptance of which a commoner vacates his seat in parliament.

Chimay, a town of France, in the department of Nord. Near it are mines of iron, with foundries and forges. It is seated on the Blanche, 20 miles ENE of Cambray.

Chimera, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a fort, seated on a

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rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 24 miles S. of Velona.

China, an extensive country in Asia, between 98 and 123° E. lon. and 21 and 42° N. lat. It is 1330 miles from N to S, and 1030 from E to W; bounded on the E by the Yellow and the China sea, S by the latter sea and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Birmah, W by Tibet, and N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall. This stupendous wall exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history; and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Monguls. It extends along a hilly surface 1500 miles in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upward of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-tcheou. These provinces contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and the military; the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes; the first are called *fou*, the second *tscheou*, and the third *shien*. According to the statement of the population of China, delivered to lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chinese mandarin, the number of inhabitants was not less than 333,000,000; but from the calculations in Neuhoff's travels the population is about 230,000,000. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 miles in circumference; the Tong-ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 miles in circumference; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief rivers are the Kian-ku and the Hoan-ho; beside which there are an infinitude of great and small rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the *Grand Canal*, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. By this canal, and some rivers, there is a communication by water between Peking and Canton, the two extremes of the empire, except the interruption

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of a day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. This inland navigation, upward of 1400 miles, is effected from Peking by passing down the Pei-ho to the influx of the Hu-ho, then up that river to the entrance of the grand canal, and along that canal to the Kian-ku; then up that river into the Poyang lake, and thence up the river that runs through Kiang-si; then over the mountain before mentioned, and down the river of Canton. The manufactures of China embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper. The internal commerce of the country is immense, but the external trade is unimportant; the chief export is that of tea, which is sent to England. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, the country has been often desolated by famine. One great cause of the scarcity of grain is the prodigious consumption occasioned by the composition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called rack. The numerous mountains of China (which are chiefly in the N and W parts) contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; but those of gold and silver are little worked, that the people may attend to the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jaiper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potters earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. Here are also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragonseye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese excel in the art of managing kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitui, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is

exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the fallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the properties of fallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish-tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the tie-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are too numerous to be recited. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar to this country. Of its birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. Their towns are so much alike, that those who know one are acquainted with all. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Burials are not permitted in cities or towns, and their sepulchres are commonly on barren hills and mountains. They pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. The government is absolute, and the emperor has

the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have commenced 2500 years before the birth of Christ. The Chinese empire now includes Tibet, the greatest part of Tartary, Corea, and numerous islands on the s and e coasts of China, the principal of which are Lieu-kieu, Formosa, and Hainan. The annual revenues of the crown, according to sir George Staunton, are said to be 66,000,000 sterling; and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 cavalry. Peking is the capital.

Chinca, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its name, 90 miles s of Lima. Lon. 76 15 w, lat. 13 10 s.

Chinchilla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 37 miles w of Almanza, and 67 nww of Murcia.

Chin-chi. See *Quin-nong*.

Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle, in which Henry II of England expired. Chinon is the birth-place of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles n of Richelieu, and 150 sw of Paris.

Chinrayapatana, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a fort well built of stone, 37 miles n by w of Seringapatam.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a fortress; seated on the Hoogly, 17 miles n of Calcutta.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, 40 miles w by n of Luxemburg.

Chiorlic, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek bishop, seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles wnw of Constantinople.

Chiozzo, a town and island of Italy, in the gulf of Venice. Much salt is made here. The town is built on piles, and has a harbour, defended by a fort, 18 miles s of Venice.

Chipiona, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on a rock near the sea, five miles wsw of St. Lucar de Barameda.

Chippenham, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of fine woollen cloth. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a bridge, 21 miles e of Bristol, and 93 w of London.

Chirequi, a town of Mexico, in Veragua, on a river of the same name,

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...2 miles n of its mouth, in the Pacific
...ocean, and 130 w of St. Jago. Lon. 83
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...Chirk, a village of Wales, in Den-
...highshire, on the top of a hill, near
...Wrexham. It had formerly two castles,
...one of which seems to have been a mag-
...nificent structure.
...Chisme, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey,
...in Natolia, on the strait that parts the
...continent from the isle of Scio. It was
...nciently called Cyfus, was celebrated
...for the great victory which the Romans
...gained here over the fleet of Antiochus,
...in 191 B C. and has been distinguished
...by the destruction of the Turkish fleet
...by the Russians in 1770. It is 40 miles
...w of Smyrna. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 38 24 N.
...Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, on
...the Thames, five miles w by s of Lon-
...don. Here is a celebrated villa of the
...Duke of Devonshire; and in the church-
...yard is a monument to Hogarth.
...Chitpaur, a town of Hindooftan, in
...Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture
...of shawls, 60 miles n n e of Amedabad.
...Chitral, a town of European Turkey,
...in Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi.
...Here the mother, wife, and son of Alex-
...ander were murdered by Cassander. It
...is 20 miles s s e of Edeffa.
...Chitteldroog, or Chattrakal, a strong
...and town of Hindooftan, capital of
...the district of Myfore. The plain of
...Chitteldroog is ten miles long and four
...miles broad, surrounded by rocky hills, on
...one of which stands the fort. The town
...formerly occupied a great portion of
...the plain, and is still a considerable
...place, but now confined entirely within
...the walls, which are near the foot of
...the rock. Hyder, who obtained pos-
...session of this place by treachery,
...strengthened the walls; and other works
...have been since added as to render it
...entally impregnable against any neigh-
...bouring power. Since the final defeat
...of Tippoo, in 1799, it belongs to the
...Najah of Myfore; and the English keep
...a garrison here. It is 48 miles n w of
...Seringapatam, and 117 n by w of Seringapatam.
...Lon. 76 26 E, lat. 14 6 N.
...Chittigong, a province of Asia, lying
...between the bay of Bengal and Arracan.
...It was conquered from Aracan by Au-
...rangzebe, in 1666, and now belongs to
...the English E India Company. Iftama-
...bad is the chief town.
...Chittoor, a town of Hindooftan, in
...the Carnatic, 28 miles n w of Arcot,
...and 70 w of Madras.
...Chiras, or Chirasag, a fortified town
...of Piedmont, on the river Po, 12 miles
...n e of Turin.

CH R

Chiusa, a strong town of Italy, in the
...Veronese, on the river Adige, in a nar-
...row pass, 14 miles n n w of Verona.
...Chiusi, a town of Tuscany, in the
...Slenefese, on the river Chiano, 35 miles
...s e of Sienna.
...Chiutaja, or Kutajah, a town of Asiatic
...Turkey, capital of Natolia Proper.
...Here are several mosques, and three
...Armenian churches; and in the vicinity
...are some warm baths. It stands at the
...foot of a mountain, near the river Pur-
...sak, 75 miles s e of Burfa. Lon. 30
...47 E, lat. 39 16 N.
...Chmielink, a town of Poland, in Po-
...dolia, on an island formed by the river
...Bog, 80 miles n e of Kamienek. Lon.
...27 50 E, lat. 49 44 N.
...Choczm, a town of European Tur-
...key, in Moldavia, surrounded by walls.
...It was taken by the Russians and Aus-
...trians in 1788, but restored at the sub-
...sequent peace. It is seated on the
...Dniester, 110 miles n n w of Jassy.
...Lon. 26 25 w, lat. 48 46 N.
...Choiseul, a town of France, in the
...department of Upper Marne, 12 miles
...n e of Langres.
...Chollet, a town of France, in the de-
...partment of Mayenne and Loire, with
...a castle, 27 miles s s w of Angers.
...Cholm, a town of Russia, in the go-
...vernment of Pskov, on the river Lovat,
...180 miles s of Petersburg. Lon. 31 14
...E, lat. 57 5 N.
...Chomad, an episcopal town of Hun-
...gary, seated on the Maros, 25 miles E
...of Segedin.
...Chorasan, or Korasan, a province of
...Persia; bounded on the n by Charaism
...and the country of the Usbec Tartars;
...E by Bukharia and Candahar, s by Se-
...gestan, and w by Mezauderan and the
...Caspian sea. It is about 450 miles in
...length and 420 in breadth. The capital
...is Mashed.
...Chorges, a town of France, in the de-
...partment of Upper Alps, 10 miles E
...of Gap.
...Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with
...a market on Tuesday, and considerable
...manufactures of cotton. In the neigh-
...bourhood are quarries of ashler, flag,
...and millstone; and mines of coal, lead,
...and alum. It is seated near the Liver-
...pool and Leeds and the Lancaster ca-
...nals, six miles s s e of Preston, and 208
...n w of London.
...Choule, a town of Hindooftan, on the
...coast of Contan, with a harbour for
...small vessels, which is fortified. It be-
...ongs to Portugal, and is 24 miles s of
...Bombay.
...Christburg, a town of W Prussia,

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with a castle on a hill, situate on the Sorge, 15 miles SE of Marienburg.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a considerable trade in knit silk stockings and watch-strings. Here are the remains of a castle and a priory; and the church is a large and interesting structure. It is seated on the Avon, opposite the influx of the Stour, 25 miles S of Salisbury, and 100 SW of London.

Christiana, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county. It stands on a navigable creek of its name, and is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, which are here only 13 miles asunder. It is four miles SW of New-castle.

Christianburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Montgomery county, situate on the W side of the Alleghany mountains, near a branch of the Kanaway, 170 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Christianburg, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

Christiansfeld, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, built by a society of Moravians, under the protection of Christian VII. All articles manufactured here are of excellent quality. It is eight miles N of Hadersleben.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, and an episcopal see, in the government of Aggerhuys; situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen, the fortress of Aggerhuys, and the old town of Opsloe. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried at right angles to each other, and uniformly 40 feet broad. It covers a considerable extent of ground, but has not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, deals, and alum. It is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 50 N.

Christianople, a strong seaport of

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Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 13 miles NE of Carlscrona. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Christiansand, a seaport of Norway, in the government of Bergen, and capital of a province of the same name, which is famous for iron mines. It is seated at the mouth of the Torridals, opposite the isle of Fleckeren, 110 miles ESE of Stavanger, and 120 SSW of Christiania. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Christianstadt, a fortified town of Sweden, in Blekingen, built by Christian IV of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown. The chief trade is in alum, pitch, and tar; and it has manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, on the river Helge-a, which is navigable only for small craft, 57 miles W by S of Carlscrona. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 56 25 N.

Christiansund, a town of Norway, in the island of Fosen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. It is 36 miles NW of Drontheim.

Christina, St. the principal of the islands called Marquetas. See *Marquetas*.

Christineham, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, at the E end of the lake Wenner, 30 miles SE of Carlstadt.

Christinestadt, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 155 miles N by W of Abo. Lon. 21 28 E, lat. 62 40 N.

Christmas Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, who first landed here on Christmas-day 1777. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the S coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by Cook, who passed here the 25th of December 1774. The country is barren, and the refreshments to be got here are chiefly wild fowl. Lon. 70 3 W, lat. 55 22 S.

Christophe de Laguna, St. the capital of the island of Teneriff. Here the courts of justice are held, and the governor has a palace, but he commonly resides at St. Cruz. It stands on an eminence, in an extensive fertile plain, and has several fountains supplied with water from the neighbouring heights by an aqueduct. The lake from which it has been supposed to take its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N.

Christopher, St. or *St. Kitts*, one of

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Cherkingen, seated on the NE of Carlsrona. Lon. 26 N.

Cher, a seaport of Norway, port of Bergen, and capital of the same name, is for iron mines. It is mouth of the Torridale, of Fleckeren, 110 miles N. 80 E. lat. 58 25 N. It, a fortified town of Cherkingen, built by Christmark, when the country over of that crown. The alum, pitch, and tar; manufactures of cloth and The town is seated in a on the river Helge-a, which y for small craft, 57 miles Carlsrona. Lon. 14 10 E.

Cher, a town of Norway, in fassen, with a commodious wharf. The chief trade is 36 miles NW of Dron-

St. the principal of the Marquesas. See *Mar-*

Cher, a town of Sweden, in at the E end of the lake 15 miles SE of Carlsfadt.

Cher, a seaport of Sweden, at the mouth of a river, Bothnia, 155 miles N by Lon. 21 28 E, lat. 62 40 N. *Cher*, an island in the Pa- named by Cook, who re on Christmas-day 1777. in circumference, unim- ditute of fresh water; ance of fine turtle. Lon. 1 59 N.

Cher, a bay on the S del Fuego, to named by passed here the 25th of 4. The country is bar- refreshments to be got here d fowl. Lon. 70 3 W, lat.

de Loguana, *St.* the ca- land of Teneriff. Here justice are held, and the palace, but he commonly Cruz. It stands on an extensive fertile plain, fountains supplied with neighbouring heights by The lake from which it oped to take its name is siderable piece of water. at. 10 29 N.

St. or *St. Kitts*, one of

CHU

the Leeward islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 15 miles long and four broad, with high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chrudim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is remarkable for a great number of fish-ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It stands on the river Chrudimka, 46 miles SSE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Chucuito, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Paz, on the W side of Lake Titicaca, called also the Lake of Chucuito, 130 miles NW of Paz. Lon. 70 26 W, lat. 16 20 S.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern. This town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1807, and is now rebuilding. It is seated near the Teign, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London.

Chuganserai, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, on a river of the same name, 80 miles E of Cabul. Lon. 70 8 E, lat. 34 55 N.

Chukotskija, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia. It extends from 156 to 197 lon. and from 63 to 73 N lat.

Chumleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Taw, 21 miles NW of Exeter, and 194 W by S of London.

Chunar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; but in 1772 it was ceded to them by the nabob of Oude. It is seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 5 miles S of Benares, and 140 W by S of Patna. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 10 N. *Chunab*, a river of Asia, the chief of the five eastern branches of the Indus. rises in the Tibetan mountains, runs through Cashmere and Lahore, and joins the Indus 20 miles below Moultan. This river is the Acelinea of Alexander.

CIN

Chun-te, a city of China, in Pe-tchali, with nine cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 200 miles NNW of Peking. Lon. 114 20 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, 28 miles WNW of Patna.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish, on the Gool, 60 miles W of Burhanpour.

Chur. See *Coire*.

Churuch Stretton, a town in Shropshire; with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 158 WNW of London.

Chusan, an island on the E coast of China, with a town called Ting-hai, and a much frequented harbour. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Chugusaca. See *Plata*.

Chusistan. See *Kusistan*.

Ciampa, or *Tsiampa*, a small kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Cochinchina, SE by the China sea, W and NW by Cambodia. It is more elevated than Cambodia, but not so fertile; having tracts of sand intermixed with rocks. The productions are cotton, indigo, and bad silk; and the inhabitants are much employed in fishing. Feneri is the capital.

Cicacule, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Northern Circars. It is 150 miles NE of Rajamundry, and 308 ENE of Hyderabad. Lon. 84 8 E, lat. 18 16 N.

Ciclut, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, and is six miles SW of Narenta. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Citley, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a considerable trade in merchandise going to and from Vienna and Trieste; and is seated on the Saan, where it receives the Koding and becomes navigable, 58 miles S by W of Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Cimbrisham, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 miles S of Christianfadt. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Cinaioca, a province and town of New Navarre, on the gulf of California. The aborigines in this province are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submit to the Spaniards about the year 1771. This province produces abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton, and abounds in the richest gold mines. The town is seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 109 35 W, lat. 26 15 N.

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Cincinnati, the largest town of the state of Ohio, and the capital of Hamilton county. It stands on the Ohio; and two miles higher up, opposite the mouth of Licking river, is Fort Washington. Cincinnati has two edifices for public worship, and is the emporium of the trade of the state. In the vicinity many relics of great antiquity have been found. It is 82 miles NNE of Frankfort, and 160 w by s of Marietta. Lon. 84 42 w, lat. 39 6 N.

Cinefi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, in the neighbourhood of which excellent manna is collected. It is 20 miles w of Palermo.

Ciney, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 miles SE of Namur, and 37 SW of Liege.

Cinque Murs, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 10 miles NW of Tours.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the S coast of England, opposite France, so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hith, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges and immunities, for which they were to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege that was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Villas, a town of Portugal, in Beira, six miles NE of Almeida.

Cintra, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, situate between the mountains of Cintra, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1655, and rebuilt by king Joseph. It is 12 miles NW of Lisbon.

Ciotat, a seaport of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for muscadine wine, and seated on the bay of Laque, 14 miles SE of Marseilles. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Circars, five provinces of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominat-

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ed Northern from their position in respect to the Carnatic. Of these Circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizamat of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellor, Rajamundry, and Cicacole, are in the possession of the English. The last four extend from the N bank of the river Kistna to the lake Chilka; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizamat of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by the English in 1759.

Circassia, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded by the government of Caucasia on the N, and by Mingrelia and Georgia on the S, being separated from Russia by the river Cuban. It contains the district of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda, Beslen, Temiroz, Absech, Bseduch, Hatakai, and Bihani. This nation, from their extraordinary courage and military genius, might be formidable were they united under one chief; but as they subsist by raising cattle, and are therefore forced to reside on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, they become divided into separate and hostile tribes. From this disunion the Circassians of the Cuban possess so little power as to be scarcely known even to Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their neighbours. The Cabardian Circassians are the most powerful people of the N side of Caucasus; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that from a description of these an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; the princes, the uleens or nobles, and the vassals or peasants. A certain number of peasants is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he can extort from the neighbouring nations. The person of every prince is sacred; but this is the only distinction of birth when unaccompanied by personal merit: the greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be

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from their position in romantic. Of these Circassians, the nizam of the Condapilly, Ellore, Rajahmundry, are in the possession. The last four are on the bank of the river Chitka; forming a country 350 miles long, 75 broad, bounded by extensive forests on the sea. The English succeeded to the French, by the Deccan, in 1753; but conquered by the English in

one of the seven Caucasian between the Black sea and the Caspian, under the government of the sultan, and by Mingrelia on the s, being separated by the river Cuban. It is a district of Great Cabarda, a Beslen, Temirgoy, Abkhaz, Hatukai, and Bihani. from their extraordinary military genius, might be where they united under one they subsist by raising cattle, before forced to reside on the shores, for the sake of water, they become divided and hostile tribes. From the Circassians of the Caucasus little power as to be even to Russians, but by the appellation of Cuban Tartars they are confounded with the Nogays, their neighbours. Cabardian Circassians are a powerful people of the s side and this superiority has among their neighbours such a reputation of their manners, description of these an idea of all the rest. They are of three classes; the princes, nobles, and the vassals or certain number of people to each princely family. These, the eldest individual as chief of the family, and protector, and father of all attached to it. No prince holds his arms, horses, slaves, or he can extort from the nations. The person of a prince is sacred; but this is the only merit when unaccompanied by personal merit: the greatest honour can acquire is that of being chosen to the nation to change. The princes are not to be

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distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the peasants; their food and dress are the same, and their houses little better. The nobles are chosen by the princes from the inferior class; they are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws, and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The vassals, as well as the peasants, are proprietors of lands. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had any written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price; but the balance of trade would be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes the prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor; at twelve years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor, by whom he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal, and conceal his thefts; and does not return to his father's house until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nine-tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under this tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence, and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. Girls are brought up by the mother: they learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 1000. These are principally Georgians. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. Their dances have little gaiety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is surrounded by palisades. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste

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made of millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters.

Cirella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 12 miles s.e. of Scala.

Cirencester, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; it had also a castle and an abbey, and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool; and has a manufacture of curriers knives, highly valued. It is seated on the Churn, 18 miles s.e. of Gloucester, and 89 w. of London. Lon. 1° 38' w, lat. 51° 43' n.

Cris, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Doria, near the foot of the Alps, eight miles n.w. of Turin.

Cirknitz. See *Czernitz*.

Cismar, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holftein, seated near the Baltic, 17 miles n. of Travemünde.

Cittadella, a seaport and the capital of Minorca, surrounded by walls and bastions, with a good harbour on the w. side of the island. Lon. 3° 34' E, lat. 39° 58' n.

Cittadella, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Brenta, 20 miles n.w. of Padua.

Citta di Castello, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle; seated on the Tiber, 27 miles s.w. of Urbino. Lon. 12° 18' E, lat. 43° 28' n.

Citta Nuova, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles s. of Loreto.

Citta Nuova, a seaport of Istria; and a bishop's see, seated on an isthmus, at the mouth of the Queto, which forms a good harbour, 26 miles s.w. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13° 47' E, lat. 45° 32' n.

Citta Vecchia, a fortified city of Malta, formerly the capital of the island, and still the seat of the bishopric. The most remarkable edifices are the palace of the grand master, and the cathedral. Here are extensive catacombs, about 15

feet below the surface of the rock in which they are cut; they contain streets formed with such regularity, that the title of Subterraneous City has been given to this place. Near the city is the Grotto of St. Paul, divided into three parts by iron grates; in the furthest part is an altar, and statue of the saint, in white marble. This old city was considerably larger than at present; for the new city, Valetta, being more conveniently seated, has drawn away the greater number of its inhabitants. It stands on a hill, in the interior of the island, six miles w by a of Valetta.

City Point. See *Bermuda Hundred*.
Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 98 s of Madrid. Lon. 3 57 w; lat. 39 1 N.

Ciudad Real, a city of Mexico. See *Chiapa dos Espagnols*.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, seated on the river Aguada, 50 miles sw of Salamanca. Lon. 6 25 w, lat. 40 53 N.

Civita Castellana, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river that flows into the Tiber, 25 miles N of Rome.

Civita della Pieve, a town of Italy, in Perugia, 23 miles wsw of Perugia.

Civita di Chieti, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It contains four churches and nine convents, and is situate on a mountain, near the river Pescara, 28 miles E of Aquila, and 96 N of Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Civita di Friuli, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Natifona, 10 miles E of Udina.

Civita di Penna, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the river Salino, 25 miles NE of Aquila.

Civita Ducale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on the river Velino, 10 miles w of Aquila.

Civita Mandonia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near which are the ruins of the famous city of Sibaris. It is seated on the gulf of Tarento, at the influx of the Crati, 31 miles N by E of Cosenza.

Civita Vecchia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. The chief exports are puzzolana, and a superior kind of alum, prepared at Tolfa. Here the pope's gallees are stationed, and it is a free port. It was taken by the French, in

1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 35 miles wsw of Rome. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Civitella, a town of Naples, in Otranto, five miles N of Taranto.

Civray. See *Sivray*.

Clackmannan, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Clackmannanshire, with a harbour formed by the Devon, at its conflux with the Forth. On the top of a hill is a square tower, which derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. It is 17 miles wnw of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 38 w, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the s and sw by the Forth, and on all other sides by Perthshire. It is eight miles long and five broad; produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,858. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. Clackmannan is the county-town, but Alloa is the largest.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia. It has a strong wall, and contains six churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a considerable one of white lead. This town was taken by the French in 1797. It stands on the river Glan, 140 miles sw of Vienna. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Clair, St. a lake of N America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

Clairac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Corn and tobacco are cultivated, and a great deal of wine and brandy made here. It is seated in a valley, on the river Dord, 13 miles NW of Agen.

Clamecy, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishop of Bethlehem, who was fixed here in 1180, after the Christians had been driven from the Holy Land. Clamecy is seated at the confluence of the Buevron with the Yonne, 35 miles NNE of Nevers. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surry, three miles ssw of London, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common.

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 taken by the Austrians and
 99. It is 35 miles NW of
 11 46 E, lat. 42 5 N.
 town of Naples, in Ottra-
 N of Taranto.
 re Sivray.

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 s, which chiefly surround
 mmon.

C L A
Clara, St. a small island of Peru, in
 the bay of Guayaquil, 70 miles SW of
 Guayaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

Clare, a town in Suffolk, with a mar-
 ket on Tuesday. It is famous for the
 great men who have born the title of
 earl and duke of it. Lionel, third son
 of Edward III, becoming possessed of
 the honour of Clare, by marriage, was
 created duke of Clarence; and that
 title has ever since belonged to a branch
 of the royal family. Here are the ruins
 of a castle; also of a priory, the house
 of which is now occupied by a farmer,
 and the chapel is a barn. Clare has a
 manufacture of bays, and is seated near
 the Stour, 15 miles S of Bury St. Ed-
 mund, and 56 NE of London.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the
 province of Munster, 55 miles long and
 38 broad; bounded on the W by the
 Atlantic, N by Galway, and E and S by
 the Shannon, which separates it from
 Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It is
 divided into 79 parishes, has two mar-
 ket-towns, and sends three members to
 parliament. The inhabitants are about
 96,000. It breeds more horses than
 any other county in Ireland, beside a
 great number of cattle and sheep. En-
 nis is the capital.

Claremont, a town of New Hamp-
 shire, in Cheshire county, situate on
 Sugar river, at its conflux with the
 Connecticut, 90 miles WNW of Port-
 mouth.

Clarendon, a village in Wiltshire,
 three miles E of Salisbury. Here was
 once a royal palace, in which the parlia-
 ment was several times convened; the
 first time by Henry II, in 1164, who
 enacted the laws called the Constitutions
 of Clarendon, by which the power of
 the clergy was restrained.

Clarissa, a town of European Turkey,
 in Janna, at the mouth of the Penco,
 in the gulf of Salonica, 26 miles E of
 Larissa.

Clarksburg, a town of Virginia,
 chief of Harrison county, situate on the
 Monagahela, 40 miles SW of Morgan-
 town. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Clarksville, a town of Tennessee,
 chief of Robertson county, situate on
 Cumberland river, at the influx of Red
 river, 45 miles NW of Nashville. Lon.
 87 27 W, lat. 36 28 N.

Claude, St. a town of France, in the
 department of Jura, and lately a bishop's
 see. It owes its origin to a celebrated
 abbey, which was secularized in 1743.
 The cathedral is extremely elegant; and
 here are many public fountains with
 large basins. It is seated between three

C L E
 high mountains, on the river Lifon, 35
 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat.
 46 24 N.

Claverac, a town of New York, in
 Columbia county, seated in a large plain.
 near a creek of its name, two miles E of
 Hudson.

Clausen, a town of Germany, in Ty-
 rol, with a castle. The adjacent coun-
 try produces a fine red wine. It stands
 near the river Eisack, eight miles SW
 of Brixen.

Clausenburg, or *Colosnear*, a town of
 Transylvania, where the states of the
 province generally assemble. On one
 of the gates is an inscription in honour
 of Trajan. It is seated on the Samos,
 60 miles NNW of Hermanstadt. Lon.
 23 20 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Clausthal, a town of Lower Saxony,
 in the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a
 mint for coining money; and near it
 are some rich silver mines. It stands in
 the Hartz mountains, 14 miles SSW of
 Goslar.

Clay, a village in Norfolk, seated on
 an arm of the sea, four miles NWW of
 Holt. It has some large salt-works.

Clear, Cape, the southern promontory
 of a little island called Clare, on the S
 of Ireland. Lon. 9 50 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Cleeve, Old, a village in Somersetshire,
 two miles SW of Watchet. Here are
 considerable remains of a monastery,
 some parts of which are converted into
 a granary, stables, &c. for an adjoining
 farm-house.

Cleobury, a town in Shropshire, with
 a market on Thursday, seated on the
 river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewsbury,
 and 137 SW of London.

Clérac, or *Clairac*, a town of France,
 in the department of Lot and Garonne,
 on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen.

Clerke Isles, two islands near the en-
 trance of Beering strait, between the
 coasts of Kamtschatka and N America.
 They were seen by 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. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63
 15 N.

Clermont, a city of France, capital of
 the department of Puy de Dome, and a
 bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence,
 and sometimes called Clermont Ferrand,
 since the town of Montferrand, about a
 mile distance to the NE, was united un-
 der the name of a suburb. The cathed-
 ral, public squares, and walks are very
 fine; but the streets are narrow, and the
 houses built of stones of a gloomy hue.
 In the neighbourhood are some mineral



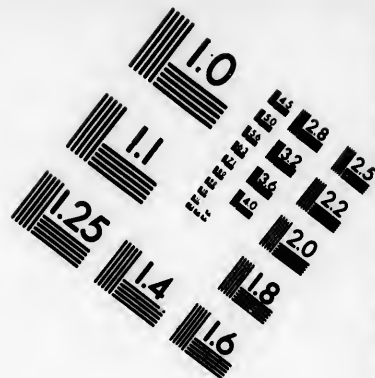
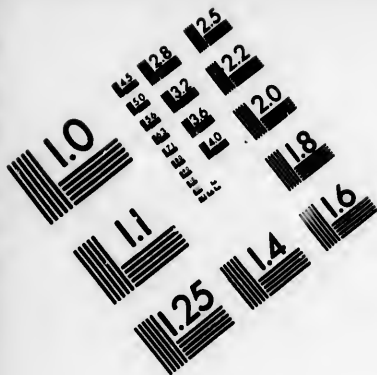
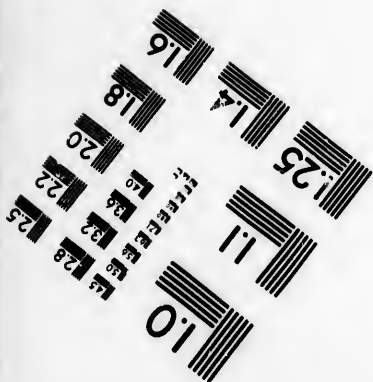
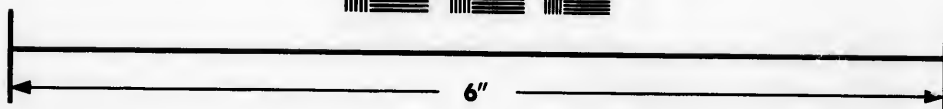
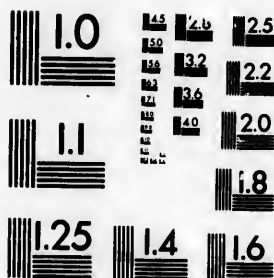


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springs; and that of the suburb St. Al-lyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls, so that carriages can pass over. Clermont is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is 86 miles s of Nevers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with manufactures of cloth and hats; seated on an eminence near the Logue, 10 miles sss of Lodeve, and 24 w of Montpellier.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on an eminence by the river Ayr, 12 miles w by s of Verdun.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on an eminence near the Bresche, 37 miles N of Paris.

Clermont, a town of New York, in Columbia county, 15 miles s of Hudson, and 117 N of New York.

Clery, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appears, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king. It is nine miles ssw of Orleans.

Cleve, a duchy of Westphalia, formerly divided into two parts by the Rhine, but the part on the w of that river was ceded to France in 1800. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and the chief rivers are the Rhine, Lippe, and Roer. The capital is Wesel.

Cleve, a city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and the capital of the duchy of Cleve. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, two miles w of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cæsar. It is 70 miles NNW of Cologne. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Cliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London.

Clifton, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on a hill, near Bristol. It is much visited by the gentry on account of its romantic scenery and the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent rock.

Clissa, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1684. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatto.

Clisson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Sèvre, 12 miles s of Nantes.

Clietheroe, a borough in Lancashire,

CL U

with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, several extensive cotton manufactures, and a trade in Ilme. It is seated near Pendil hill and the river Ribble, 22 miles s of Lancaster, and 217 NNW of London.

Clogher, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, and a bishop's see. It was almost laid waste by a fire in 1610, and is now much smaller than formerly. It is 20 miles w of Armagh.

Clonakilty, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of its name, 28 miles sw of Cork.

Clonsfert, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and a bishop's see united with Kilmacduagh. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 43 miles E of Galway. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a considerable woollen trade; seated on the river Sûre, 13 miles sss of Cashel.

Clonmices, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, at the head of Bannow bay, 16 miles wsw of Wexford.

Cloppenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 32 miles NE of Lingen.

Closter Neuburg, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent of regular canons. It has a yard for ship-building, and is seated on the Danube, seven miles NNW of Vienna.

Closter Seven, a town of Lower Saxony, in the 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.

Cloud, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace; seated on the Seine, eight miles w of Paris.

Clovelly, a village in Devonshire, three miles ENE of Hartland. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem fixed like pigeon-huts; and it has a good pier in the Bristol channel.

Cloye, in Clois, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, five miles sw of Chateaudun.

Cloyne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and a bishop's see, 16 miles E of Cork.

Clunderl, a town and fortress of S Holland, near an arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. In 1793 it was taken

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by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It is nine miles S E of Williamstadt.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a late famous Benedictine abbey, seated on the Grosne, 10 miles N W of Macon.

Cluse, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles S E of Geneva.

Clwyd, a river of Wales, which rises in the middle of Denbighshire, runs through a fertile vale of the same name, and having entered Flintshire, flows into the Irish sea, six miles below St. Asaph.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S part of Lanarkshire, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow to Greenock, where it enters an arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde. This river runs, for several miles, between high rocks, and in its course forms several cataracts. At Glasgow it becomes navigable, and six miles below that city it is joined by the Great Canal from the North.

Clythness, a cape of Scotland, on the S E coast of the county of Caithness. Lon. 33 W, lat. 58 16 N.

Coango, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts, crosses the kingdoms of Matamba and Angola, and enters the Atlantic in lat. 9 20 S.

Coast Castle, Cape, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 10 miles S W of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Cabbe, the capital of the territory of Darfoor, in Zahara, situate on the borders of Nubia, 150 miles W W of Senнар, and 500 S E of Mathan. Lon. 28 8 E, lat. 14 11 N.

Cobham, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, seven miles S W of Kingston. It has several handsome villas, two medicinal springs, and a manufacture of iron and copper.

Cobi, a desert part of Tartary, called Chamo by the Chinese; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalkas, E by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary, S by China, and W by Calmuc Tartary.

Cobija, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas, with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. It is 250 miles S of Arica. Lon. 34 44 W, lat. 22 20 S.

Coblentz, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It was the residence of the

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elector, who built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Here are a great number of fine churches and convents, and a college. Coblentz was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, 50 miles N E of Treves. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Coburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and also of petrified wood, with which the country abounds. It is seated on the Itch, 22 miles N by S of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle for state prisoners; seated among mountains, on the river Eresma, 28 miles N W of Segovia.

Cochabamba, a town of Peru, capital of a rich province of the same name, in the audience of Charcas. It is 110 miles N W of Plata. Lon. 67 25 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Cochem, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 25 miles S W of Coblentz.

Cochin, a province on the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between those of Malabar and Travancore, 80 miles in length, by 70 in breadth. It is governed by a rajah, who is tributary to the English.

Cochin, a fortified seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of the same name. It was a Dutch settlement, but taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 9 56 N.

Cochinchina, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the China sea, W by Tonquin, W by Laos and Cambodia, and S by Ciampa. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. September, October, and November is the rainy season, when the low lands are suddenly overflowed by torrents of water from the mountains: the inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and continue three or four days. In the three following months there are frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish this country with a winter different from any other in the east. The inundations render the land fruitful, many parts producing three crops of grain in the year. Gold is almost taken out from the mines, and there are rich silver

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mines. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce, yet not large enough to admit vessels of great burden; but there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochinchina are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. To these strong holds they were driven, about the beginning of the 15th century, by the present possessors of the country. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese; their religion is also the same, and most of their manners and customs. They are a courteous, affable, inoffensive race, rather inclined to indolence. The women are by far the most active sex, and merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. The cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. The houses are mostly of bamboo, covered with rushes or the straw of rice, and stand in groves of oranges, limes, plantains, and cocoa trees. Here is plenty of sugar, pepper, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also ivory, musk, honey, and silk: and the edible birds-nests, esteemed a luxury in China, are chiefly found in this country; they are as white as snow, formed by a species of swallows from some unknown viscous substance, and great numbers are exported. The capital is Hue.

Cocker, a river which rises in the s of Cumberland, flows through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Loweswater, and joins the Derwent, below Cocker-mouth.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It stands on the Cocker, at its conflux with the Derwent, and between two hills, on one of which is a handsome church, and on the other the remains of a stately castle. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats. It is 26 miles sw of Carlisle, and 305 nwn of London. Lon. 3 15 w, lat. 54 32 n.

Coconato, a town of Piedmont, the birthplace of Columbus, 20 miles e of Turin.

Cod Cape, on the s side of Boston bay, in the state of Massachusetts. Lon. 70 14 w, lat. 42 4 n.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the Lodofan, near the confluence of the

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Adda with the Po, 12 miles sse of Lodi.

Codomudi, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, seated near the Cavery, a little above the influx of the Noyelar, 23 miles sse of Bhawanikudal.

Coel, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, 33 miles n of Agra, and 65 se of Delhi.

Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, near the source of the Burkel, 18 miles w of Munster.

Coerorden, a fortified town of Holland, in Overysel, and one of the strongest places in the whole country. It stands in a morass, on the river Aa, 33 miles s by e of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 e, lat. 52 42 n.

Coggeshal, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays; seated on the river Blackwater, seven miles w of Colchester, and 44 enw of London.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is celebrated for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 miles w of Angouleme.

Cogne, a town of Piedmont, in a valley and on a river of the same name. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It is six miles s of Aosta.

Cogni, or *Konieh*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Caramania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The walls have 108 square towers at forty paces distant from each other; and it has two large suburbs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. It is a place of great trade, and seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, pulse, and cattle, 260 miles se of Constantinople. Lon. 33 30 e, lat. 37 30 n.

Coimbatore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying s of Mysore, to which it was lately subject, but ceded to the English on the final defeat of Tip-poo in 1799. It is 110 miles long and 70 broad; and is divided by the river Noyelar into two districts, North and South, of which Bhawanikudal and Daraporam are the chief towns.

Coimbatore, a town of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the province of the same name. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, and retaken in 1791 by Tip-poo, who soon after destroyed the fort. It contains 2000 houses, an extensive mud palace, and a tolerable mosque, built by Tip-poo, who sometimes resided here; but it has no large

C O L

temple. The palace now serves as a barrack for a regiment of British cavalry. The chief manufactures are muslins, and cotton cloths; and these, with cotton wool and thread, tobacco, sugar, and betel-leaf are the principal articles of trade. It is 100 miles s by e of Serinapatam. Lon. 77 6 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university. The cathedral is magnificent, beside which there are nine churches, and eight convents. It stands on a mountain, on the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Coire, or *Chur*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Grisons, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, and divided into two parts, the least of which is of the catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. The French surprised and defeated the Austrian army at this place in 1799. It is seated between two mountains, on the river Pflessur, near the Rhine, 25 miles SSE of Glaris. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Cokenhausen, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga.

Co-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yu-nan, 1160 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Col, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, lying to the NW of that of Mull. It is 15 miles long and above two broad. The surface is rocky, but it produces some corn and pasture, and has several small lakes replenished with fish.

Colar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, and the remains of a hill-fort. It is the birthplace of Hyder Aly, who erected here a handsome mausoleum for his father; and near it is a mosque, and a college of Mussulman priests. The chief manufactures are cotton cloths and muslins. It is 40 miles SNE of Bangalore, and 140 W of Madras. Lon. 78 9 E, lat. 13 9 N.

Collene, a town of Tripoli, on the SW part of the gulf of Sidra, 90 miles SSE of Mesurata.

Colberg, a fortified seaport of Further Pomerania. It has a collegiate church, good linen manufactures, and considerable salt-works. The Russians laid siege to this town in 1758 and 1760, without success; but it surrendered to them after a long siege in 1761, and was restored at the subsequent peace.

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It is seated at the mouth of the Perlant on the Baltic, 30 miles NE of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Colchester, a borough of Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on an eminence on the Coln, which is navigable to a place called Hythe, where the customhouse is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, now demolished; and to the E are the remains of an old castle. Here were formerly 16 churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1648, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. The town is famous for oysters and cringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,520. It is 22 miles SW of Ipswich, and 51 ENE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Colchester, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on Occoquam creek, three miles from its conflux with the Potomac, and 26 SW of Alexandria.

Colchester, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 20 miles NW of New London.

Colchester, a town of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on a bay of Lake Champlain, at the influx of the Onion, 14 miles W by E of Burlington.

Colding, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. The harbour is choked up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is seated on the Thuetha, near its entrance into a bay of the Little Belt, 30 miles ENE of Ripen. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 55 33 N.

Coldingham, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, anciently noted for a nunnery, built by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb Head. It is nine miles NNW of Berwick.

Colditz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of linen and stuffs, seated on the Mulda, 23 miles SE of Leipsic.

Coldstream, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. Here general Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with which he marched into England to restore Charles II. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 miles SW of Berwick.

Colengara, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. It has

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two large temples, and is a considerable mart for the traders between Seringapatam and the country below the eastern Gants. It is 34 miles S of Seringapatam.

Colerbrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn, two miles N by S of Broseley. It stands in a winding vale, between two vast hills, which are covered with hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning lime-stone; the most considerable iron-works in England; a bridge, over the Severn, constructed of cast iron; a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum; and a work for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal.

Colenet, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. It has a celebrated manufacture of linen, and is seated on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry.

Colerain, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county. A treaty was concluded here, in 1796, between the United States and the Creek Indians. It is seated on St. Mary river, 33 miles W by N of the port of St. Mary, and 140 S by E of Louisville.

Colleshill, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, by the river Cole, 10 miles E of Birmingham, and 105 NW of London.

Colford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles SSE of Monmouth, and 124 W by N of London.

Colima, a town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, seated in a fertile valley, on the river Nequalapa, 130 miles W by S of Mechoacan. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 19 33 N.

Coll, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the WNW of Mull, 13 miles long and three broad. The greatest part is covered with heath, and abounds with rabbits; and many black-cattle are fed here. The castle of Coll is a strong square-built structure, and still in tolerable repair.

Collabang, a town of Hindoostan, in Malva, near the river Sind, 50 miles W of Chandere.

Colle, a town of Tuscany, on a hill near the river Elza, 10 miles NNW of Siena.

Colleda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 19 miles N by W of Weimar.

Collioure, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a

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castle. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It has a small port on the Mediterranean, 16 miles SSE of Perpignan.

Collumpton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Culm, 12 miles NNE of Exeter, and 160 W of London.

Colmar, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, near the river Ill, 41 miles S by W of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 20 miles ENE of Digne.

Coln, a river which rises near Clare in Suffolk, passes by Haishead and Colchester in Essex, and enters the German ocean, at the E end of Mersey island. In the inlets and pools at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

Colnbrook, a town in Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in shalloons, calamancoes, tammies, calicoes, and dimities. It is seated on a hill, near the Leeds canal, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 218 NNW of London.

Colocythia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the W side of a bay to which it gives name, 36 miles S of Mistra. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, and an archbishop's see, 57 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 16 miles W of Padua.

Cologne, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleve and Gelderland, S by the duchy of Berg, S by the archbishopric of Treves, and W by the duchy of Juliers. Some detached parts of this territory lie on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 were given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes; but the principal part, W of the Rhine, now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer.

Colagne, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, with a university. It was lately an imperial city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, and an archbishop's see. It

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contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches; and many other religious foundations; all of which are famous for their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. Cologne is the birthplace of the great Rubens; and was once celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, and some tobacco. It owes its decay to persecution; 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. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Colmiers, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 18 miles SE of Meaux, and 40 E of Paris.

Colongodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated at the foot of mountains on the S, 27 miles SW of Combetore, and 53 E by S of Paniany.

Colonna, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome.

Colonia, a fertile island of Scotland, to the W of Jura. It is separated on the S from that of Oronsay, by a narrow channel, which being dry at low water, they may be considered as one island, about 12 miles long and two broad.

Color, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, near which is a diamond mine. It is situated on the S side of the Kistnah, 13 miles NW of Condavir.

Colorado, a river of New Mexico, which, being joined by the river of the Apaches, enters the N part of the gulf of California.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated near the Po, 10 miles N of Parma.

Coloswar. See *Clausenburg*.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, eight miles S of Grantham, celebrated for being the birthplace of the famous sir Isaac Newton.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 26 miles NW of Penryn, and 249 WSW of London.

Columbia, a river in the NW part of N America, whose source is unknown. Some of its head waters nearly communicate with those of the Missouri; and in 1805 it was entered, where 860 yards wide, by captains Lewis and Clarke, who passed down it to the Pacific ocean, into a bay of which it enters, by a mouth above three miles wide, in lon. 123 26 W, lat. 46 19 N. See *Missouri*. The Spaniards claim the discovery of this ri-

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ver, and call it *Entrada de Cetz*, after the commander of the vessel, who is said to be the first discoverer, but it was not entered by him.

Columbia, a territory of the United States of America, the seat of the federal city. See *Washington*.

Columbia, a city of S Carolina, capital of Kershaw county, and the seat of government of the state; but a branch of each of the public offices are retained in Charleston. It is situated on the Congaree, just below the conflux of the Saluda and Broad rivers, 110 miles NW of Charleston and 170 SW of Raleigh. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 33 58 N.

Columbia, a town of Virginia, in Goochland county, situated on James river, at the influx of the Rivanna, 40 miles above Richmond, and 100 SW of Alexandria.

Columbia, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situated on the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry, 22 miles W of Lancaster, and 70 W by N of Philadelphia.

Columbia, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situated on Pleasant river, near the Atlantic, 15 miles WSW of Machias.

Columbia, a town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county, seated on the Ohio, just below the influx of the Little Miami, eight miles E by S of Cincinnati.

Columbo, the British capital of Ceylon. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who, in 1638, were expelled by the Dutch, and they surrendered it to the English in 1796. The fort, upward of a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The town is built more in the European style than any other garrison in India, and nearly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel, with connecting lanes between them. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The inhabitants amount to above 300,000. Here is a school for the propagation of the Christian religion, and a botanical garden. The harbour is nothing more than an open road, affording safe anchorage only from December to April. Notwithstanding this, Columbo is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coya rope, or cordage; also a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaves, areka nut, jaggery (a sort of blackish sugar) cocoa-nuts and oil, wax, honey, cardamoms, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Columbo is situated in a rich district on the

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w coast, toward the s part of the island. Lon. 79 49 E, lat. 7 4 N.

Calumna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, 50 miles s of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis, near the coast of Livadia, seven miles long and two broad. The principal town is of the same name, on the s side, with an excellent harbour, 17 miles w by s of Athens. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Colyton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cole, at its confluence with the Ax, 17 miles s of Exeter, and 151 w by s of London.

Com, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, with several beautiful mosques, and some grand sepulchres. The trade is considerable; and the chief articles are fruit both fresh and dry, the best soap in Persia, excellent sword blades, white porcelain, silks, and velvets. It is seated near the foot of a mountain, and on a river in a fine plain, 110 miles NNW of Isfahan. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Comachio, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated in a lake of the same name, lying between two mouths of the river Po, 27 miles SSE of Ferrara.

Comana. See *Cumana*.

Comanagotta, a town of Terra Firma, 10 miles w of Cumana.

Come Martin, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an inlet of the Bristol channel, surrounded by lodes of iron and lead, the produce from which is shipped for Wales and Bristol. It is six miles E of Ilfracomb, and 201 w of London.

Combam, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cuddapa, 65 miles N of Cuddapa.

Combamel, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 68 miles E of Hydrabad.

Comillah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and chief place of the country of Tipera. It is seated on a river that flows w into the Burrampooter, 58 miles SSE of Dacca, and 188 ENE of Calcutta. Lon. 91 20 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Comines, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles SSE of Ypres.

Commendo, or **Communi**, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able to raise an army of 20,000 men. The capital, where the king resides, is called Grand Commendo or Guffo; four miles

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to the s of which, on the seacoast, is Little Commendo, where the English and Dutch have forts. Lon. 0 34 E, lat. 4 54 N.

Commercy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 16 miles E of Bar le Duc.

Commosau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. Its alum-pits, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raised here, are the principal part of its trade. It is 58 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Como, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of a castle. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks of the delightful scenery of its environs. It stands at the SW end of the lake of Como, 18 miles N of Milan, and 80 NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Como, Lake of, a lake of Italy, in the Milanese, 30 miles in length, but not above six wide in any part. Toward the s it divides into two branches; at the end of one stands the town of Como, and at the other, Lecco. The river Adda runs s through this lake, by Lecco.

Comoru Islands, five islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar, and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuän, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezela, and Comora. See *Hinzuän*.

Comorin, Cape, the most southern point of Hindoostan. Lon. 78 3 E, lat. 7 56 N.

Comorn, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. In 1783 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is seated on the Danube, in the isle of Sehut, 35 miles SSE of Pressburg. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Compiègne, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, on the river Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, or **St. Jago de Compostella**, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The public squares and the churches are magnificent; and it has a great number of convents for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James,

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the patron of Spain, was buried here; and pilgrims visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar of the cathedral. From this city the military order of St. Jago had its origin. It is seated in a beautiful plain between the rivers Tâmbra and Ulla, 155 miles w by n of Leon. Lon. 8 27 w, lat. 42 52 N.

Compostella, a town of Mexico, in Guadaluajara, capital of the district of Xalisco. There are several mines of silver in its neighbourhood. It is 110 miles w of Guadaluajara. Lon. 105 42 w, lat. 21 15 N.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the w coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gaus. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 n lat.

Concarneau, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a castle; seated on a small inlet of the sea, 16 miles SE of Quimper.

Conception, a seaport of Chili, in the Pacific ocean, and a bishop's see. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and part of its ruins are visible, on the SE side of the bay, near the town of Talcahuana. The new city is nine miles from the site of the old one, on the river Biobio, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The bay of Conception is one of the most commodious harbours in the world, and sheltered from all winds but the north. The city is of great extent, and seated in the most fertile part of Chili, 230 miles N of Valdivia. Lon. 72 40 w, lat. 36 43 S.

Conception, a seaport of Mexico, in the province of Veraagua; seated near the Caribbean sea, on the river Veraagua, 33 miles NNW of St. Jago. Lon. 81 40 w, lat. 8 48 N.

Concubella, a town of Guinea, in Anziko, the residence of a prince; seated on the river Zaire and borders of Congo, 150 miles SW of Monfoll. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 2 5 S.

Concord, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, seated on the Merrimac, over which is a handsome bridge, 54 miles NNW of Portsmouth, and 58 SW of Hanover.

Concord, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and three bridges over the river Concord. This town was the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It is 18 miles NNW of Boston.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Secchia, 5 miles W of Mirandola.

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Concordia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 miles SSW of Udina.

Condanore, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 24 miles S of Adoni.

Condapilly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the five Circars. It is situated near the bay of Bengal, 30 miles SSE of Rajamundry. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 16 37 N.

Condapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 20 miles S by W of Hyderabad.

Condavir, a town of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 30 miles SW of Condapilly, and 65 NNE of Ongole. Lon. 80 19 W, lat. 16 22 N.

Condé, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortress. It surrendered to the allies, after enduring the rigours of famine, in 1793; but was retaken in 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Hainne, seven miles N by E of Valenciennes, and 26 SE of Lille.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Ne-reau, 28 miles SSW of Caen.

Condecedo, a cape of N America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Condesuyas, a town of Peru, capital of a district, in which is gathered a species of wild cochineal that forms a great article of trade. It is 85 miles NNW of Arequipa.

Condom, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Baile, 26 miles NNW of Auch. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Condore, a fertile island in the China sea, near the coast of Cambodia. It is in the form of a crescent, nine miles long and two where broadest; and is surrounded by several islets. Buffalos, hogs, vegetables, and water are to be had here. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. It has a spacious bay on the E side. Lon. 107 20 E lat. 8 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for excellent wine; seated near the Rhone, 18 miles S of Lyon.

Conflans, a town of Savoy, near the

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confluence of the Isere and Doron, 28 miles π of Chambery.

Conflans, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 12 miles π of Vesoul.

Consens, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the river Vienne, 30 miles π of Angoulême.

Cong, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 24 miles π of Castlebar. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Connaught; and the ruins of several churches and religious houses are yet visible.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of leather and cotton, and a large silk-mill. It stands on the river Dean, seven miles π of Macclesfield, and 161 π of London.

Congo, a country on the w coast of Africa, between 4 and 15 degrees of π lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1482; and is bounded on the π by Guinea, π by parts unknown, π by Bemba, and w by the Atlantic. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which wine and oil are made. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked: they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts: they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 370 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza. The capital is St. Salvador.

Cangon, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. It is a market for pearls, brought from Bahrin, and is seated on a river, which flows into the Persian gulf, 120 miles π of Shiraz. Lon. 52 30 π , lat. 27 56 π .

Coni, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of its name, with a strong citadel. Its trade is considera-

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ble, being the repository for all the merchandise 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 1796 it was delivered up to the French, after their victory at Mondovi, as a hostage for the performance of a treaty; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on a rock, at the confluence of the Gressio and Sture, 35 miles π of Turin. Lon. 7 44 π , lat. 44 24 π .

Conjvetam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The streets are tolerably wide; and on each side is a row of cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants are most of them Bramins belonging to two large temples; there is also a small mosque of very neat workmanship. It is seated near the Palear, 24 miles π of Arcot, and 44 wsw of Madras.

Conil, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies; and beautiful crystallized sulphur is found here. It is 18 miles π of Cadiz.

Conin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, seated on the Warta, 28 miles π by π of Gnesen.

Coningseck, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles π of Constance.

Conington, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ugmere, Brickmere, and Whittlesea-mere.

Conisberg. See *Kongsberg*.

Conisbrough, a village in W Yorkshire, five miles sw of Doncaster. It was formerly a place of note, and has large remains of an ancient castle.

Coniston-mere, a lake in Lancashire, six miles long and nearly one broad. Near the head of it, on the π side, is the village of Coniston, three miles w by π of Hawkshead.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long and 84 broad; bounded on the π by Leinster and Munster, π by the latter province, w and π by the Atlantic, and π by Ulster. It contains the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. The chief town is Galway.

Connecticut, one of the United States of America, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the π by Massachusetts, π by Rhode Island, w by New York, and π by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. This country is the most

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populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessities and conveniences of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. Hartford and Newhaven are the chief towns.

Connecticut, a river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the \times confines of Vermont and New Hampshire, and taking a southerly direction, runs into Long Island sound. Between Walpole and Westminster are the great falls, over which is a bridge, 160 feet in length. From its source to its mouth it is upward of 300 miles; and is navigable for large vessels up to Hartford.

Connor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and, united to Down, is a bishop's see. It is six miles N of Antrim,

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest.

Consigliere, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 19 miles S of Palermo.

Constadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 23 miles NE of Brieg.

Constance, a fortified city of Suabia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the S side of the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Though once flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, it now scarcely contains 4000 inhabitants. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. In 1787, about 300 emigrants from Geneva were settled here, by emperor Joseph II, who granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture of printed linens. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and in 1805 it was ceded, by the treaty of Presburg, to the elector of Baden. It is 35 miles N of Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake of, the most considerable lake of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of

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Zell. The upper lake is 27 miles long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a mountain, 40 miles N of Seville.

Constantina, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. The greatest part along 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 in many things to show indulgence to those tribes. See *Zaub*.

Constantina, a city of the kingdom of Algiers, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated at the top of a steep rock, and there is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock. The usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. Next to Algiers, this city is the most populous in the kingdom. It is 190 miles E by S of Algiers. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 36 24 N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and seated between the Black sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signor's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E point of the present city, and is three miles in circumference, consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance

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of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate) a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora; at the w point of the city from the seraglio; and at the nw point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infected with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, who are said to amount to 320,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand signior. The bazars, or bezesteins, are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The gulf on the nw of the city is the harbour, which runs up from the point of the seraglio to the village of Aijub, about four miles in length and half a mile where broadest. Aijub may be reckoned one of the suburbs, and has a mosque, in which is the tomb of sultan Othman, the founder of the empire. The suburbs of Galata and Pera are on the other side of the harbour. The former extends along the entrance of the harbour, and is chiefly occupied by merchants; and adjoining it, on the e, is a cannon foundry, called Tophana. Pera stands behind these on an eminence, and is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. In this part there are several

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houses where European sailors, Greeks, and even Turks, go to drink and intoxicates themselves, notwithstanding the severity of the government in this respect. The circumference of this city is 12 miles, and 24 with the suburbs included; and as they are built on ground which rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The city is surrounded by walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked by 250 towers. There are 22 gates; six on the land-side, and the rest toward the harbour and sea. The palaces, mosques, bag-nios, and caravansaras, are many of them magnificent. It is 12 miles ssw of Adrianople, 300 s of Salonichi, and 700 ss of Vienna. Lon. 28 55 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black sea. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter where broadest; and forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. At its entrance on the w side is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari. Both its banks are lined with villages, where are seen some very handsome houses, almost entirely built of wood and variously painted: those belonging to the Turks are in white or red; those of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are of a blackish brown, for they are not allowed to employ the colours of the muskuls. At its termination in the Black sea are two forts, opposite each other, to defend the passage.

Constantinaw, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, eight miles sw of Chmielnik, and 72 N of Kamienek.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 110 miles sE of Lucko. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Contessa, a seaport of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Strimon, 60 miles s by N of Salonichi, and 240 w of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 40 52 N.

Contres, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 miles sE of Blois.

Conty, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Seille, 14 miles ssw of Amiens.

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles sE of Bari.

Conway, a river of Wales, which

flows through a fertile vale the same name, along the whole east. of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish sea at Abercromby.

Conza, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, and an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. Its principal commerce is in marble. It is 33 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Cook Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea, on the NW coast of America, discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who traced it 70 leagues from its entrance, in lon. 151 W. It was further explored, in 1794, by captain Vancouver, who found its termination to be in lon. 148 43 W, lat. 61 29 N.

Cook Strait, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

Cooperstown, a town of New York, chief of Otsego county, situate at the SW end and the outlet of Lake Otsego, 12 miles NW of Cherry Valley, and 73 W by N of Albany. Lon. 74 58 W, lat. 42 44 N.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 55 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 37 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Coos Beyhar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. Its district, on the confines of Bootan, exhibits a melancholy proof of two facts frequently united; the great facility of obtaining food, and the wretched indigence of the lower order of inhabitants. It is situate on the Toorha, 160 miles NNE of Moorhedabad. Lon. 89 34 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Coosawatchie, a town of S Carolina, in Beaufort district. The courts formerly held at Beaufort are held here. It is seated on the Coosaw, over which is a bridge, 20 miles NW of Beaufort, and 60 WSW of Charleston.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the north; and owes its principal beauty to a fire in 1728, and another in 1794. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederic V, consist of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle of the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost entirely composed of stately buildings; as, the academy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery

house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian V. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. The royal palace, called Christiansburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire in 1794. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour are several islands, denominated Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. 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 in his carriage up and down it. In the N suburbs is a large obelisk of reddish stone, erected in 1793 by the city, to the honour of Christian VII, on his abolishing vassalage; and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. Copenhagen at the end of the year 1799, contained 83,618 inhabitants. In 1807 a British fleet arrived here, and required the surrender of the ships of war in its harbour, to prevent the French getting possession of them; not being given up, the city was bombarded till it surrendered; and all the vessels and stores being sent off for England, the city was abandoned by the British. Copenhagen is five miles in circumference, seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 340 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 55 41 N. See *Amak*.

Copiapó, a seaport of Chili, capital of a jurisdiction, abounding in mines of gold, iron, copper, sulphur, tin, and lead. The town stands on the S side of a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 490 miles N by E of Valparaiso. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 26 50 S.

Copilowatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Russia, in Ingria, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 miles W of Peterburg.

Coppenbruge, a town of Westphalia, M 2

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In the county of Spigelberg, 10 miles E by N of Hamelin.

Coppet, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, on the lake of Geneva, 10 miles N of Geneva.

Coughes, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German ocean, at Warkworth. Opposite its mouth is a small island of the same name.

Cuquimbo, or *Serena*, a seaport of Chili, near the mouth of a river of the same name, and the capital of a jurisdiction, rich in corn, and mines of gold and silver. The streets are shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. It is 260 miles N by E of Valparaiso. Lon. 71 19 W, lat. 29 52 S.

Corah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on a river that flows into the Jumna, 98 miles NW of Allahabad. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 25 7 N.

Corbach, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Waldeck. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it, on a mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. The Hanoverians were defeated here by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Itter, 22 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Corbeek, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S of Louvain.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Juine, 17 miles S of Paris.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens.

Corbieres, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 10 miles S of Friburg.

Corbigny, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the river Gonne, 30 miles NE of Nevers.

Corby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 13 miles E of Stamford, and 102 N by W of London.

Cordilleras. See *Andes*.

Cordova, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. The circumference is large, but there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, and still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which

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are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather; but is not so considerable as formerly. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees; and here are the best horses in Spain. Cordova is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a fine old bridge, 80 miles NE of Seville, and 190 SSW of Madrid. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 37 52 N.

Cordova, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala, and a bishop's see. Here are upward of thirty sugar mills. It is seated on a river, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, 80 miles ESE of Puebla de los Angeles. Lon. 98 15 W, lat. 19 10 N.

Cordova, an episcopal town of Tucuman, with some monasteries, and a convent. It has a great trade with Buenos Ayres, and sends cotton cloth to Potosi. It is 260 miles S of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Corca, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan; bounded on the N by Eastern Tartary, E by the sea and isles of Japan, S by the ocean, and W by the Yellow sea and Leao-tong. The principal products are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coast toward the NE. 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. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religion, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese. 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 their children without their consent; but in Corca, they choose for themselves. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time. The kingdom of Corea is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. King-ki-tao is the capital. Lon. 126 42 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Corse Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire,

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with a market on Thursday. It is seat-
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beck, on a river, between two hills, on
one of which stands the castle, formerly
a place of great importance, and where
king Edward the martyr was stabbed at
the instigation of his mother-in-law. It
has a large church, which is a royal pec-
liar, not liable to any episcopal juris-
diction. Great quantities of fine clay
and stone are shipped here. The town
is governed by a mayor, and every al-
derman that has served the office has the
title of baron. It is 21 miles E of Dor-
chester, and 116 W by S of London.
Lon. 24 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean,
near the coast of Albania, lately subject
to the Venetians, and the most import-
ant place they had in these parts. Here
is made a great quantity of salt; and it
abounds with vineyards, lemons, and
olives. It was taken by the French in
1797, and by the Turkish and Russian
fleet in 1799. It now constitutes a part
of the republic of Seven Islands. The
capital is of the same name, on the E
coast, with a handsome metropolitan
church of the Greeks, a strong castle,
and a good harbour. Lon. 19 50 E, lat.
39 36 N.

Corga, a country of Hindoostan,
situate among the western Gauts, be-
tween Canara and Mysore. It is go-
vernied by a rajah, and the inhabitants
are a division of the Nayrs.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain,
in Estremadura, seated on the Alagon,
120 miles WSW of Madrid. Lon. 6 16
W, lat. 39 56 N.

Corinth, or *Corantho*, a town of Eu-
ropean Turkey, in the Morea, and a
Greek archbishop's see, with a castle.
It was one of the most important cities
in Greece, on account of its situation on
the isthmus into the Morea; its castle
on the top of an almost inaccessible
rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lep-
anto and Engia; its riches, and its ar-
chitects, sculptors, and painters. It
once belonged to the Venetians, but
the Turks became masters of it in 1715.
It is now greatly decayed; for the
houses are not contiguous, but inter-
mixed with fields and gardens, which
make it look like a village. It is 60
miles W of Athens. Lon. 22 54 E, lat.
38 3 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a
neck of land which joins the Morea to
Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lep-
anto to that of Engia. The narrowest
part of it is six miles over; and on a
mount here, called Onceus, were for-

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merly celebrated the Isthmian games.
There are still the ruins of a town upon
it, and of the temples dedicated to the
Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres,
and Bacchus. 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 six miles in
length. This was demolished by Amu-
rath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and
levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23
miles E of Salamanca.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the pro-
vince of Munster, 80 miles long and
50 broad; bounded on the W by Kerry
and the Atlantic, N by Limerick, E by
Waterford, and S by St. George chan-
nel. It sends eight members to parlia-
ment, is divided into 232 parishes, and
has about 416,000 inhabitants. It is
very fertile, and has two considerable
rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, a city and borough of Ireland,
capital of the county of Cork, and a
bishop's see united with Ross. It stands
on the river Lee, where it has a commo-
dious harbour, defended by a strong
fort on an island. Its stately cathedral
was built, between 1725 and 1735, by
the produce of a duty on coal. The
inhabitants are estimated at near 100,000.
Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland
for trade, except Dublin. The exports
consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tal-
low, and butter. It was taken by the
earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14
miles from St. George channel, and
124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 28 W, lat.
51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Further Pomerania,
with a castle. It has considerable wool-
len manufactures, and is seated on the
Persant, 10 miles E of Colberg.

Cormantin, a town of Guinea, on the
Gold coast, large and populous. Here
the Dutch have a fort, which was taken
by the English in 1665. Lon. 6 15 W,
lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and Loire, with a
Benedictine abbey; seated on the Indre,
eight miles E of Tours.

Corna, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
Irak Arabi, seated on the Tigris, near
its conflux with the Euphrates, 35 miles
WNW of Bassora.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patri-
mony of St. Peter, seated on the Marta,
three miles E of the sea, and 10 N of
Civita Vecchia.

Cornhill, a town of the county of
Durham, in Northamshire, seated near

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the Tweed, over which it has a large bridge to Coldstream, in Scotland. It is 12 miles sw of Berwick, and 333 nnw of London.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 15 miles E of Milan.

Cornwall, a county which forms the sw extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, S by the English channel, and NW by St. George channel. Its length from E to W is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and SW, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Lands-end. It contains 758,000 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 161 parishes; and has 37 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 188,269; and it sends 44 members to parliament. The vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar and Camel. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin and copper are numerous, and in general very rich in ore; and there are some of lead. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones: when polished it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. The king's eldest 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. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwallis, a town on the W coast of Nova Scotia, 42 miles NW of Halifax. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 45 10 N.

Coro. See *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, Coast of, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16 N lat. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, seated on the W side of a bay to which it gives name, 15

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miles E of Modon. Lon. 21 46 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Coronation, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, a town of Italy, in the Modonese, with a castle, nine miles NNE of Reggio.

Correze, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which runs into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

Corrientes, a town of Paraguay, with a fort, seated on the E side of the Parana, at the influx of the river Paraguay, 490 miles N of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 27 30 S.

Corsham, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable woollen manufacture. It is nine miles NNE of Bath, and 97 W of London.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from that of Sardinia, on the S, by the strait of Bonifacio. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista and Cynus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. In the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. The granite of Corsica is nearly equal to the oriental; porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthes, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the S coast abounds with beautiful coral.

This island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corsicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and, on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. He went to England, was thrown into the Fleet prison, released by an act of insolvency (after having registered his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors)

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and suffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France, in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution, in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, in 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In 1796, however, the English found it expedient to evacuate the island, of which the French immediately took possession, and again united it to their republic, dividing it into two departments, Golo and Liamone, of which Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns.

Corsoer, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt, with a good harbour for light vessels. It is defended by a citadel, which serves also as a magazine for corn; and is 54 miles wsw of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, a town of Corsica, situate in the centre of the island, on the side and foot of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, is the castle, to which there is but one winding passage, that will admit only two persons abreast. While the island was in the possession of the English, Corte was made the seat of the viceroy; and it has been enlarged and fortified by the French. It is 27 miles NE of Ajaccio, and 40 sw of Bastia. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Cortemiglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, situate on the Bermuda, 16 miles E of Cherasco.

Cortona, a fortified town of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a famous academy. It stands on a mountain, on the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Corvey, a town and small principality of Westphalia, with a celebrated abbey; situate on the Weser, 27 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 34 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Coruna, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a large and safe harbour, called the Groyne, defended by two castles. The town is of a circular form; but the poverty of the surround-

C O S

ing country affords few resources for trade. It is 20 miles sw of Ferrol, and 35 N by E of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Corvo, the smallest and most northerly island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. The inhabitants cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 6 W, lat. 39 42 N.

Coryvreckan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place: its vortex extends above a mile in circuit.

Coseir, a town of Egypt, on the Red sea, and the chief place of trade, across the Red sea, between this country and Arabia. It is 230 miles S by S of Suez. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 26 8 E.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. The environs produce abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and silk. It is situate on several small hills, at the foot of the Apennines and by the river Crati, 155 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Coslin, a town of Further Pomerania, which has good woollen manufactures, excellent fisheries, and fine cattle. It is seated on the Nesebach, 18 miles E of Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Noain, 34 miles N by W of Nevers, and 100 S by E of Paris.

Cospur, a town of the kingdom of Affam, 376 miles E of Patna. Lon. 92 57 E, lat. 24 56 N.

Cossacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The men are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Ural'sk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine*, and *Uralian Cossacs*.

C O T

Cossimbazar, a river of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the most western arm of the Ganges, from which it separates 35 miles below Rajmal. It passes by Moorhedabad, Cossimbazar, &c. to Nuddea, where it is joined by the Jellinghy, another arm of the Ganges, and their united streams form the Hoogly.

Cossimbazar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on the river of the same name; by which it is surrounded, seven miles s of Moorhedabad, and 105 n of Calcutta.

Cossimcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, on a river that flows into the bay of Bengal, 74 miles sw of Cicacole. Lon. 83 7 E, lat. 17 42 N.

Cossipour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Delhi, on the NE border of the province, 100 miles ENE of Delhi. Lon. 79 18 E, lat. 29 14 N.

Cossonay, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Venog, 10 miles n of Laufanne.

Costa Rica, a province of Mexico, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, sw by the Pacific ocean, NW by Nicaragua, and SE by Veragua. It has rich mines of gold and silver, but in other respects is mountainous and barren. Cartago is the capital.

Costainitza, a town of Croatia, on the river Udda, and borders of Bosnia, 57 miles SSE of Carlstadt. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Cotswick, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 10 miles w by n of Wittenburg.

Cotbus, a town and district of Lower Lusatia, lately subject to the king of Prussia. The castle stands on an eminence on the E side of the town. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles E by s of Wittenburg. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Cote d'Or, a department of France, which has its name from a mountain, situate to the s of Dijon. It contains part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, a department of France, so named from its northern maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Coteswold, a long tract of high ground

C O U

in the E part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep; and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the s, to that of Bredon in the n, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

Cothen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a castle. It is 12 miles sw of Dessau. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Colignac, a town of France, in the department of Var, on the river Argens, 33 miles NNE of Toulon.

Cotignola, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, 25 miles SSE of Ferrara.

Cotrone. See *Crotona*.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, nine miles n of Soissons.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire, which, united to Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has three parish-churches, one of which, St. Michael, is said to have the most beautiful steeple in Europe. The houses being mostly old, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 16,034. The principal article of manufacture is that of silk ribands; but some gauzes, cambrics, and laskings, are also made. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 15 miles NNE of Warwick, and 91 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Coveriporum, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the right bank of the Cavery, 60 miles SE of Mysore. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 11 51 N.

Coulan, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Travancore, with a good harbour, and a navigable river. It stands on a peninsula, 60 miles NW of Travancore. Lon. 76 34 E, lat. 8 51 N.

Covilham, a town of Portugal, in Beira. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is 18 miles sw of Guarda.

Covoerden. See *Coevorden*.

Courland, a duchy of Europe; bounded on the w and n by the Baltic, E by Livonia, and s by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills,

C O Z

and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It was formerly a feudatory province of Poland, but was annexed to the dominions of Russia, in 1795, by an act of the states. Mittau is the capital.

Courserans, a late province of France, lying along the river Sarat, and now forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Courtray, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its trade and manufactures of table linen and woollen cloths. It is seated on both sides the river Lys, 12 miles E of Ypres.

Coutances, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Manche, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral. It is 37 miles SW of Bayeux, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 27 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Ille and Dronne, 25 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

Cowbridge, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh, Pont-faen, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after enters the Bristol channel. Near it are the remains of Llanbithian castle, of which a massive gateway is now converted into a barn; and about a mile distant, on a lofty hill, are the ruins of Penline castle. Cowbridge is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 173 of London.

Cowes, a seaport of Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, on the W side of the mouth of the Medina or Cowes. On the opposite site is the village of East Cowes, and at each place is a fort built by Henry VIII for the security of the island and road. Cowes has an excellent harbour, which is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water; and also a good trade in provisions, &c. for the use of the shipping. During the summer it is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; and here are a number of genteel lodging-houses, and an assembly room. A mail packet sails from this place every day at noon for Southampton. It is 12 miles S by E of Southampton, 12 WSW of Portsmouth, and 86 SW of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Coylan. See *Quilon*.

Cowludurga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong hill fort. It is surrounded by hills and forests, and stands 12 miles S of Nagara.

Cozumel, an island on the E coast of

C R A

Jucatan, where Cortes landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain. Lon. 87 19 W, lat. 19 40 N.

Crab Island. See *Boriquen*.

Cracatoa, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the strait of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields; and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. The inhabitants are not considerable; and their chief, like those of the other islands in the strait, is subject to the king of Bantam. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Cracow, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned, and nearly in the centre of the Polish dominions; but, since the partition of Poland, it is become a frontier town, and belongs to Austria. On a rock near the Vistula is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel. Adjoining is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 24,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well built, and many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII; but it has since experienced greater calamities, having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciuszko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles SSW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Crail, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of St. Andrew.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in

C R E

Carniola, with a castle, on the river Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

Cramond, a village of Scotland, three miles NW of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Amond, in the frith of Forth. It has a commodious harbour, and considerable iron-works.

Cranberry, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, 16 miles SSW of Brunswick, and 20 ENE of Trenton.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It stands near a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury, 38 miles NE of Dorchester, and 93 W of London.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here is a free grammar-school, and a free writing-school for poor children, the former endowed by queen Elizabeth. It is 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 49 SE of London.

Cranenberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on a hill, five miles W of Cleve.

Craganore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of Cochim. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662 by the Dutch, who sold it in 1789 to the rajah of Travancore. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 30 miles N by W of Cochim. Lon. 75 58 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Cransac, a village of France, in the department of Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 15 miles NW of Rhodéz.

Craon, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, near the river Oudon, 17 miles S by W of Laval.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a priory belonging to the order of Malta, 14 miles W of Portalegre.

Crayford, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, two miles W by N of Dartford. Here are some calico printing grounds, and a manufacture of iron hoops.

Crecy, or **Cressy**, a village of France, in the department of Somme, celebrated for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles NW of Amiens.

Crediton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of serges. The church is a noble structure, and was formerly a cathedral. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1769. It is seated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 180 W by N of London.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in the northern parts of the counties of

C R E

Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton bay.

Creek or **Muskogee Indians**, the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. They inhabit the middle parts of Georgia, and their principal towns are in lon. 86 30 W, lat. 31 0 N. Their country abounds with creeks and rivulets, and hence they derive their name.

Creetown, or **Ferrytown**, a small port of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in the coasting trade. It stands on Wigton bay, near the influx of the Cree, 12 miles W by N of Kirkcudbright.

Creglingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the Tauber, 22 miles S of Wurtzburg, and 30 NW of Anspach.

Creil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, five miles E of Senlis.

Creilsheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the river Jaxt, 22 miles SW of Anspach.

Crema, a fortified town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, and a bishop's see. It is well built and populous, and seated on the Serio, 30 miles S of Bergamo. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremasco, a small territory of Italy, in the S part of the province of Bergamasco. It is nearly surrounded by the duchy of Milan, and fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp. Crema is the capital.

Cremieu, a town of France, in the department of Isere, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienne.

Cremnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for its gold mines, 17 miles N of Schemnitz.

Cremona, a city of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a university. The streets are broad and straight, adorned with some small squares, a few palaces, 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes. It stands in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, defended by a fort. A canal passes through the town, and forms a communication between the two rivers. Cremona has been several times taken; the last time by the French in 1800. It is 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonese, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, N by Bresciano, W by Cremal-

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co, and s by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

Cremier, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and a convent, seated on the river Marsch, 18 miles sse of Olmutz.

Crescentino, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 20 miles nw of Turin.

Crespy, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 17 miles s of Compiègne.

Cresy. See *Crecy*.

Crest, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 16 miles sse of Valence.

Crevecoeur, a town of France, in the department of Nord, on the Scheldt, five miles s of Cambray.

Crevecoeur, a town and fort of S Holland, at the conflux of the Dommel with the Maese, four miles nw of Bois le Duc.

Crevell, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. Near this place the French were defeated by the Hanoverians in 1758. It is 32 miles nnw of Cologne.

Creuse, a department of France, so named from a river, which crosses it and flows into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creusen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, seven miles e of Bayreuth.

Creutzburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. It has a great trade in honey, wax, leather, and flax; and is seated on the Brinnitz, 35 miles e by n of Brieg.

Creutznach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1795, this town was taken three times; first by the French, then by the Austrians, and again by the former. It is seated on the Nahe, 25 miles sw of Mentz.

Crewkerne, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings, canvas, and dowlas. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles s of Wells, and 132 wsw of London.

Crickeith, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles sse of Carmarthen, and 234 nw of London.

Crickhowell, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of an

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ancient castle. It is seated on the Uff, 10 miles se of Brecknock, and 157 w by n of London.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Thames, and the Stroud canal, 25 miles w by s of Oxford, and 84 w by n of London.

Crieff, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with manufactures of paper and thin linen; seated on the Erne, 18 miles w of Perth.

Crim, a town of the Crimea, supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave its name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula of the Taurida; after having, under the name of Cimmerium, been the capital of a famous people who gave laws to the greatest part of Europe. The modern town called Eski Krim [Old Crim] by the Tartars, is seated at the foot of an insulated mountain, 10 miles w of Caffa.

Crimea, or *Taurida*, the ancient Taurica Cherfonefus, a peninsula of Europe; bounded on the s and w by the Black sea, n by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates at the isthmus of Prekop, and e by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Caffa. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country; but they were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. See *Cassa*. These Tartars had been settled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; 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 Duclat Cherai, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the 18th 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 fortrefs of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from w to e. The n division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. It has neither tree nor hillock; salt lakes, and flocks of sheep, are its greatest riches. This district is bleak and cold in winter, and sultry and scorching in summer. The s part is mountainous; but the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate

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extremely mild, from the exclusion of those 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. Beside the port of Kertch, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Balaclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The principal articles of export are corn, salt, honey, wax, butter, horses, female slaves, hides, and furs, especially the Tauric lamb-skins, which are in high esteem. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenski, under the name of Taurida. Sympheropol is the capital.

Crimmitschau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of stuffs and linens, seated on the Pleisc, 10 miles *ssw* of Altenberg.

Crinan, Loch, a small arm of the sea on the *w* coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, opposite the *N* end of the island of Jura. It is connected with Loch Fyne by a canal, called the Crinan Canal.

Croatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the *N* by Hungary, *E* by Sclavonia and Bosnia, *s* by Dalmatia, and *w* by Carniola and Stiria. It belongs to the house of Austria, except a small part, *E* of the river Unna, subject to the Turks. Carlstadt is the capital.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles *NE* of Durazzo.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles *w* of Nantes. Lon. 2 32 *w*, lat. 47 18 *N*.

Croix, St. a river of *N* America, which forms the *NE* boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.

Croix, St. one of the Caribbee islands, 30 miles long and eight where broadest, lying 40 miles *s* by *E* of St. Thomas. It produces much sugar, and belongs to the Danes. The chief town is Christianstadt, on the *N* coast, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 65 28 *w*, lat. 17 45 *N*.

Cromack-water, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Loweswater, receiving the former at its *s* end, by the river Cocker, and the latter at its *N* end. It is four miles long, and half a mile over; with three small isles, one of them a rock, and the other cover-

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ed with wood. Half a mile from the *sw* end is a waterfall, called Scale force, between the mountains of Mellbreak and Blea-cragge. At the *NE* corner is a stone bridge over its outlet, the Cocker. It abounds with char and red trout.

Cromarty, a county of Scotland, 16 miles long and six broad, comprehending part of a peninsula on the *s* side of a frith to which it gives name. On the *s* and *w* it is bounded by Ross-shire. It is divided into five parishes, and contains 5390 inhabitants. The highlands are heathy, but on the coasts it is fertile and well cultivated. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairnshire.

Cromarty, a seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of Cromarty. The harbour is one of the finest in Great Britain, and has a commodious quay. Here is a considerable manufacture of hempen cloth, and a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It stands at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 16 miles *NNE* of Inverness. Lon. 3 50 *w*, lat. 57 38 *N*.

Cromer, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It is seated on the German ocean, 22 miles *N* of Norwich, and 129 *NE* of London.

Cromford, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles *N* of Wirksworth. Here Mr. (afterward Sir Richard) Arkwright erected some of the new cotton mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; and here also he built a noble seat, and a church. There is a canal hence to Nottingham.

Cronach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which is a mountain-fortress called Rosenburg. It is seated near the river Cronach, 11 miles *N* of Culmbach.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. It is situate on the point of a peninsular promontory, opposite Helsingburg in Sweden, little more than two miles distant. In 1658, it was taken by the king of Sweden, and restored in 1660. In this fortress is a palace, where queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this is Hamlet Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

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Cronenberg, or Kronberg, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on a mountain, nine miles NW of Frankfort.

Cronstadt, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retufari, in the gulf of Finland. The harbour is the chief station of the Russian fleet. Here are great magazines of naval stores, docks and yards for building ships, a foundry for casting cannon balls, and an extensive marine hospital. The Man of War's Mole is inclosed by a strong rampart, built of granite, in the sea; and Peters Canal, lined with masonry, is 1050 fathoms long, 60 broad at the bottom, and 100 at the top; it is 24 fathoms deep, and in this manner stretches 358 fathoms into the sea. At the end of the canal are two pyramidal columns, with inscriptions relative to this great work. The town occupies the E part of the island, and the inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is 22 miles W of Peterburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Cronstadt, a town of Transylvania. See *Brassau*.

Cropani, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, nine miles ENE of St. Severino.

Crosne, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 miles WSW of Lemberg.

Crossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Silesia, near the conflux of the Bober with the Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit, 23 miles SE of Frankfort. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Cross-fell, a mountain in Cumberland, eight miles ESE of Kirkcowl. Its extreme altitude is computed to be 3390 feet. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres, covered with moss and other vegetable productions. The view from this height comprehends great part of six counties. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentlemans Well.

Crotchey, a town of Hindoostan, in Sindy, on the E side of a creek that will admit boats, and about five miles W from the place where vessels lie in the river Larrybunder. It has a considerable trade, being visited by the interior caravans, which cannot reach Tatta on account of the branches of the Indus. It is 90 miles W of Tatta. Lon. 66 10 E, lat. 24 52 N.

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Crottenay, a town of France, in the department of Jura, six miles SE of Poligny.

Crotone, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It has a trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk, and is 15 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

Crottoy, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the E side of the mouth of the Somme, 35 miles NW of Amiens.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, and enters the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulness island. The Walleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly an abbey of great note, and some stately ruins yet remain. The town consists of four streets, which are separated by watercourses, and connected by a curious triangular bridge for foot passengers. The chief trade is in fish and wild ducks, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London.

Crowle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated in the isle of Axholm, near the river Dun, 18 miles N of Gainsborough, and 167 NNW of London.

Crown Point, a fort and town of New York, in Clinton county. The fort 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 in 1775, and retaken by the English the year after. It is 90 miles N of Albany. Lon. 73 28 W, lat. 43 57 N.

Croydon, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It has an hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift; and in the church are some monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some cotton manufactures. The summer assizes are held here and at Guildford alternately. Croydon is seated near the source of the Wandle, 10 miles S of London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Crozen, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 16 miles NW of Chateaulin.

Crumlaw, or Crumau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a

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castle, seated on the Muldau, 12 miles s by w of Budweis.

Crumlan, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, with a castle, 10 miles nne of Znaim.

Cruz, St. a seaport of Morocco, in the kingdom of Sus. The Portuguese had a fortress here, which was taken from them by the Moors in 1536; and the emperor caused it to be destroyed in 1773. The harbour is safe and commodious. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 130 miles wsw of Morocco. Lon. 9 30 w, lat. 30 28 n.

Cruz, St. a seaport on the se side of Teneriff, and the general residence of the governor of the island. It has a well built pier and quay, and is defended by several forts and batteries. Lon. 16 16 w, lat. 28 27 n.

Cruz, St. a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas, and a bishop's see. The country is woody and mountainous; but the town stands in a fertile valley, near the river Guapiza, 160 miles nne of Plata. Lon. 65 15 w, lat. 17 26 s.

Cruz, St. a town on the n side of the island of Cuba, 50 miles e of Havana.

Cruz, St. an island in the Pacific ocean. See *Egmont*.

Cuba, an island of the W Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives; but from their laziness, and the want of hands, only a very small portion of the island is cleared. In the woods are some valuable trees, particularly cedars of a large size; and birds abound here, both in variety and number, more than in any of the other islands. The soil is fertile; and cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous. There are copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. The hills run through the middle of the island, its whole length, from e to w, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the n and s. It is 75 miles n of Jamaica, and Havana is the capital.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles s by e of Evora.

Cubagua, a small island of S America, between that of Magareta and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearl; but the banks disappeared in 1534. The

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island is barren and nitrous. Lon. 64 10 w, lat. 10 56 n.

Cuban, a river, which issues from the n side of the Caucasian mountains, divides Circassia from part of Taurica, and flows into the n extremity of the Black sea.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, a country 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.

Cuckfield, a town in Suffex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles nw of Lewes, and 39 s by w of London.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1758, and again in 1783. It is 20 miles ssw of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 55 e, lat. 11 41 n.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, ceded by Tippon, in 1792, to the nizam of the Deccan. It is 133 miles nw of Madras. Lon. 78 57 e, lat. 14 23 n.

Cudresin, a town and baliwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 21 miles w of Bern.

Cuenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on a high and craggy hill, near the river Xucar, 90 miles e by s of Madrid. Lon. 2 12 w, lat. 40 10 n.

Cuenza, a town and jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito. The town is populous, and situate at the foot of the Cordillera mountains, on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 miles s by w of Quito. Lon. 78 30 w, lat. 2 56 s.

Cujavia, a province of Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, including the two palatinates of Wladislaw and Brzeic. Wladislaw is the capital.

Cully, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the ne side of the lake of Geneva, eight miles ese of Lausanne.

Culenburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles sse of Utrecht.

Culiacan, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara, on the gulf of California. It abounds with all sorts of fruits, has many salt ponds, and several rich mines.

Culiacan, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated on the river Culiacan, 140 miles sse of Cinaloa. Lon. 108 5 w, lat. 24 20 n.

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Cullen, a borough of Scotland, in Banffshire, at the mouth of the Culan or Cullen. It has manufactures of linen and damask, and a trade in fresh and dried fish. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. It is 13 miles W by N of Banff.

Cullera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 miles S of Valencia.

Culloor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, celebrated for its diamond mines, 115 miles E of Hydrabad. Lon. 80 37 E, lat. 17 12 N.

Culm, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a catholic university. It is seated on the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Culmbach, a town of Franconia, formerly the capital of a margravate of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, stands the fortress of Pläsenburg, where the archives of the principality were preserved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From its district the whole margravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach; but in 1716, the government devolved into another line, and since that time it has been called Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Culmbach is seated on the Main, 13 miles NNW of Bayreuth. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Culmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the coast of Lough Foyle, five miles N by E of Londonderry.

Culross, a borough of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. Here is a princely abbey, built in 1390. It is situate on the frith of Forth, 20 miles S of Perth, and 21 WNW of Edinburgh.

Cumana, a province in the NE part of Terra Firma, bounded on the N and E by the sea, S by Paria, and W by Caraccas. The chief product is cocoa. It stands near the mouth of a great lake or branch of the sea, 180 miles E of Leon de Caraccas. Lon. 64 24 W, lat. 10 12 N.

Cumanageta, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, at the mouth of the Nevery, 60 miles W by S of Cumana.

Cumbana, an island of the E Indies, between Lombock and Flores, 180 miles long and from 20 to 40 broad. On the N side, toward the W end, is a town of the same name. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 8 27 S.

Cumberland, a county of England, 58 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the N by Scotland, E by Northumber-

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land, Durham, and Westmorland, S by Lancashire, and W by the Irish sea and Solway frith. It contains 970,000 acres; is divided into five wards, and 90 parishes; has one city and 10 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 117,230. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. The tracts of level land are neither numerous nor extensive, being chiefly confined to the borders of the rivers and toward the N coast. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black-lead; the latter are near Borrowdale, and almost peculiar to this county. The principal manufactures are cotton and canvas, and there are some iron works. Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Cross-fell, are the principal mountains. The chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; and its celebrated lakes are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Wast-water, Ennerdale-water, and Leathes-water. Carlisle is the capital.

Cumberland, a river of the United States, which issues from the Cumberland mountains, on the borders of Virginia, flows SW through Kentucky into the state of Tennessee, where it passes by Nashville; it then takes a NW course, re-enters Kentucky, and joins the Ohio about 12 miles above the influx of the Tennessee.

Cumberland, a town and fort of New Brunswick, in a county of the same name, in which are coal mines. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E side of its northern branch. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 45 45 N.

Cumberland, a town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county; situate on the N branch of the Potomac, 95 miles WNW of Washington. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Cumberland, an island on the coast of Georgia, the most southern territory of the United States on the Atlantic ocean. It is 15 miles long and two broad. Opposite its S extremity is the island Amelia, and between them is the entrance of St. Mary river.

Cumto, a kingdom on the W coast of Africa, S of the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a settlement at Cacheo.

Cumbray, Great and Little, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Clyde, to the SE of the ife of Bute. The former is six miles in circumference, has excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of a cathedral.

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dedicated to St. Columba. The latter lies a little to the s of the other, and on it is a lighthouse. Lon. 4 47 w, lat. 55 45 N.

Cumiana, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles sw of Turin.

Cumly, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated between two rivers, at their entrance into a salt water lake, which is separated from the sea by a spit of sand. On the opposite side of the s river, is the town of Kanyapura, to which it was formerly joined by a bridge. It is 15 miles s by e of Mangalore.

Cupar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Fifeshire. Here are manufactures of coarse linens, and a considerable tannery. It is seated in a rich valley, on the n side of the Eden, eight miles w by s of St. Andrew, and 30 nne of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 55 w, lat. 56 16 N.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with a considerable linen manufacture and a tannery. It is seated on the Isla, 12 miles nw of Dundee, and 13 nne of Perth.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Terra Firma, 35 miles long and 12 broad, subject to the Dutch. It produces sugar, tobacco, and salt; has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the east; and carries on a great trade, whether in peace or in war. In 1800, some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British Squadron in 1807. The principal town is St. Peter, at the ne extremity of the island. Lon. 69 15 w, lat. 12 22 N.

Curdistan, a country lying partly in Armenia and partly in Persia, along the eastern bank of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. The inhabitants are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. Some live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism. Altunkupri is the capital.

Curia Maria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Curisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, lying along the Baltic, 70 miles in length. It is wide toward the s, but narrow to

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the n, where it communicates with the Baltic, at Memel.

Currah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges, 36 miles nw of Allahabad.

Currucua, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Adji, 190 miles nw of Calcutta. Lon. 86 20 E, lat. 24 25 N.

Currucpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a mountainous district, 127 miles nw of Moorshedabad. Lon. 86 42 E, lat. 25 8 N.

Curupa, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, seated on the estuary of the Amazon, 230 miles w of Para. Lon. 53 10 w, lat. 1 30 S.

Curzola, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 26 miles long. It abounds in wood, proper for building ships, and produces good wine. At the e end is a fortified town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Cusco, a city of Peru, and a bishop's see, formerly the capital of the incas. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, took possession of it in 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the n part of the city are the ruins of a fort and palace of the incas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Cusco is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets which are perfectly straight, terminate in the square. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, which is a noble structure. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000, of which three-fourths are original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in a country where it seldom rains. It is 350 miles s by s of Lima. Lon. 71 47 w, lat. 13 0 S.

Cushai, a river of N Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound.

Cusset, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 37 miles s by e of Moulins.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg, capital of the New mark, with a castle. In 1760, it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the Russians. It is seated amid morasses, at the conflux of the Warta with the Oder, 46 miles s by n of Berlin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 52 38 E.

Cutais, the chief town of Imeritia. The remains of the cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place. It is seated on the Riona, 120 miles w by n of Teflis. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 42 25 N.

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Cutay Malalawadi, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a large mud fort, 27 miles w of Seringapatam.

Cutch, a country of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah, and situate on the s of Sind; the e branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the n coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The capital is Booge-hooge.

Cuxhaven, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, at the mouth of the Elbe. Here are only a few hovels and a windmill: but it is the port for the English packets to Hamburg; and passengers, while on shore, are accommodated at Ritzen-butke, which is half a mile distant. Cuxhaven is 60 miles nw of Hamburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Cuyek, a town of Dutch Brabant, in a small territory of the same name, six miles sse of Grave.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is 160 miles in length, and 70 at its greatest breadth; pervaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise; for the mountains are covered with hyacinths, anemonies, and other beautiful flowers. The chief products are oranges, silk, cotton, wine, turpentine, and timber. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. Nicolia is the capital.

Cyr, St. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for an abbey founded by madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess till her death in 1719.

Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. The church has the highest tower in Bohemia. Near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Crudenka, 40 miles sse of Prague. Lon. 15 24 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Caenstokow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a fortified convent on a mountain, by the river Warta, 50 miles n by w of Cracow.

Czerkass, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles se of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

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Czernetz, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near the Danube, 110 miles w of Buchoreth. Lon. 29 44 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Czernikou, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles n by e of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czersko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, 30 miles sse of Warsaw.

Czerweniza, a town of Upper Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a noble gem not yet discovered in any other region of the globe. It is 15 miles n of Cassovia.

Czirnitz, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which produces grass and corn every year. The lake is surrounded by mountains, and in dry seasons is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference; but when full it is 40 miles round, and contains several islands, on the largest of which is a village. When the water subsides, buckwheat is sown on the dry parts, and becomes ready for the sickle in six weeks; and the pasturage is not hurt by the water if it does not stay too long. The town is situate on the nw part of the lake, 20 miles s by w of Laubach.

Czongradt, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles n of Segedin.

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Daber, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a circle of its name, 16 miles nne of Stargard.

Dabul, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a trade in pepper and salt; seated at the mouth of a river, 75 miles s by e of Bombay. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, to the e of the principal stream of the Ganges, but on a branch which communicates with the Burrampooter. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended by a strong fortress, the remains of which appear. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones, so much sought after in Europe, from the cotton produced in the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 150 miles ne of Calcutta. Lon. 90 32 E, lat. 23 42 N.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, where

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the elector has a palace; seated on a hill, near the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich.

Dachsbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 22 miles S of Bamberg.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasbourg; situate on the Breuch, eight miles W of Strasbourg.

Dafar, or *Dofar*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, governed by a sheick, who is a sovereign prince. It is seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 54 10 E, lat. 17 20 N.

Dagestan, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian sea, W by the mountains of Caucasus, N by Circassia, and S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and subject to Russia. Tarku is the capital.

Dagno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the conflux of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari.

Dago, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, seven miles N of the isle of Oesel. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Dagsbury, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on a branch of Indian river, which enters the ocean to the S of Delaware bay. It is 50 miles S by E of Dover.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and on the S confines of Geftricia, and enters the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gescle. Near Escarleby, not far from its mouth, it forms a celebrated cataract, little inferior to that of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N of Whidah, supposed to reach 180 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance. The country is fertile, yielding a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices. The religion of Dahomy 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 in the world; for the policy admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister prostrates himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. The king maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by

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an agaow, or general, and other subordinate officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field, at the command of the sovereign. 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. In the different royal palaces, in Dahomy, are immured not less than 3000 women; several hundreds of whom are trained to arms, under a female general, and other officers. 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 Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. The capital, Abomy, stands in lon. 2 5 E, lat. 8 5 N.

Dalaca, or *Dahala*, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, 40 miles long and six broad. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mahometans. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Dalagon. See *Delagoa*.

Dalbattie, a village of Scotland, 12 miles E by N of Kirkcudbright. It stands near the mouth of the Orr, in Solway frith, and has a convenient harbour for small vessels.

Dalby, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seven miles NNW of Irvine. It has a cotton manufacture, and near it are valuable coal mines, and a strong sulphureous spring.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, situate on the SW side of Lake Wenner, 60 miles N by E of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Nordland and the mountains of Norway. It is 270 miles long and from 40 to 120 broad. The principal productions are wood, corn, and hemp; and it contains many mountains, in which are mines of silver, copper, and iron. The capital is Fahlun.

Dalem, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Bervine, 15 miles NW of Limburg.

Dalen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Bervine, 15 miles NNW of Juliers.

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Dalia, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, to the w of Wermeland and Lake Wenner. It is 85 miles long and 40 broad. The n part is full of mountains, forests, and lakes; but to the s it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief articles. The capital is Daleburg.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, with a great market on Thursday for corn and oatmeal. Here is Dalkeith house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is seated on a strip of land between the N and S Esk, six miles s e of Edinburgh.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the n e by Bosnia and Servia, s e by Albania, s w by the gulf of Venice and n w by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia; and the capitals are Spalatro, Herzegovina, Ragusa, and Segna. The Venetian and Hungarian part, by the treaty of Presburg, were annexed to the kingdom of Italy. See *Mortlachia*.

Dalston, a village in Cumberland, six miles s by w of Carlisle. It stands on the Caldew, and has various branches of the cotton manufacture.

Dalton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and near it are the magnificent ruins of Furness abbey. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea, six miles s w of Ulverston, and 265 n n w of London.

Damanhur, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria, 32 miles e s e of Alexandria.

Damar, a town of Arabia Felix, in Yemen, with a university, 60 miles s by e of Sana.

Damascus, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, capital of a Turkish pachalic, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The form is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long; and is supposed to contain 180,000 inhabitants, among whom are great numbers of Christians and Jews. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. Several streams flow across the fertile plain of Damascus, which water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and are carried into every house. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts inward, where there is a court; in the streets there are only walls to be seen, but the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable buildings are the ca-

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ravanaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses; and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques, of which there are about 200, are extremely handsome edifices, the most stately of which was a Christian church. One street runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. Several manufactures are carried on here, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It stands on the river Barada, 20 miles n n e of Jerusalem, and 150 s of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 33 30 N.

Damaun, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. Aurungzebe besieged it, about the middle of the 17th century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison fallying out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified those animals by their firearms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled to death half his army. It is subject to the Portuguese, and 60 miles s of Surat. Lon. 72 47 E, lat. 20 18 N.

Damgarten, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknits, 18 miles w of Stralsund.

Damiano, St. a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, 18 miles w by n of Vercelli.

Damiatta, a town of Egypt, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a good harbour, at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. It has several squares, various grand mosques, and public baths faced with marble. The rice mezelaoui, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. Here are likewise Indian stuffs, silks, salammoniac, wheat, &c. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus carry on the principal trade; the Turks being indolent, and contenting themselves with occasional extortions. It is 90 miles n n e of Cairo. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 31 26 N.

Damm, a town of Further Pomerania, which has a considerable trade in steel manufactures. It is seated on the Oder, eight miles e s e of Stettin.

Damme, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges, five miles n by e of Bruges.

Damme, a town of Holland, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, 14 miles n e of Groningen.

Danbury, a town of Connecticut, in

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Fairfield county, with two churches. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 20 miles *nw* of Fairfield, and 65 *nne* of New York.

Danbury, a village in Essex, five miles *e* of Chelmsford, and 16 *w* of the sea. It stands on the highest ground in the county, and the spire of the church serves as a seamark.

Dancali, a country in the *e* part of Abyssinia. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey. It is governed by a prince nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor of Abyssinia. Bailur is the principal town.

Dangala. See *Dongola*.

Danger, Isles of, three islands in the Pacific ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, but so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon Islands. Lon. 169 28 *w*, lat. 10 15 *s*.

Dannayaka, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large fort, seated on the Bhawari, a little above the influx of the Mayar, 33 miles *n* of Coimbatore, and 42 *w* of Bhawanikudal.

Danneberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the Jetze, near the Elbe, 30 miles *e* by *s* of Luneburg. Lon. 11 18 *e*, lat. 53 10 *n*.

Dantzic, one of the richest cities of Europe, lately the capital of W Prussia. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent. The inhabitants are estimated at 36,000. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. The houses are of six or seven stories; and the granaries have still more, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. Here are twelve Lutheran churches; two for Calvinists, and one for Roman catholics; and a college provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, tallow, leather, wool, timber, and naval stores. It 1709, upwards of 24,000 persons died of the plague. It was a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. In 1807 it surrendered to the French, after being bombarded a month; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restor-

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ed to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. It is seated on the *w* branch of the Vistula, near its entrance into the Baltic, 85 miles *ws* of Konigsberg, and 170 *nw* of Warlaw. Lon. 18 38 *e*, lat. 54 21 *n*.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, called Ister by the ancients. It rises at Donaueschingen, in Suabia, and flows *ne* by Ulm; then *e* through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratissbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, and runs *se* by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarbia, discharging itself by five channels into the Black sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had ships of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black sea, on account of the cataracts. From its source to the Black sea, it traverses a course of above 1300 miles.

Danville, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, situate in a fertile plain, 35 miles *ss* of Lexington, and 70 *se* of Louisville.

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guierd*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius. It is large, but not populous; and near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here. It stands 100 miles *ese* of Shiras. Lon. 54 56 *e*, lat. 28 56 *n*.

Darah, or *Dras*, a country of Barbary; bounded on the *n* by Sus, *e* by Tafilet, *s* by Zahara, and *w* by the Atlantic. A river of the same name flows through it, which enters the Atlantic on the *s* side of Cape Non. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabs and Mahometans; and some of the districts of the country are dependent on Morocco.

Daruporam, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the *s* part of Coimbatore. It has a large mud fort, and straight and wide streets. Much cotton and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity, and the garden and rice grounds are considerable. It is seated near the Amarawati, 42 miles *ese* of Coimbatore, and 106 *w* of Tanjore. Lon. 77 40 *e*, lat. 10 47 *n*.

Darda, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated near the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, eight miles *s* of Barany.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey;

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38 E, lat. 54 21 N.
river in Europe,
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the one, called Sestos, seated in Ro-
mania; the other, called Abydos, in
Natalia. They command the sw en-
trance of the strait of Gallipoli. At the
latter, the cargoes of all ships failing
from Constantinople are searched. Lon.
26 26 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Darempoury, a town of Hindoostan,
in Mysore, 98 miles ESE of Seringapa-
tam. Lon. 78 24 E, lat. 12 6 N.

Darfoor, a kingdom of Africa, on the
borders of Nubia and Negroland, go-
verned by a chief who calls himself sul-
tan, and assumes the most extravagant
titles. The wild animals are the lion,
leopard, hyæna, wolf and buffalo. The
domestic animals are camels, goats,
sheep, and horned cattle. Considerable
quantities of grain of different sorts are
raised, and after the tropical rains the
fertility is sudden and great. The peo-
ple are very barbarous; consisting of
native tribes, of a deep black complex-
ion and woolly hair, though with fea-
tures different from those of the Ne-
gros, and of Arabs of various tribes.
Polygamy is not only established, but
the intercourse of the sexes is totally
destitute of decency. The most severe
labours of the field are left to the wo-
men; and the houses, which are of clay
covered with thin boards, are chiefly
built by them. Salt is the general me-
dium of commerce here, as gold dust is
in many other places of Africa. Carav-
ans travel between this country and
Egypt. Cobbe is the capital.

Darien, or *Terra Firma Proper*, a
province of Terra Firma, lying on the
coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans,
and particularly distinguished by the
name of the Isthmus of Darien, and,
by some writers, the Isthmus of Pana-
ma. It extends, in the form of a cre-
scient, round the bay of Panama; be-
ing bounded on the N by the gulf of
Mexico, E by the river and gulf of Da-
rien, S by Popayan and the Pacific
ocean, and W by the same ocean and Ve-
ragua. It is not above 50 miles broad;
but this isthmus, which unites the con-
tinent of N and S America, is strength-
ened by a chain of lofty mountains,
stretching through its whole extent,
which render it a barrier of solidity suf-
ficient to resist the impulse of two op-
posite oceans. The mountains are co-
vered with forests almost inaccessible.
The valleys in this moist climate, where
it rains during two-thirds of the year,
are marshy, and so often overflowed,
that the inhabitants, in many places,
build their houses upon trees, to be
elevated from the damp soil, and the

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odious reptiles engendered in the putrid
waters. The natives go naked; and
the men have a silver plate fastened to
their nose, which hangs over their
mouths, in the shape of a half-moon:
the women have a ring hanging down
in the same manner; and they have also
several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and
the like, hanging from the neck to the
pit of the stomach. Their houses are
mostly thin and scattered, and always
by the side of a river, with plantations
lying about them. The men clear the
plantations, and the women cultivate
them. The girls are employed in pick-
ing and spinning cotton, which the wo-
men weave, and the cloths are chiefly
used for hammocks. It is the business
of the men to make baskets, which they
do very neatly with canes, reeds, or pal-
meto leaves died of various colours.
Each man has several wives, who live
together in great harmony. They are
fond of dancing to the sound of a pipe
and drum, and play a great many antic
tricks. When they go out to hunt, the
women carry in their jackets, plantains,
bananas, yams, potatoes, and cassava-
roots ready roasted. They have no
distinction of days or weeks, but reckon
their time by the course of the moon.
The animals are the same as in other
countries of the same climate. The prin-
cipal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

Darien, a river and gulf of Terra
Firma, which divide the provinces of
Darien and Carthagera.

Darien, a town of the state of Geor-
gia, in Liberty county, seated on the
Alatamaha, not far from its mouth, and
47 miles SSW of Savanna. Lon. 81 14
W, lat. 31 23 N.

Darlington, a town in the county of
Durham, with a market on Monday.
Here are manufactures of huckabacks,
canlets, small wares of the Manchester
kind, and leather; also a curious water
machine for grinding optical glasses,
and another for spinning linen yarn, the
invention of a native. It is seated on
the Skerne, 19 miles S of Durham, and
24 1 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W,
lat. 54 32 N.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, ca-
pital of the upper county of Catzenel-
leubogeu, with a castle, where the
prince of Hesse-Darmstadt generally re-
sides. It has handsome suburbs, and a
good college. It is seated on a river of
the same name, 30 miles NWS of Hei-
delburg. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Darney, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Vosges, 21 miles WSW of
Epinal.

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Daroca, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with seven parish churches, one of which is collegiate: It stands between two hills, on the Xiloca, 48 miles ssw of Saragossa.

Darore, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, 80 miles nw of Beder, and 98 E by s of Amednagur. Lon. 76 43 E, lat. 18 44 N.

Daraway, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tatta, at the mouth of a river of the same name, a branch of the Indus, 74 miles wsw of Tatta. Lon. 66 31 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totnes, where it is navigable for small vessels, and enters the English channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a nunnery founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town. In the neighbourhood are some gunpowder mills. It is seated on the Darent, not far from its entrance into the Thames, 15 miles E by S of London.

Dartmoor, an extensive forest in Devonshire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending 20 miles southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It contains about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred here, but of a small kind, and black-cattle, which thrive well on the coarse herbage.

Dartmouth, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It stands on the side of a craggy hill, by the river Dart, near its entrance into the sea, and has a spacious bay, defended by a castle and strong battery. The dock-yards and quay project into the river, and the rocks on each side are composed of a purple-coloured slate. The town contains three churches, and has a considerable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is 30 miles ssw of Exeter, and 203 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Dartmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate on the Accushnet, 70 miles S of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 41 37 N.

Darwar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore, taken from Tip-poo by the British in 1791, and after-

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ward restored to the Mahrattas. It is 45 miles wnw of Sanore. Lon. 75 9 E, lat. 16 5 N.

Dassel, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 15 miles nwn of Gottingen.

Davanagiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a small fort. Here are manufactures of coarse cotton cloths; and also of cumlies, a kind of blankets resembling English camlets, which are in high repute. Many merchants reside here, and carry on a considerable trade. It is 36 miles nw of Chitteldroog.

Daventry, a town in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of whips. It stands on the Roman highway called Watling-street, on the side of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London.

David, St. a city of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished. The cathedral is only the ruins of its former splendour. From the cape called St. David Head is a view into Ireland. It is seated in a barren soil, on the river Ilen, 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 273 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

David, St. a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour in Inverkeithing bay. It has a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal.

David, Fort St. an English fort, on the coast of Coromandel, which was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George.

Davis Strait, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a NW passage.

Davos, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, capital of a district in which are mines of copper, lead, and silver. It is 14 miles E of Coire.

Dauphin, Fort, a fort built by the French, on the E coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

Dauphiny, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, N by the Rhone and Savoy, S by Provence, and E by the Alps. Hence the heir apparent of the late kings of France was called the Dauphin. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in

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more. Lon. 75 9

Lower Saxony,
Winwick, 15 miles

of Hindoostan,
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mayor, with a
, and a manufac-
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particular, for the building of ships;
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tains, which are branches of the Alps,
are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles,
hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper,
and lead. The valleys afford wheat,
and the hills, in the vicinity of the
Rhône, excellent wines, olives, and silk.
The principal rivers are the Rhône,
Durance, Isère, and Drome. It now
forms the departments of Drome, Isère,
and Upper Alps.

Dax, or *Dacqs*, a town of France,
in the department of Landes, and lately
a bishop's see. Here are some famous
hot baths, the spring of which dis-
charges 543 cubit feet of water in fifteen
minutes. It is surrounded by walls,
flanked with towers, and seated on the
Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon.
13 W, lat. 43 42 N.

Dead Sea, a lake or inland sea of
Palestine, into which the river Jordan
runs. It is 60 miles long and 15 broad,
inclosed on the E and W by high moun-
tains. There is no verdure on its banks,
or fish in its waters; owing to the ex-
treme saltness and other qualities of its
water. Mines of fossil salt are found in
the sides of the mountains, which sup-
ply the neighbouring Arabs, and the
city of Jerusalem; also fragments of
sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs
convert into trifling articles of com-
merce. This lake, called also Lake
Asphaltites, has no outlet; and it has
been demonstrated, that evaporation is
more than sufficient to carry off the
water brought in by the rivers.

Deadmans Head, a cape on the s
coast of England, in Cornwall, between
St. Maws and Fowey.

Deal, a town in Kent, with a market
on Thursday. It is seated between the
N and S Foreland, and is a member of
the cinque port of Sandwich, governed
by a mayor. No manufacture is carried
on here, and it chiefly depends on the
seafaring men who resort hither. It
has no harbour, but the sea between
the shore and the Godwin Sands, called
the Downs, is generally a secure road
for ships, where they usually ride at
their leaving or entering the river
Thames. The port is defended by two
castles, Deal or Walmer castle to the s,
and Sandown castle to the n; and also
by several batteries. Deal is the birth-
place of the celebrated Elisabeth Carter.
It is seven miles s by E of Sandwich,
and 74 E by s of London. Lon. 1 24 E,
lat. 51 13 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire,
including that part of the county which

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lies between the Severn and the shores
of Monmouth and Hereford. In con-
tains four market-towns and 23 pa-
rishes. It is fertile in pasture and til-
lage, bears very fine oaks, and has rich
mines of iron and coal. It was once
reckoned the chief support of the En-
glish navy; but is now thinned by fre-
quency of felling, and narrowed by in-
crease of cultivation, though a few deer
still continue to run wild in its recesses.
The forest of Dean, and the rich vale
of the same name, abound in orchards,
which produce great plenty of excellent
cider.

Delalpour, a town of Hindoostan,
capital of a district in the county of
Moultan. It is situate on the great
road from Delhi to Moultan, near the
river Setlege, 80 miles SE of Lahore, and
170 E by N of Moultan. Lon. 73 32 E,
lat. 30 5 N.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, which rises
near Debenham, and flows to Wood-
bridge, where it expands into a long
narrow arm of the German ocean, a
little to the N of Harwich.

Debenham, a town in Suffolk, with a
market on Friday, seated on the side of
a hill, near the source of the Deben, 24
miles E of Bury St. Edmund, and 83 NE
of London.

Debreczin, a town of Upper Hun-
gary, capital of a district of the same
name. It was taken by the Turks in
1684, and the Austrians retook it the
same year. It is 107 miles E of Buda.
Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Deccan, an extensive tract in Hindoo-
stan, which, from the signification of
its name, the South, has been supposed
to include the whole region s of Hin-
doostan Proper. But, in its more ac-
cepted sense, it contains only the coun-
tries situate between Hindoostan Pro-
per, and what is termed the Peninsula;
namely, the provinces of Candesh,
Dowlatabad, Visapour, the N part of
Golconda, Berar, Orissa, and the Cir-
cars. It is bounded on the N by the
river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by
Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its
separation on the s from the peninsula
of Hindoostan. All this vast country
was once the southern province of the
Monguls, who did not pass the Kistna
till a recent period. Candesh, Visi-
pour, and a part of Dowlatabad, Berar,
and Orissa are subject to the Maharrattas.
The English have part of Orissa and of
the Circars. The dominions of the
nizam of the Deccan comprise Gol-
conda, the principal part of Dow-
latabad, and the western part of Berar.

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His territories are bounded on the NW by the Poonah, Mahrattas, N by the Berar Mahrattas, E by the Circars, and S by the Carnatic and Mysore. By family succession, in 1780, the nizam became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Taichore, and of the Guntoor Circar; and by the peace of 1792 and partition of 1799 he had a share of the countries belonging to Tippoo Sultan, including Kopaul, Cuddapa, Gange-colla, Gooty, and Gurrumconda. His dominions (without including the cessions) are supposed to be 420 miles from NW to SE, by 300 wide. The capital is Hyderabad.

Decize, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in an island, at the conflux of the Airon with the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers.

Deckendorf, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 27 miles NW of Passau.

Deddington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 16 miles N of Oxford, and 69 WNW of London.

Dedham, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Norfolk county, seated on Charles river, 11 miles SW of Boston.

Dedham, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of baize. It has an ancient large church, with a curious steeple, and a free grammar-school endowed by queen Elisabeth. It is seated on the Stour, eight miles NNE of Colchester, and 58 NE of London.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from the lake of Bala, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a fine vale across the S. part of Denbighshire to the NW. part of Shropshire, visits the W. border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester, where the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the river; but by embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide; and a narrow channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester half way to the sea.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W. border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows E through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it enters the German ocean.

D E L

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W. part of Kirkcudbrightshire, receives the Ken, below New Galloway, and runs into the Irish sea, five miles below Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London.

Deer, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Peterhead. It has a trade in fine yarn, and near it are the remains of the abbey of Deer.

Deerfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, seated on the Connecticut, near the influx of the river Deerfield, 15 miles N of Northampton, and 80 W by N of Boston.

Deerhurst, a village in Gloucestershire, three miles S of Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a celebrated monastery, which was afterward made a cell to Tewkesbury abbey.

Deinse, or *Deunse*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent.

Dezabad, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 90 miles N of Isfahan.

Delagoa, a bay on the E coast of Africa, at the N end of the country of Natal. The adjacent country abounds in cattle and poultry, which may be purchased for a trifle; and it is frequently visited by vessels employed in the whale fishery. Lon. 34° E, lat. 26° S.

Delaware, a town of Virginia, in King William county, seated on the broad peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, whose united streams hence assume 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, 92 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware river and bay, and S and W by Maryland. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low, which occasions the waters to stagnate. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. The capital is Dover.

Delaware, a river of the United States, formed of two streams in the State of New York. In its course it separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the State of Delaware

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from New Jersey, till it enters the head
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ficient depth of water for a 74 gun-
ship; is navigable thence for sloops up
to the falls at Trenton; and for boats,
that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles
higher.

Delaware Bay, a bay of the United
States, between the states of Delaware
and New Jersey. It is 60 miles long,
from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of
the river Delaware at Bombay-hook,
and from 10 to 30 broad. It opens into the
Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on
the S, and Cape May on the N, which
are 20 miles apart, and on the former is
a lighthouse. Lon. 75 3 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Delebio, a town of Switzerland, in
the Valteline, on a small river which
runs into the Adda, five miles NW of
Morbegno.

Delfino, a town of European Tar-
key, and capital of Lower Albania,
where the pacha resides. It is 50 miles
ENE of Larissa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 40
4 N.

Delft, a town of S Holland, well
built, with canals in the streets, planted
on each side with trees. Here are two
churches, in one of which is the tomb
of William 1, prince of Orange, who
was assassinated. It has a fine arse-
nal, and a considerable manufacture of
earthen ware. Delft is the birthplace
of the renowned Grotius. It is seated
on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotter-
dam.

Delfshaven, a fortified town of S
Holland, on the N side of the Maese,
with a canal to Delft. It is between
Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three
miles from each.

Delfzijl, a town and fortress of Hol-
land, in Groningen, with a good har-
bour. It is seated on the Damster, at
its entrance into the mouth of the Ems,
12 miles W by S of Eniden. Lon. 6 38 E,
lat. 58 18 N.

Delhi, a province of Hindoostan,
bounded on the NW by Lahore, NE by
Serinagur, E by the Rohilla country, S
by Agra, and W by Moultan. Having
been the seat of continual wars for
above 60 years, it is almost depopulat-
ed; and a tract of country that pos-
sesses every advantage that can be de-
rived from nature, contains the most
miserable of inhabitants. It is now all
that remains to the great mogul of his
once extensive empire.

Delhi, the capital of the province of
the same name. It is the nominal ca-
pital of all Hindoostan, and was actu-

DEL

ally so during the greatest part of the
time since the Mahomedan conquest.
In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded
Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and
dreadful were the massacres and famine
that followed: 100,000 of the inhabi-
tants perished by the sword; and plun-
der to the amount of 62,000,000. ster-
ling was said to be collected. The same
calamities were endured in 1761, on the
invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar.
In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the
French, got possession of this place; but
they were afterward defeated here by
general Lake, and the aged Shah Aul-
um, emperor of Hindoostan, was re-
stored to his throne. Delhi may be
said to be now in ruins; but there are
many splendid remains of palaces with
baths of marble. The grand mosque is
a magnificent edifice of marble and
red freestone, with high minarets, and
domes richly gilt. It is seated on the
Jumna, 350 miles NW of Allahabad.
Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

Deulitz, a town and castle of Upper
Saxony, in Misnia. Great quantities of
worsted stockings are made here. It is
15 miles N by E of Leipzig.

Dellamcotta, a fortress of the country
of Bootan, which commands the prin-
cipal pass over the mountains. It was
taken by storm in 1773, by a detach-
ment under the command of captain
John Jones. It is 55 miles SSW of Tas-
saddon, and 200 N of Moorshedabad.
Lon. 88 46 E, lat. 27 2 N.

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia,
capital of a district, in the duchy of
Oldenburg; seated on the Delm, near
the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

Delos, or *Dili*, an island of the Archi-
pelago, formerly celebrated for the tem-
ples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-
place it is said to be. It is six miles
in circumference, but now little more
than a desert rock, covered with ruins,
and uninhabited. Lon. 25 12 E, lat.
37 38 N.

Delphi, or *Delpbos*, a town of Euro-
pean Turkey, in Livadia, once famous
for the oracle of Apollo, which people
came from all parts to consult. It is
seated in a valley, near Mount Parnas-
sus, 18 miles WSW of Livadia.

Del Rey, the most southern pro-
vince of Brasil, from 90 to 120 miles in
breadth, but running above 800 in
length, between the mountains of Pa-
raqway and the Atlantic ocean. Its
extremity contains a lake, called Me-
rim, 160 miles long and 50 broad, with
a fort at each end; and between it and
the ocean is another lake, very narrow,

D E N

but nearly as long. The principal place on this extensive coast is the island of St. Catharine.

Delsberg, a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, on the river Birs, 10 miles NW of Soleure.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt, enclosed between the mouths of the Nile and the Mediterranean; so called from its triangular form, resembling the Greek letter of that name. The same term is frequently applied to the mouths of the Ganges, the Indus, and other rivers.

Dembea, a considerable lake of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in the W part of the empire. It is supposed to be 450 miles in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners.

Demerara, a Dutch settlement in Guiana, on a river of the same name, contiguous to Issequibo. The river is two miles wide at its mouth, defended by a fort on the E bank, and navigable upward of 200 miles. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood. It was taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, and taken again in 1803. This settlement and that of Issequibo form one government, and the capital is Starbroek.

Demianskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, at the influx of the Demianka, 100 miles NNE of Tobolsk.

Demmin, a town of Hither Pomerania, situate among morasses, on the river Peene, 16 miles SW of Gripswald.

Demona, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni.

Demotica, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where a Greek archbishop resides. It was the residence of Charles XII for some years; and is situate near the Maritsch, 12 miles S of Adrianople.

Denain, a village of France, in the department of Nord, where a victory was gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheldt, six miles SW of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, a borough of Wales, capital of Denbighshire, with a market on Wednesday. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. It is situate on the side of a rocky hill, above the vale of Clywd, on a branch of the river of that name, 27

D E N

miles W of Chester, and 200 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE by Flintshire, E by Shropshire, S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 miles long, and 20 in its broadest part, but in general is much less. It contains 410,000 acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 57 parishes; has three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 60,352. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil is various; the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E part of the country; and the W is, in a manner, barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal.

Dender, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

Dendera, a town of Egypt, the residence of an Arabian prince, who takes the title of Emir. It was anciently called Tentyra, and from the ruins that are seen appears to have been a large city. This place supplies most part of Egypt with charcoal. It is seated near the left bank of the Nile, 260 miles S by N of Cairo. Lon. 31 58 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Dendermond, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. 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 surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and seated at the conflux of the Dender with the Scheldt, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 11 E; lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. The entrance into the harbour is difficult, and the chief trade is in almonds and raisins. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 47 miles NE of Alicant. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 38 50 N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe; bounded on the E by the Baltic sea, W and N by the ocean, and S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the

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little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, the duchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Ferroe islands. In the E Indies he possesses Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands; in the W Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ little from those in other parts of Europe; but the peasantry continue in a state of vassalage, except those of the crown, and consequently are idle, dirty, and dispirited. The number of souls in the islands of Denmark and Jutland is estimated at 850,000, in the duchy of Sleswick or S Jutland 250,000, to which if we add Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and Iceland, the whole number will be rather more than 2,140,000. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are computed at 1,520,000*l.* a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the E Indies, W Indies, and Africa. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is black-cattle, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denton, a town of Maryland, chief of Caroline county, situate on the Choptank, 37 miles SSE of Chester.

Denys, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Paris. The abbey of the Benedictines, to which the town owes its rise, has the appearance of a palace. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all destroyed; and the name of the town was changed to that of Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris.

Droogar, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, formerly the residence of a rajah, 65 miles N^W of Nagpour.

D E R

Deptford, a town in Kent, considerable for its fine docks, and for the king's-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called Deptford Strond, or West Greenwich. It is now divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches, but not a market. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 17,548. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. This hospital contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London.

Derbent, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, with a haven on the W coast of the Caspian sea. It is said to have been built by Alexander the great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. The fortress was taken by the Russians in 1722, in 1780, and again in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 60 miles N of Schamachie, Lon. 51 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, a borough and the capital of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. Here is also a canal to the Trent. It is governed by a mayor, and has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy; and it was the first of the kind in England. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of fine porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,832. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned to Scotland. It is 16 miles W of Nottingham, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Derby, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, seated on the Hou-

D E R

fatonic, which is navigable hence to the sea, 14 miles NW of Newhaven.

Derby, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Here is a cave divided into several apartments, and adorned with stalactites. It is situate on the Swatera, two miles above its conflux with the Susquehanna, and 10 SE of Harrisburg.

Derbyshire, a county of England; bounded on the N by Yorkshire, E by Nottinghamshire, S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, W by Staffordshire, and NW by Cheshire. It extends 59 miles from N to S, and 34 where broadest, but in the S part it is not above six. It contains 720,640 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 136 parishes; has 11 market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 161,142. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the NW part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwasli, and Trent. See *Peak*.

Derham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The church is a very ancient structure, with four chapels, and a curious stone font. It is 16 miles W of Norwich, and 101 NNE of London.

Derenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles WSW of Halberstadt.

Derkus, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the coast of the Black sea, 30 miles NNW of Constantinople.

Derna, a town of Barbary, capital of Barca, and the residence of a sangiac. It is seated in a fertile country, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Lon. 22 5 E. lat. 32 45 N.

Dernis, or *Deruisch*, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, on a mountain, near the river Kerka, 18 miles N of Sebenico.

Derote, a town of Egypt, with a grand temple, on aisle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta, 50 miles NNW of Cairo.

Derpt. See *Dorpt*.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows S through the middle of the county, by Derby, and joins the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, a river in Yorkshire, which rises in the N riding, flows by Malton, and joins the Ouse, near Howden.

D E T

Derwent, a river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river in Cumberland, which flows N through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and then runs W by Cockermouth, into the Irish sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake in Cumberland, near to Keswick, of an oval form, three miles in length and a mile and a half wide. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, broken into many fantastic shapes. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. The lake contains five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining. The river Derwent flows through this lake.

Desaguadero, a river of Mexico. See *Juan, St.*

Desaguadero, a town of Chili, seated on a lake of the same name, 260 miles E of Valdivia. Lon. 67 30 W, lat. 40 5 S.

Descenda, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It is 10 miles long and five broad, and generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Descenda, or *Cape Desire*, the SW point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan, from the South sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Deßau. It has manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and is seated on the Mulda, at its conflux with the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipzig. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Detmold, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a fortified castle; seated on the river Wehera, 17 miles NNW of Paderborn.

Detroit, a town of the state of Ohio, with a strong fort. Its trade consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. It is situate in a fruitful country, on the W side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Dettelbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, eight miles E of Wurtzburg.

D E V

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, four miles *se* of Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743.

Deva, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 15 miles *se* of Bilbao.

Devletli, or **Zagoria**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, the see of a Greek archbishop; situate on the Paniza, near the Black sea, 58 miles *ne* of Adrianople, and 106 *nw* of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Deventer, a city of Holland, the capital of Overijssel, with a college. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the Yssel, 50 miles *e* of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 17 N.

Deneron, a river of Scotland, which rises in the *se* of Banffshire, and enters the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff for many miles.

Devizes, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It has two churches; and on a hill within the town are the remains of a castle, originally a Roman work. It is 24 miles *nw* of Salisbury, and 89 *w* of London.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in the *se* part of Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, enters the Forth at Clackmannan, only eight miles distant from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devils-mill, the Rumbling-bridge, and the Caldron-linn.

Devonshire, a county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad, bounded on the *nw* and *n* by the Bristol channel, *e* by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, *se* and *s* by the English channel, and *w* by Cornwall. It contains 1,600,000 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 398 parishes; and has one city and 35 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 343,004; and it sends 26 members to parliament. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen. The middle part is

D I E

occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are veins of loadstone; likewise quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. In the *sw* parts are much marble, and in many places marble rocks are the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

Deuprag, a town of Tibet, in the country of Siniagur, seated at the conflux of the Allakmandara with the Ganges, 23 miles *s* of Srinagur.

Deux Ponts, or **Zweybrucken**, a late duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It formerly belonged to the kings of Sweden of the house of Zweybrucken, which line becoming extinct in 1731, the count of Birkenfeld obtained possession in 1733. The country is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Deux Ponts, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately the capital of the duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 miles *nw* of Stralsburg, and 50 *sw* of Mentz. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Diarbek, or **Diarbekir**, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the *n* by Armenia, *e* by Kurdistan, *s* by Irac-Arabi, and *w* by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

Diarbekir, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbek, and the residence of a pacha. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 25,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is seated on the Tigris, 150 miles *nne* of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N.

Die, a town of France, in the department of Drome, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Drome, 24 miles *se* of Valence.

D I E

Dieburg, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 10 miles sw of Aschaffenburg.

Diego, *St.* a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in so barren a country, that in the dry season cattle are sent upward of 20 miles for pasturage. The port affords excellent anchorage. Lon. 116 53 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Dickirch, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 18 miles N of Luxemburg.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It has manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth, and stands on the river Hunte, near the lake Dummer, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Dierdorf, a town of Westphalia, capital of the upper county of Wied, with a castle; situate on the Wiedbach, 10 miles NNW of Coblenz.

Dierstein, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent, and the ruins of a castle, in which Richard I of England was imprisoned. It is seated on the Danube, 17 miles NE of St. Polten.

Diesen, a town of Bavaria, on the w side of the lake Ammersee, 10 miles SE of Landsberg.

Diesenhofen, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhausen.

Diest, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. seated on the Demer, 16 miles NE of Louvain.

Dietz, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dietz, and seated on the Lahn, 24 miles wsw of Wetzlar. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Dienze, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 22 miles NE of Nancy.

Diez, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Vosges. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility.

D I N

It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville.

Dighton, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate near Taunton river, seven miles ssw of Taunton.

Dignant, a town of Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 45 S of Trieste.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated on the Bleone, 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, a city of France, lately an archbishopric, but now a bishopric, and capital of the department of Côte d'Or. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a chartreuse, in which some of those princesses are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Dilh. See *Delos*.

Dilla, a mountain of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tellicherry, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry.

Dillenburg, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, rich in mines of copper and iron. It has a fortress, on a mountain, the usual residence of the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg; and is seated on the Dillen. 14 miles NNW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Dillingen, a town of Suabia, with a catholic university, seated on the Danube, 17 miles NW of Augsburg.

Dimotuc, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople.

Dinant, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo.

Dinant, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, and eight churches. The chief trade is in leather, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is seated near the Meuse, 15 miles SSE of Namur, and 44 SW of Liege.

Dinasmouthy, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It stands at the foot of a high precipice, on the river Dyfi, 18 miles S by W of Bala, and 196 NW of London.

D I S

Dindigul, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 86 miles long and 40 broad, lying between Coimbatore and Travancore, and chiefly fertile in rice. On the defeat of Tippoo in 1799 it became subject to the British.

Dindigul, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a fortress on a rock. It is 40 miles *nnw* of Madura, and 77 *se* of Coimbatore. Lon. 78 2 *E*, lat. 10 24 *N*.

Dingelshug, a town of Bavaria, seated on the *Iser*, 20 miles *ene* of Landshut.

Dingle, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. The chief exports are butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is seated at the head of an inlet, on the *n* side of Dingle bay, 28 miles *ws* of Tralee. Lon. 10 38 *W*, lat. 51 58 *N*.

Dingwall, a borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lintmill in the neighbourhood. It is seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 miles *w* of Cromarty.

Dinkelspiel, a town of Suabia, lately imperial. It has a foundation of Teutonic knights, and a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks. It is seated on the Wernitz, 18 miles *nnw* of Horlingen.

Dirschau, a fortified town of W Prussia, seated on the Vistula, nine miles *w* of Marienburg.

Disentis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with an abbey founded in the seventh century. It is situate near the sources of the Rhine, 10 miles *ssw* of Ilanz.

Disley, a village in Leicestershire, two miles *nw* of Loughborough, rendered famous by a native grazier and farmer, Robert Bakewell (who died in 1795) from his successful experiments and practices in the improvement of live stock.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract of the United States, on the coast of N Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad, entirely covered with trees and brushwood. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle sound and Pamlico sound.

Diss, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of canvas and hosiery. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill, 19 miles *s* of Norwich, and 86 *nne* of London.

Dissen, or *Tissen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, where are salt works which belong to Hanover. It is 16 miles *se* of Osnaburg.

D O D

Distington, a village in Cumberland, four miles *n* by *e* of Whitehaven. A great quantity of lime is burnt here, and sent to Harrington and Whitehaven for exportation.

Diu, an island of Hindoostan, making the *s* point of Guzerat, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, three miles long and one broad. On it is a fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles *w* by *s* of Surat, and 200 *nw* of Bombay. Lon. 70 5 *E*, lat. 20 45 *N*.

Dizan, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, seated on the top of a conical hill, and inhabited by Moors and Christians. Their chief trade is stealing children, and carrying them to a market at Mafuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. It is 34 miles *s* of Mafuah.

Dismude, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its excellent cheese and butter. It is seated on the Yper, 13 miles *n* of Ypres.

Disier, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, 13 miles *nne* of Joinville.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherfon and Oczakow. Through its whole course, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the influx of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring by loaded barks.

Dniester, a river, the ancient Tyras, which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and flows to Chockzim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslas, and having watered Bender, enters the Black sea, at Akerman.

Dobelin, a town of Courland, 20 miles *sw* of Mittau.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 miles *nw* of Ploczko.

Dockum, a town of Holland, in W Friesland, near the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles *ne* of Lewarden.

Dodbrook, a town in Devonshire, with a market every third Wednesday, and noted as being the first place where

DOM

white ale was brewed. It stands on a rivulet, by which it is parted from Kingbridge, 208 miles wsw of London.

Doel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, seven miles NW of Antwerp.

Doesburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland. It has been often taken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Yssel, 10 miles ssw of Zutphen.

Dofar. See *Dafar*.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice, in which is the capital. It is bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, S by Polesino, W by Paduano, and N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the *Lagunes of Venice*.

Dol, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, lately an episcopal see; situate in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 SE of St. Malo.

Dulce Agua, a town of Piedmont, with a castle, seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia.

Dolcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 40 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 34 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dole, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 25 miles wsw of Besançon.

Dolgelly, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, undied, called webbing. It is seated on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountain Cader Idris, 12 miles SE of Harleigh, and 212 NW of London.

Dollart Bay, a bay or lake separating E. Frieland, in Germany, from Groningen, in Holland. It was formed by an inundation of the sea in 1277, when 33 villages are said to have been destroyed.

Domazlice, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the rivulet Cadubuzz, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

Domlaca, a small island near the coast of Birmah, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Dombes, a late principality and small country of France, in Burgundy, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of Ain.

Dombrowar, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 60 miles sw of Lemberg.

Domfront, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy

DOM

rock, by the river Varenne, 35 miles NW of Alençon.

Domingo, St. or Hispaniola, one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, tale, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years; in the first fifteen of which they reduced at least a million of inhabitants to 60,000. They were afterward forced to divide the island with the French, who had the W part; and the Spaniards retained the E; which is the most extensive and fruitful. This joint possession continued till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded their part to the French. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791 an insurrection began in the French plantations, and in a short time not less than 100,000 blacks were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage and blood. An African by birth, named Toussaint, was afterward invested with the command of the blacks and mulattos. In 1802 the French sent an additional force, and after several encounters the negro chief was induced to accept of apparently favorable terms; but soon after he was perfidiously seized, and sent in irons to France, where he perished in a dungeon. Two other black chiefs, Dessalines and Christophe, saved themselves by flight; the natives again flew to arms; and the French troops fell victims to the climate. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint, and in 1804 caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti, the ancient name of the island. In 1806 the chiefs began to war against each other, and the black emperor was killed. Christophe was elected chief in his place, and is now engaged in a state of warfare. St. Dominga lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

Domingo, St. the capital of the E part of the island of St. Domingo, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a navigable river, and had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up with

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Spaniola, one of the W Indies, 400 miles in breadth. It is a low island, with many mountains, and in 1492, by craggy rocks. The heat to the south is insupportable for a European, if not qualified by the trade winds, and frequent hurricanes soon spoil the soil. It has a great quantity of gold, and the Spaniards had possession of it for 120 years; of which they reckon the number of inhabitants who were afterwards forced to flee with the French, and the Spaniards is the most extensive joint possession when the Spaniards were French. Since the French had possession of this island has been calamities. In 1795, the French began in the island in a short time to blacken the faces of the natives and plantations of general conflagration and mountains of carnage and blood. The French named Touffaint, and with the command of mulattos. In 1806, the French sent an additional force to accept of the terms; but soon afterwards seized, and killed, where he perceived. Two other black men, Christophe, saved the natives again from the French troops. Dessalines, the brother of Touffaint, himself to be proclaimed. Hayti, the ancient name of the island. In 1806 the chiefs of each other, and as killed. Christophe in his place, and the state of warfare between Jamaica to the island. The capital of the island is St. Domingo, and the cathedral is seated on a narrow former a harbor choked up with

DON

land. Though its trade has been long extinct, it was in a respectable condition while it continued in the hands of the Spaniards. The city itself is large, well built of stone, and defended by batteries. Lon. 70 10 W; lat. 18 20 N.

Dominica, one of the Windward Caribbee islands in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadeloupe and Martinique, and is 28 miles long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte-town.

Dominica, the largest of the islands of the Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Dominio, St. one of the Tremiti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

Domitza, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elbe, 25 miles S of Schwerin.

Dommel, a river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Ossola, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Toisa, 20 miles N of Varallo.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 miles WNW of Epinal.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, the birthplace of the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles N of Neufchateau.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 14 miles N of Verdun.

Don, a river of Russia, which separates the SE part of Europe from Asia. It issues from the lake St. John, in the government of Tula, and flows into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, and such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and flat-bottomed boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises

DON

in the W part of Aberdeenshire, receives the Urie-water at Inverary, passes by Kintore, and enters the German ocean, at Old Aberdeen.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, flows by Penistone, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and joins the Ouse near its termination in the Humber.

Donaghadee, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 miles WSW of Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places are regular packet-boats. At the entrance of the harbour is a lighthouse, which with that at Port Patrick renders the passage convenient in the darkest night. It is 15 miles E by N of Belfast.

Donaueschingen, or *Doneschingen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court-yard of whose palace are some springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, which has the honour of being called the head of the Danube. It is 13 miles N of Schaffhausen.

Donauert, a strong town of Bavaria seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 miles N by W of Augsburg.

Doncaster, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, now in ruins; is large and well built, and has a manufacture of stockings, waistcoats, and gloves. It is seated on the river Don, 37 miles S of York, and 158 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, three miles W of Sedan.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles long and 44 broad; bounded on the W and N by the ocean, E by Londonderry and Tyrone, and S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains about 140,000 inhabitants, is divided into 42 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is, in general, a campaign country, has extensive linen manufactures, and abounds with harbours.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon, and 111 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

Doneraile, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Near it are quarries of beautiful variegated marble. It is situate on the Awbeg, 19 miles NW of Cork, and 113 SW of Dublin.

Dongola, or *Dungala*, a town of

D O R

Nubia, capital of a province of the same name. It contains 10,000 houses of wood, and is seated on the Nile, among mountains, 500 miles N by W of Sennar. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 19 25 N.

Denjon, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 24 miles SE of Moulins.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Much hemp is cultivated in the neighbourhood. It is eight miles WSW of Boston, and 106 N of London.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 22 miles N of Nevers.

Dooab, a fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, near the approximation of those two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and enters the frith of Clyde, two miles S of Ayr.

Doran, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the side of a mountain, 28 miles S of Sana.

Dorat, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges.

Dorchester, a borough and the capital of Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly much larger, and the ruins of the walls are still to be seen in some places. It has three churches; and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. A little to the S is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. One mile to the SW is Maiden castle, another work of the Romans; there are three ramparts and ditches, nearly oval, and the whole area is 115 acres. Dorchester is seated on the river Frome, 53 miles E of Exeter, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Dorchester, a town 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 churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It is seated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London.

Dorchester, a town of Massachusetts,

D O R

in Norfolk county, with manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes. It is two miles S of Boston.

Dordogne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and joins the Garonne, near Bourdeaux. The capital is Perigueux.

Dorestro. See *Silistria*.

Dorking, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry. It is seated near the river Mole, 12 miles E of Guilford, and 23 SSW of London.

Dorn, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, three miles SE of Camden in Gloucestershire. The Roman foffway runs through it, and abundance of coin, both Roman and British, have been found here.

Dornburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Weimar, with a castle; situate on a hill, by the river Saale, 14 miles E of Weimar.

Dornoch, a borough of Scotland, capital of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, and part of the cathedral is kept up as the parish church. It is 40 miles NE of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

Dorpt, or *Dorpat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university; seated on the Embur, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, E by Hampshire, S by the English channel, and W by Devonshire and Somersetshire. It contains nearly 775,000 acres; is divided into 34 hundreds, and 248 parishes; and has 24 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 115,319; and it sends 20 members to parliament. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy; the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the SE part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 miles W of Lyme. From the Hamp-

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the sw make ample amends. The prin-
cipal rivers are the Stour and Frome.
Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts,
swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges,
fieldfares, &c. The products are corn,
wool, hemp, fine stone, and some mar-
ble. This county is distinguished for
its woollen manufactures, and its fine
ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital.
See *Portland and Purbeck*.

Dorsten, a fortified town of West-
phalia, in the county of Recklinghau-
sen, seated on the Lippe, 15 miles E by
N of Wesel.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a town of S Hol-
land, on an island formed by the Meuse,
which is here called the Merwe. It is
famous for a protestant synod held in
1618, which condemned the tenets of
Armenius. Here are several Lutheran
and Calvinist churches, a fine council-
house, an excellent academy, and the
mint of S Holland. It has a good har-
bour, and a great trade in corn, wine,
and timber; of the latter immense rafts
are floated hither from Andernach, in
Germany. Its natural situation is such,
that it has never been taken by an en-
emy; but it surrendered to the French
in 1795. It is 10 miles SE of Rotter-
dam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Dortmund, a strong town of West-
phalia, in the county of Marck. It was
lately imperial, and is seated on the
Emser, 15 miles SW of Ham. Lon. 7
28 E, lat. 5 31 N.

Dotekom, a town of Holland, in Gel-
derland, with a foundry for bombs and
cannon-balls; seated on the Yssel, 10
miles SE of Doesburg.

Douarnenez, a town of France, in the
department of Finisterre, seated on a
bay of the same name, at the entrance
of the English channel, eight miles NW
of Quimper.

Douay, a city of France, capital of
the department of Nord, with a fine
arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a mili-
tary school, a citadel, and three famous
colleges. It was taken by the duke of
Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by
the French, in 1712, after the suspension
of arms. It is seated on the Scarpe,
whence there is a canal to the Deule,
15 miles NW of Cambrai. Lon. 3 5 E,
lat. 50 22 N.

Doubs, a department of France, in-
cluding part of the late province of
Franche Comté. It is so named from a

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river which flows into the Saone, below
Verdun. Befançon is the capital.

Doue, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mayenne and Loire, with a
considerable manufacture of druggets
and tammies. Near it is a vast Roman
amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock.
It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which
rises in the Peak, near Buxton, parts the
county from Staffordshire, and joins the
Trent, four miles below Burton.

Dover, a seaport in Kent, governed
by a mayor, with a market on Wednes-
day and Saturday. It is situate be-
tween two high cliffs, and on that E
from the town is an ancient castle, in
which there are barracks for 3000 men.
The town is also defended by several
batteries. It was once walled round,
and had 10 gates, but there now re-
main only three, and those much out of
repair; also seven churches, which are
now reduced to two in the town and
one in the castle. In 1801 the number
of inhabitants was 14,845. It was for-
merly deemed the key of the island, and
is the principal of the cinque ports. It
is the station of the packet-boats that,
in time of peace, pass between Dover
and Calais, from which it is distant only
21 miles. The harbour is made by a
gap in the cliffs, which are of a great
height; and hence, in fine weather, is a
prospect of the coast of France. Dover
is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of
London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Dover, the capital of the state of De-
laware, in Kent county. The chief
trade is in corn and flour. It stands on
Jones creek, four miles from its mouth
in Delaware bay, and 66 SSW of Phila-
delphia. Lon. 75 34 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Dover, a town of New Hampshire,
chief of Strafford county, situate on the
Cochees, four miles above its junction
with the Piscata, and 14 NW of Port-
smouth.

Douero, or *Douro*, a river which rises
in Spain, in the mountains of Urbion,
on the E borders of Old Castile, and
flows W through that province and
Leon to the NE point of Portugal; it
then turns S, and having separated Leon
from Tra los Montes, again takes a W
course, crossing Portugal to Oporto,
where it enters the Atlantic ocean.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, in La-
nershire, on a river of the same name,
which joins the Clyde, above Lanerk.
Here is Douglas castle, for ages the re-
sidence of the second family in Scotland.
A modern building has been erected
on the same site, in imitation of the

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ancient castle. It is 37 miles w of Edinburg.

Douglas, a seaport of the isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Whitehaven. The town rises near the s point of the bay in a triangular form, and the residence of the English is chiefly confined to this spot. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort. Lon. 4 28 w, lat. 54 5 N.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory, on the w coast of America, the w point of the entrance of Cook Inlet. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 w, lat. 58 56 N.

Doulaincourt, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 10 miles sw of Joinville.

Doulens, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with two citadels; seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens.

Downe, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the ruin of a huge square castle, whose tower is yet full 80 feet in height. Here is a manufacture of pistols; also an extensive work called the Adelphi cotton-mill. It is seated on the Teith, eight miles nw of Stirling, and 32 sw of Perth.

Dourdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings; seated on the Orge, 25 miles sw of Paris.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan; bounded on the n by Candelish and Malway, w by the Gauts, s by Vissapour and Golconda, and e by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, a large fortress of Hindoostan, which gives name to the province. It is built on a rock, almost perpendicular on every side, and rising 420 feet above the plain. It is 10 miles nw of Aurungabad.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the e by the Irish sea, w by Armagh, nw by Antrim, and s by Carlingford bay and the ocean. It is divided into 72 parishes, sends four members to parliament, and contains about 204,500 inhabitants. It is in general fertile, has numerous bleachers, and in the rough parts many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Lagan and Newry.

Down, or Down Patrick, a borough

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of Ireland, capital of the county of Down, and a bishop's see united with Connor. It is seated on the river Newry, seven miles w of Strangford bay, and 74 NE of Dublin. Lon. 5 42 w, lat. 54 29 N.

Downham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Ouse. Every Monday is brought hither, to the river side, a prodigious quantity of butter, which is sent up in boats to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in wagons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 miles s of Lynn, and 86 N by E of London.

Downington, a town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the E side of Brandywine creek, 33 miles w by N of Philadelphia.

Downs, a famous road for shipping, on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. See *Godwin Sands*.

Downton, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 88 wsw of London.

Drantburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Drave, 12 miles E of Lavamund.

Drachenfels, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, with a citadel, seven miles nnw of Lintz.

Dracut, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on the N bank of the Merrimac, at Patucket-falls, 28 miles sw of Exeter, and 30 nnw of Boston.

Dradate, a town of Nubia, with a harbour on the Red sea, and wells of good water in the vicinity. It is 36 miles nnw of Suakem.

Dragomestro, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, 44 miles wsw of Lepanto.

Draguignan, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 miles nw of Frejus.

Dramburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Drage, 25 miles E by N of New Stargard.

Dras. See *Darah*.

Drave, a river which rises in Germany, at Innichen in Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Stiria, then along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Essek, and a little after joins the Danube.

Drayton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tern, 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 151 nw of London.

Drentelburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 18 miles nnw of Cassel.

Dresden, a city of Germany, and the

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capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. The houses are built of freestone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants, near 5000 of whom are catholics, and there are about 800 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind-instruments of music. Dresden was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon retaken; again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 80 miles NNW of Prague. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Dreux, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a considerable manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Driesen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landberg.

Driffield, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in corn, by a canal to the river Hull. It is 28 miles E by N of York, and 196 N of London.

Drinaward, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, a river of European Turkey, which has its source on the E frontiers of Albania, and runs into the bay of Drino, in the gulf of Venice.

Drino, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles ESE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Dristra. See *Silistria*.

Drogheda, a seaport and borough of Ireland, chief town of the county of Louth. It is a strong place, has an excellent harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish sea,

D R U

and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 53 43 N.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. Here are famous salt springs, from which it made much fine white salt. It is seated on the Salwarp, seven miles NNE of Worcester, and 116 WNW of London.

Drome, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river, which crosses it, and joins the Rhone below Valence, the capital of the department.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, but the palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 15 miles SW of Belfast, and 17 E of Armagh. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, 14 miles SSW of Saluzzo.

Dronfield, a town in Derbyshire, which had a market on Thursday, but, from its vicinity to Chesterfield and Sheffield, is now disused. Two miles from it are the ruins of Beauchief abbey. It is six miles N of Chesterfield, and 156 NNW of London.

Drontheim, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It was the residence of the ancient kings of Norway. Of the cathedral the choir alone remains. The inhabitants, estimated at 8000, have some commerce in wood, fish, tallow, and copper. It is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Bergen. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 63 26 N.

Drosendorf, a town of Austria, with an ancient castle, seated on the Teya, 10 miles N of Horn.

Drossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 14 miles SE of Cultrin.

Drumbote, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk.

Drusenheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Motter, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, and to the E as far as Balbec. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to have little religion of any kind, but pray indifferently in Christian churches or Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their

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particular princes, called Emirs. Bairout is their capital.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by E Meath, W by the same and Kildare, and S by Wicklow. It is divided into 107 parishes, has one city and four market-towns, sends five members to parliament, and contains about 208,000 inhabitants. The country is in general flat, except toward the S, where it is hilly and rocky. The principal river is the Liffey.

Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 150,000. Its streets have been lately improved in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, the largest of which is St. Stephen-green, nearly a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish-churches, eight chapels, 16 Roman catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy) the national bank, Trinity college, the hall of justice, the royal exchange, the customhouse, the royal hospital of Kilmaham for invalids, the linen hall, the barracks, the tollfell, or townhouse, and Essex-bridge and Sarah-bridge, two of the six bridges over the Liffey. The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has two theatres. The Phoenix park, at the W end of the town, is a royal inclosure, seven miles in circuit; and, beside the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also a salute battery of 22 pieces of cannon, and the ammunition magazine, a strong fortification. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, about four miles NW of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbour is incommoded by

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two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar: it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. Three miles below the city, at a place called the Pigeon house, is a commodious dock; and here the packets receive and land their passengers. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. A grand canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert. Dublin is seated at the end of a spacious bay, seven miles from the Irish sea, 60 W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 WNW of London. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 53 21 N.

Duck Creek, a town of the state of Delaware, which carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. It is 12 miles NW of Dover.

Duderstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and is seated on the Whipper, 18 miles S of Gottingen.

Dudley, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has considerable manufactures of nails and hardware; and in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. There is a church at each end of the longest street; and the venerable remnants of its castle are worthy of notice. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 10,109. It is 10 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 126 NW of London.

Dueren. See *Duren*.

Duero. See *Douero*.

Duerstede, a fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, where it branches off from the Rhine, 12 miles SE of Utrecht.

Duina. See *Dwina*.

Duke of York Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly islands. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 7 56 S.

Duke of York Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland, so named by captain Carteret, in 1767. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour: their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang straight. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them,

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d, which prevent vegetation from going over the nearly four miles in the house at the extremity on the promontory on the hill of Howth. w the city, at a place in house, is a commodious where the packets receive passengers. The Liffey almost into two equal commodious and noble quays a grand canal has been cut, the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert, at the end of a spacious bay from the Irish sea, 60 miles in Wales, and 300 miles. Lon. 6 18 w, lat.

a town of the state of Pennsylvania carries on a considerable trade. It is 12 miles from the river.

a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld. It carries on a considerable trade in pepper and tobacco, and is 18 miles from the river.

a town in a detached part of the county of Stafford, surrounded by the river on Saturday. It has a considerable number of manufactures of nails and iron in the vicinity are extensive. There is a church at each end of the street; and the venerable ruins of its castle are worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants is 10 miles from the river. It is 10 miles from the river, and 126 miles from the river.

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Douero, a fortified town of Holland, seated on the Leck, 12 miles off from the Rhine, and 12 miles from the river.

Dwind, an island in the North Sea, discovered by Commodore Boscawen in 1765, lying N of the river. Lon. 172 30 w, lat.

Island, an island in the North Sea, lying between New Britain and Ireland, so named by the English in 1767. The natives are stout, well made, and of a copper colour: their hair is black, and they dress it with grease. They make it hang straight, and chiefly of bamboo, for the shade of cocoa-nut, a fence before them,

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within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated. The island produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, betle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter bay, in this island, in 1791. Lon. 151 20 E, lat. 4 7 S.

Dulas, a village of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, 10 miles NW of Beaumaris. It stands on the Irish sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name; and is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern-athes and kelp.

Dulcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the gulf of Venice, with a good harbour, 15 miles SW of Scutari. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Dulceek, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Meath, formerly the see of a bishop, but now a mean place, 20 miles N by W of Dublin.

Dulmen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 14 miles SW of Munster.

Dulverton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. It is seated near the Ex, 20 miles S of Minehead, and 165 W by S of London.

Dulwich, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. It is famous for a college, founded by Edward Aleyn, a comedian, called The College of God's Gift.

Dumaring, a town of the island of Borneo, on the E coast. Lon. 117 30 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Dumbarton, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumbartonshire, seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. The principal manufacture is glass; but many hands are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. The castle stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side. It is 15 miles WNW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 55 59 N.

Dumbartonshire, anciently called *Lennor*, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE and E by Stirlingshire, S by the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and W by Argyleshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles; its breadth not above 12. It is divided into 12 parishes, and in 1801 contained 25,719 inhabitants. The W part of this county abounds with great morasses;

D U N

but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See *Lomond*, *Loch*.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop. Part of the cathedral now serves for a parish church. Near this place was fought the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. It is seated on the Allan, six miles N of Stirling, and 18 SW of Perth.

Dumboo, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, a little to the W of a salt lake of the same name, 170 miles NNW of Bornou. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 22 1 N.

Dumfries, a town of Virginia, chief of Prince William county. It is situated on the N side of Quantico creek, four miles above its entrance into the Potomac, and 20 SW of Alexandria. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Dumfries, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Nith, eight miles from its mouth in Solway frith. It is a regular well-built town; and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7288. Here is no considerable trade, nor manufacture, though almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is practised. The amusements of the town, and its healthy situation, allure many of the gentry from the neighbouring counties. It is 30 miles WNW of Carlisle, and 75 S by W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 9 N.

Dumfriesshire, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by the shires of Lanark and Peebles, E by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh, S by Solway frith, and W by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It is divided into 42 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 54,547. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and the principal rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of the county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fertile. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and rich mines of lead and coal.

Dun, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 15 miles NNW of Verdun.

Dun le Roi, a town of France, in the department of Cher, on the river Auron, 15 miles S of Bourges.

Dunamond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, but was taken by the Swedes in their wars with the Poles. In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, and retaken the next year, by Charles XII. In 1710, it was taken

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by Peter the great. It is situate at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga, and 20 N of Mittau. Lon. 23 41 E, lat. 57 5 N.

Dunbar, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, seated on a bay of the German ocean. It has a small harbour, of difficult access, defended by a battery; also a dry dock and a rope-work; but the principal trade is the exportation of corn. Here was anciently a castle, now in ruins, which stood on a rock, and was deemed impregnable. Under the rock are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol by earl Warrenne, in 1296; and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 27 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Duncannon, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Rofs, six miles E of Waterford.

Dundalk, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It has manufactures of linen and muslin, and stands on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Dundee, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. The new church, the townhouse, and the trades-hall are elegant structures. The lofty tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. Most of the streets are neat, and the houses well built; but the new streets are spacious and elegant. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 26,084. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvas, cotton, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and also a sugar-house. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 14 miles NW of St. Andrew. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 56 28 N.

Dundonald, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, two miles S of Irvine. It has an extensive cotton manufacture, and near it is the royal castle of Dundonald.

Dunfermline, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good trade and a considerable manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. Here is part of a royal palace, in which Charles I was born, and the princess Elizabeth, wife to George I. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a parish church. In this abbey were buried Malcolm and his queen, and seven other Scottish monarchs. Dunfermline in 1801 contain-

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ed 9980 inhabitants. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Dungala. See *Dongola*.

Dungannon, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Tyrone. In the vicinity are several coal mines. It is seated on a hill, 14 miles NNW of Armagh. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Dungarvon, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 58 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Dungeness, a cape on the S coast of Kent, on which is a fort and a lighthouse, eight miles S by W of New Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Dungslay Head, a promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, which is the NE extremity of Great Britain. About a mile from it is the ruin of John o' Groat's House, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom. On the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 58 45 N.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situate amid vast rocks, partly naked, and partly wooded, through which flows the river Tay. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen and yarn. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains; and near it are the ruins of a cathedral, part of which is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles NW of Perth.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1661. Lewis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when the works were again resumed; and the next year it was declared a free port. The English attempted to besiege this place in 1793, but were obliged to retire. Dunkirk is divided into the old and new town;

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and the inhabitants, estimated at 80,000, 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. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunleer, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth, seven miles N of Drogheda.

Dunmow, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 38 NE of London.

Dunmow, Little, a village two miles from Dunmow. It had once a monastery, and part of the priory now forms the parish church. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a sitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, an extensive promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. Its N extremity, in the Pentland frith, is the most northern point of Great Britain. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Dunnose, a cape in the English channel, on the SE side of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 34 N.

Dunse, a town of Scotland, the largest in Berwickshire. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated mineral well, similar to that of Tunbridge in England. It is situate under a hill, near the river Whiteadder, 14 miles W of Berwick, and 40 ESE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 47 N.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and restored by Henry I, who made it a borough, but no members were ever sent to parliament. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, once a royal palace. Dunstable has four streets, in the direction of the four cardinal points; and is famous for elegant hats, baskets, &c. made of straw. It is seated on a chalky hill, 17 miles S of Bedford, and 33 NW of London.

Dunstaffnage, a castle of Scotland, in Argyleshire, one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs. Here was long preserved the famous stone, used as the coronation seat of the Scottish monarchs, which was removed to Scone by Kenneth II, and thence by Edward I, in 1296, to Westminster ab-

bey, where it now remains as an appendage to the coronation chair. Some of the ancient regalia still continue in the castle; and near it is a small roofless chapel, of elegant architecture, where several of the kings of Scotland are said to be interred. It stands on a promontory, almost insulated, at the entrance of Loch Etive, 24 miles NW of Inverary.

Dunster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It has a castle, on a steep knoll; and at one corner of the terrace is an ancient turret, supposed to be part of the original castle, built in the time of William I. A priory stood on the NW side of the castle, part of which now serves for the parish-church. It stands on the edge of a vale, near the Bristol channel, 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 161 W of London.

Dunwich, a borough in Suffolk, which has now no market, nor place of public worship. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had many churches, which have been swallowed up by the sea. The remains of two churches and a palace are the only marks left of its former greatness. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 100 N of London.

Duquella, a province of Morocco, about 80 miles long and 60 broad, exceedingly fertile in corn and pasture.

Durance, a river of France, which is formed near Briançon, of the rivulets Dure and Ance, and flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, Cavailon, and Avignon, into the Rhone.

Durango, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilbao.

Durango, an episcopal town of New Biscay, in the province of Zacatecas, with good salt-works, in a fertile country, 380 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 104 40 W, lat. 24 10 N.

Durazzo, a town of European Turkey, capital of Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Durbuaga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the river Gogary, 50 miles NE of Patna.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Ourthe, 20 miles S by W of Liege.

Duren, a fortified town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers.

Durham, a county of England, 47 miles long and .37 broad; bounded on

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the N by Northumberland, E by the German ocean, S and SW by Yorkshire, and W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It is usually called the Bishopric of Durham, from the sovereign power formerly possessed by the bishops, who yet enjoy great privileges. It contains 610,000 acres; and is divided into four wards, and 113 parishes, which include one city and nine market-towns. Beside these is a detached part, situate N of Northumberland and including Holy Island, which is divided into two districts, called Northshire and Islandshire. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 162,591; and it sends four members to parliament. The soil is very various; the W side being mountainous and barren, while the E and S consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, freestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

Durham, a city and the capital of the county of Durham, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges, and surrounded by the remains of its wall. The cathedral, which is a large and magnificent edifice, and the castle, now the bishop's palace, stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. The city is governed by a mayor, and contains six parish churches. It has a manufacture of stuffs and carpets, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7530. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall abbey; and on the W of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 259 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 54 44 N.

Durham, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county. Near it is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be easily moved with a finger. It is situate on Oyster river, near its junction with the Piscataqua, 16 miles W of Portsmouth.

Durkheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the

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Rhine; seated on the river Hardt, 17 miles SW of Worms.

Durkheim, or *Turkheim*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, where the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1675. It is four miles NW of Colmar.

Durlach, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and stuffs. It is seated on the Gießen, 15 miles NNE of Baden. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Dursley, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable traffic in broad cloth, and cards for clothiers. Here are the remains of a castle. It is seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. The chief trade is tanning. It is 16 miles NE of Angers.

Dusky Bay, a bay on the SW coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. The country here is steep, and the hills near the seaside are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. Abundance of excellent refreshments are found here; and it contains several coves and harbours. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

Dusseldorf, a strong city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. Contiguous to the palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 25 miles S Wesel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Duxborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, with a harbour for small vessels, and a lighthouse at the S extremity of the beach. It is situate S by E of Plymouth, three miles across Plymouth bay.

Dugsburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a Calvinist university. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles S by E of Wesel.

Duyts, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is inhabited chiefly by Jews, and seated on the Rhine, opposite Cologne.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in Holland, E of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N into the White sea, at Archangel.

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Dwina, a river of Lithuania, which di-
vides Livonia from Courland, and runs
into the Baltic, below Riga.

Dyle, a new department of France,
including the southern part of Brabant.
It has its name from a river which rises
on its s border, flows n through the
middle of the country, and joins the
Scheldt a little above Rupelmonde.
The capital is Brussels.

Dynapour, a town and fort. of Hin-
doostan, in Bahar, near which is a dia-
mond mine. It is seated on the Ganges,
10 miles w of Patna.

Dysart, a borough of Scotland, in
Fife-shire, with a good harbour. It has
a considerable trade in coal, a salt-work,
a manufacture of checks, and some em-
ploy in building ships. In 1801, the
number of inhabitants was 5385. It is
seated on the frith of Forth, 16 miles n
by E of Edinburgh, and 20 sw of St.
Andrew. Lon. 3 2 w, lat. 56 8 n.

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Eaglesham, a village of Scotland, in
Renfrewshire, nine miles sw of Glas-
gow. It has bleaching grounds, and a
considerable cotton manufacture.

Eaoune, one of the Friendly islands,
in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tas-
man, in 1643, and by him named Mid-
dleburg. The land gently rises to a
considerable height, presenting a beau-
tiful prospect of extensive meadows,
adorned with tufts of trees, and inter-
mixed with plantations. Lon. 174 30
w, lat. 21 24 s.

Earlston, a town of Scotland, in Ber-
wickshire. Near it, on a rocky bank,
stands Cowdenknows, an old building,
now somewhat modernized; and on
the adjacent knolls may be seen the re-
mains of its broom, so renowned in
Scottish ditty. Earlston is seated on
the river Leader, 35 miles se of Edin-
burgh.

Earn. See *Erne*.

Eastale, a small island of Scotland,
near the coast of Argyshire, to the se
of Mull, celebrated for its slate quarries.

Easingwold, a town in N York-
shire, with a market on Friday, and a
great trade in bacon and butter. It is
13 miles NNW of York, and 208 n by
w of London.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity
of Asia, on the w side of Beering strait,
nearly opposite Prince of Wales cape
on the continent of America. Lon. 92
20 E, lat. 59 17 n.

E B E

East Loos. - See *Loos*, *East*; and fo
with other places that have the same
name of position.

Eastbourn, a town in Suffex, noted
for plenty of the birds called wheatears,
and as a place of resort for bathing.
Near it is a chalybeate spring. In 1707
a tessellated pavement and a Roman
bath were discovered here. It is seated
near the English channel, 15 miles sse
of Lewes, and 61 sse of London.

Easter Island, an isle in the Pacific
ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a
hilly and stony surface, is naturally
barren, and affords neither safe anchor-
age, fresh water, nor wood for fuel.
Rats are the only quadrupeds, and there
are but few birds. The natives are in-
dustrious, and plant paper-mulberries
and bananas, with regular fields of po-
tatoes and yams. This island was seen
by Davis in 1686; it was visited by
Roggewin in 1712, and by Cook in
1774. Lon. 109 47 w, lat. 27 6 s.

Easthampton, a town of New York,
in Suffolk county, on the se coast of
Long Island. It is a half shire-town;
and in it is Clinton academy. It is 12
miles ene of Southampton.

Easton, a town of Pennsylvania, ca-
pital of Northampton county, seated at
the conflux of the Leigh with the De-
laware, 50 miles n by w of Philadelphia.
Lon. 75 27 w, lat. 40 41 n.

Easton, a town of Maryland, capi-
tal of Talbot county, seated near the
forks of the Treadhaven, 14 miles nsw
of Vienna, and 30 s of Chester.

Easton, a town of Massachusetts, in
Bristol county, with manufactures of
iron and steel, 10 miles nnw of Tapa-
ton, and 26 s of Boston.

Eastonness, a cape of England, the
most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk,
and the n point of Southwold bay.

Eause, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gers, 17 miles sw of Con-
dom.

Ebeltoft, a town of Denmark, in
Jutland, with a good harbour, on a bay
of the Categat, 16 miles ne of Aarhus.

Ebenezer, a town of the state of
Georgia, capital of Effingham county,
situate on the Savanna, 25 miles nsw
of Savanna. Lon. 81 10 w, lat. 32
15 n.

Ebenfurth, a town of Austria, on the
Leyta, 22 miles s of Vienna.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Lower Rhine, with a Cistercian
abbey; seated on the Necker, 11 miles
n by n of Heidelberg.

Eberberg, a town and castle of France,
in the department of Mont Tonnere,

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lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated at the conflux of the Alsen with the Nahe, eight miles sw of Creutznach.

Ebermanstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Wisent, 13 miles ssw of Bamberg.

Ebern, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the Danach, 12 miles nwn of Bamberg.

Eberstein, a town and castle of Suabia, eight miles s of Baden.

Eberville, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Scioule, eight miles ne of Riom.

Ebher, a town of Persia, in Irak-Agemi, on a river of the same name, 40 miles w of Casbin.

Ebingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheese, seven miles s of Hohenzollern.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturia on the confines of Old Castile, and flows by Calahorra, Tudella, Saragossa, and Tortosa into the Medjterranean.

Ebton, a town of Lower Saxony, in Luneburg, celebrated for its honey, 13 miles s of Luneburg.

Ecclesfechan, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle, five miles n of Annan, and 15 n of Dumfries.

Eccleshall, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is seated on the river Sow, seven miles nw of Stafford and 148 of London.

Ecclesiastical State, or *Popedom*, a country of Italy; bounded on the n by Romagna, ne by the gulf of Venice, se by the kingdom of Naples, sw by the Mediterranean, and w by Tuscany. It is 120 miles long, and from 80 to 100 broad, divided into the following provinces; the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabino, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugino, and Urbino. The papal government is a bar to industry, and ill calculated to promote the happiness of its subjects; for all these provinces are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independant head, of the church,

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and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus v at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion without any singular propriety, as no two chiefs of people could be more unlike. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, and previous to the late revolutions, the pope was possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in France. He had also the three legations of Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese annexed to his dominions till 1797, when the French made them a part of their Cisalpine republic. The annual revenue of the pope is now reduced to about 600,000l. sterling, including the exactions in foreign countries. His military force is inconsiderable: his naval force consists of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who overturned its ancient government, and erected it into a republic, styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius vi, to remove from Rome, first into Tuscany, and afterward into France, where he died at Valence, Aug. 19, 1799. In December following a conclave was held at Venice, and on March 13, 1800, cardinal Chiaromonte was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius viii, and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. Rome is the capital.

Echternach, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sour, surrounded by mountains, 18 miles ne of Luxemburg.

Ecija, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with manufactures of leather and shoes, and a trade in wool and hemp. It is seated on the Xenil, 62 miles ene of Seville. Lon. 4 57 w, lat. 37 33 n.

Eckardsberg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles wsw of Naumburg.

Eckrensforde, a seaport of Denmark, in S Jutland, on a bay of the Baltic. Near the town is a fresh-water lake, which is connected with the bay. It is 14 miles nw of Kiel in Holstein. Lon 10 1 w, lat. 54 33 n.

Edam, a town of N Holland, famous

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 for its red rind cheeses; seated on the
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 of Amsterdam.

Eddystone, the name of some rocks
 in the English channel, lying SSW from
 the middle of Plymouth sound, at the
 distance of 14 miles. On the principal
 rock (for the rest are under water) Mr.
 Winstanley built a lighthouse in 1700,
 which was destroyed by a storm in 1703,
 and the projector perished in it. In
 1709, another, built of wood, was erect-
 ed by Mr. Rudyard, which was con-
 sumed by fire in 1755. Within four
 years after, one was built by Mr. Smea-
 ton, which also was burnt down in 1770;
 and another, of stone, was completed by
 him in 1774, which has hitherto with-
 stood the fury of the elements. The
 building, to the height of 33 feet from
 the foundation, is a solid of stones, en-
 grafted into each other; above this are
 four rooms, one over the other, and at
 the top a gallery and lantern. It is
 nearly 80 feet high; and its distance from
 the Ram Head, the nearest point of land,
 is 12 miles. Lon. 4.24 W, lat. 50.8 N.

Eden, a river of Scotland, which
 rises in Perthshire, on the confines of
 Fifeshire, and flows through the latter
 county, by Coupar, into the German
 ocean, at the bay of St. Andrew.

Eden, a river which rises in West-
 morland, on the confines of Yorkshire.
 It runs N, by Appleby, into Cumber-
 land, and there flows by Kirkcwald and
 Carlisle, into Solway frith.

Edenburg, or *Sopron*, a town of
 Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria,
 inhabited by Germans, whose principal
 manufacture is cloth. Many oxen and
 pigs are sent hence weekly into Germa-
 ny. It is 40 miles S by E of Vienna.
 Lon. 16.43 E, lat. 47.38 N.

Edenderry, a town of Ireland, in
 Kings county, near the river Boyne,
 nine miles E by N of Philipstown.

Edenton, a maritime district of N
 Carolina, comprehending the counties
 of Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimas,
 Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel.
 It abounds with pine, oak, cypress, and
 juniper.

Edenton, a town of N Carolina, in
 Chowan county, and capital of Edento-
 n district. It is situate on Albemarle
 sound at the mouth of the Chowan, 110
 miles S by N of Raleigh. Lon. 77.5 W,
 lat. 35.38 N.

Edessa, a town of European Turkey,
 in Macedonia, once the residence of the
 Macedonian kings. It is seated near
 the Vistricza, 44 miles WNW of Salon-
 chi. Lon. 23.3 E, lat. 40.50 N.

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Edgarton, a seaport of Massachusetts,
 chief town of Dukes county, situate on
 the E side of the island of Marthas Vine-
 yard, 20 miles SE of Falmouth, on the
 continent. Lon. 70.30 W, lat. 41.25 N.

Edghill, a village in Warwickshire,
 14 miles S of Warwick, memorable for
 the first battle fought between Charles
 I and the parliament, in 1643.

Edghir, a town of Hindoostan, in
 Golconda, seated near the Beemah, just
 above its conflux with the Kistnah, 95
 miles SW of Hyderabad. Lon. 77.45 E,
 lat. 16.45 N.

Edgware, a town in Middlesex, with
 a market on Thursday. It stands on
 the Roman road, leading to St. Alban,
 eight miles NW of London.

Edinburg, the metropolis of Scotland,
 in a county of the same name, seated
 on three hills which run from E to W,
 in a direction almost parallel. On the
 middle ridge, which is narrow and
 steep, stands the Old Town; the North
 Town is seated on an elevated plain,
 gently sloping on every side; and the
 South Town stands also on a similar
 sloping eminence. The form of the
 Old Town resembles that of a turtle;
 the castle being the head; the High-street,
 the ridge of the back; the narrow lanes
 (which are called closes) the shelving
 sides; and Holyrood-house, the tail.
 On each side of this hill was once a lake.
 The valley, drained of its waters, is
 occupied by Cowgate-street; The N
 valley is also drained; but a morass re-
 mains, called the North Loch. The
 ancient castle is seated on a high, craggy,
 and precipitous rock, with a drawbridge
 on the only side that is accessible: here
 is shown the apartment in which was
 born James VI of Scotland, afterward
 James I of England. In the High-
 street is the collegiate church of St.
 Giles, a fine Gothic structure, which
 has four places of public worship under
 its roof. Near this is the building in
 which the Scotch parliament were usual-
 ly convened: it is now occupied by the
 courts of justice; and has a magnificent
 lofty hall. The palace of Holyrood-
 house forms a grand quadrangle, with
 a court in the centre surrounded by
 piazzas: the NW towers were built by
 James V, and the whole was completed
 in the reign of Charles II. A spacious
 gallery here is hung with the pictures of
 111 monarchs, from Fergus I to James
 VI, the greatest part of them imaginary.
 In the NW tower is shown the chamber
 where queen Mary sat at supper, when
 Rizzio was dragged from her side and
 murdered; and the private staircase by

which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate the savage deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The communication between the N and S parts of Edinburg is by two noble bridges, the North bridge and the South bridge. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses. The buildings of the South Town are likewise elegant and extensive, and the new college forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI in 1580, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. The high school of Edinburg has also been long famous for the scholars it has produced. Of the other buildings a few only can be noticed: the royal exchange, the register-office, the physicians hall, Heriot hospital for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson hospital for the support of the sons of decayed merchants, the royal infirmary, the public dispensary, and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the assembly rooms, the concert hall, the hall for the royal archers, the theatre royal, and the equestrian circus. Edinburg has numerous manufactures; and particularly of fine linen and cambric. In 1801 the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 67,288. It is supplied with water conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. Two miles to the S is the remain of Craigmillar castle, the residence of James V during his minority, and of queen Mary after her return from France in 1562. Edinburg is two miles ssw of Leith (which is its port) and 377 N by W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Edinburgshire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 27 miles long and from six to 16 broad, bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, E by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburg, S by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and W by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 31 parishes, and in 1801 contained 122,994 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also coal,

iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala.

Esserding, a town of Austria, with a castle, seated near the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz.

Effingham, a village in Surry, 12 miles NE of Guildford. It was once a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

Egeln, a town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Bode, 16 miles ssw of Magdeburg.

Egenburg, a town of Austria, noted for good wine, 13 miles sw of Znaim.

Egg, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Skye, five miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, with some basaltic pillars. The low grounds are fertile.

Egipien, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Eglingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, of the same name, six miles N of Dillengen.

Eglisan, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich.

Egmont op den Hoef, a village of N Holland, three miles W by S of Alcmær. It appears to have been a considerable town, but was destroyed, in 1573, by the enraged Spaniards, after their failure before Alcmær. It now exhibits extensive and picturesque ruins, perhaps the only ruins in all Holland. Near it are two other villages; Egmont op Zee, a mile to the W, on the seacoast; and Egmont Binnen, nearly two miles to the S, where a bloody and undecided battle was fought, in 1799, between the allied English and Russian army and the French and Dutch.

Egra; or *Eger*, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a castle and a college. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year, through famine. Here are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs; and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Egra, 90 miles W by N of Prague. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 5 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. On the W side is an artificial mount, with the ruins of a castle; and three miles SE of the town, in the wooded vale of the Calder, are the remains of Calder abbey. Egre-

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mont is seated near the Irish sea, on the river Eben, five miles SSE of Whitehaven, and 289 NW of London.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 500 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, S by Nubia, and W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not that extent of cultivation as in ancient times; many lakes and canals being now filled up, and, with the lands they watered, are become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Egypt is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyzes 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 in Thebaid; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moeris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyzes demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This 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, 324 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 Omar, the second caliph 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 Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000, which is not one half of the number it contained when subject to the Romans. The inhabitants are composed of four different

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racas of people; the Turks, who pretend to be masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassen Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded this country in 1798, under general Bonaparte, who defeated the beys in several engagements; but after the departure of Bonaparte, and a strong British force arriving to aid the country, the French were expelled in 1801. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives procure elephant teeth, ostrich feathers, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, coffee, gums, and drugs. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase are coffee, fenna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, rice, wheat, flax, sandalwood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown. They are generally indolent and cowardly; and the lower class are disgustingly filthy in their persons: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. But the Copts are an ingenious people, and have great skill in business. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence; and for the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot

winds, are probably the cause of fore eyes being so very common here. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of gardenstuffs; and in Lower Egypt oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. Lentils form a considerable article of food to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who rarely enjoy the luxury of rice; and onions, remarkably mild and of the purest white, continue to be a favourite diet among all classes. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, the cerastes, or horned viper, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains; the largest is 500 feet in perpendicular height, and takes up eleven acres of ground. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. The principal city is Cairo.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1805. It is seated on the Danube, 12 miles sw of Ulm.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, opposite Rotenberg, six miles w by s of Tübingen.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on the river Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is deemed to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz by a subterraneous pas-

sage, cut out of the solid rock, and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein is an old palace, which belonged to the elector of Treves. This fortress surrendered, through famine, to the French, in 1799, after a blockade of above 20 months.

Ehrensels, a fortress of Bavaria, in the duchy of Neuburg, which gives name to a lordship. It is 13 miles nw of Ratisbon.

Eichfeld, a territory of Lower Saxony, surrounded by Brunswick, Thuringia, and Hesse. It produces much flax and tobacco. Heiligenstadt is the capital.

Eil, Loch. See *Linnhe, Loch*.

Eilenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Mulda, 12 miles ne of Leipzick.

Eimeo, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean, lying 12 miles w of Otaheite. The pleasures of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same. Eimeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large valleys, and gently rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops.

Einbeck, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactures of cloth and all kinds of stuffs; and in the mountain near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is situate on the Ilme, 17 miles n of Göttingen. Lon. 10 2 w, lat. 51 45 N.

Eisenach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a celebrated college. The duke resides in a castle within the town; and there is another on a mountain out of it, called Wartburg, which, in 1521, was for some time the asylum of Luther. It is seated on the Nesse, at its conflux with the Hordel, 16 miles w of Gotha. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Eisenartz, or *Eisenitz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 34 miles nnw of Gratz.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace, five miles nw of Edenburg.

Eisleben, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the county of Mansfeld, with a decayed castle. The celebrated Luther was born and died here. In the churches of St. Andrew and St. Ann are the superb burial-places of the ancient counts of Mansfeld. Eisleben contains many breweries, and derives

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much profit from the neighbouring iron
mines. It is 28 miles NNW of Naum-
burg. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Eisfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Thuringia, with a castle. It has manu-
factures of indigo and vitriol, and stands
on the Werra, near its source, seven
miles E of Hildburghausen.

Ekanas, a town of Sweden, in Ny-
land, on a bay in the gulf of Finland,
50 miles SE of Abo.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean,
near the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles
long and three broad. It contains
mines of excellent iron, and quarries of
marble; and has two good harbours,
Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo. It
was lately subject to the prince of Piom-
bino, and now belongs to the French.

Elkassano, a town of European Tur-
key, in Albania, 45 miles SE of Duraz-
zo.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which
rises in the Giant mountains between
Bohemia and Silesia; flows by Konigs-
gratz, Leutmeritz, Dresden, Dessau,
Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeburg,
Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters
the German ocean at Cuxhaven. It is
navigable for ships to Hamburg, which
is 70 miles from the sea; a course of
navigation longer than that of any other
river in Europe.

Elberton, a town of the state of
Georgia, chief of Elbert county, 25
miles NW of Petersburg. Lon. 82 35
W, lat. 33 55 N.

Elberton, a town of the state of
Georgia, in Effingham county, seated
on the Agechee, 18 miles W of Ebene-
zer.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Seine. It has a ma-
nufacture of cloth, and is seated on the
Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW
of Paris.

Elbing, a strong town of W Prussia,
in the palatinate of Marienburg, with a
considerable trade in butter, cheese, and
corn. It is seated on a river of the
same name, near its entrance into the
Frische Haff, 30 miles ESE of Dantzic.
Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 54 18 N.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Saatz, with a citadel, seated
on a mountain, by the river Egra, 16
miles NE of Egra.

Elburg, a town of Holland, in Gel-
derland, on the E coast of the Zuider
Zee, 10 miles NE of Harderwick.

Elche, a town of Spain, in Valencia,
10 miles WSW of Alicante.

Elephanta, an island on the W coast
of Hindoestan, five miles from Bom-

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bay. It contains one of the most inex-
plicable antiquities in the world. The
figure of an elephant, of the natural
size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on
the landing-place, near the foot of a
mountain. An easy slope then leads to
a subterranean temple, hewn out of the
solid rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad,
the roof supported by rows of pillars
ten feet high. At the further end are
three gigantic figures, which were mu-
tilated by the absurd zeal of the Portu-
guese, when this island was in their
possession. Elephanta was ceded to the
English by the Mahrattas.

Eleuths, a kingdom of Tartary, lying
to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was
conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of
China. See *Kalmuc*.

Elfsburg, a town of Sweden, in W
Gothland, with a strong castle near the
sea, four miles SW of Gotheburg.

Elgin, a borough of Scotland, ca-
pital of Murrayshire, and formerly the
see of a bishop. Here are many large
old buildings erected over piazzas. Its
cathedral was one of the most magni-
ficent structures in Scotland; of which
its ruins are a sufficient proof. Two
miles to the NE, on the banks of a lake,
is the palace of Spynie, formerly the
residence of the bishop, of which some
rooms are still pretty entire. Elgin
stands on the Lossie, five miles from its
port at Lossiemouth, where there is a
tolerable harbour, whence much corn is
exported. It is 38 miles ENE of Inver-
ness, and 163 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 6
W, lat. 57 37 N.

Elginshire. See *Murrayshire*.

Eltinge, a village of Hampshire, at
the head of Southampton bay, five
miles W of Southampton. Here are
docks for building and repairing ships,
and storehouses for merchandise and
corn, in which last it carries on a con-
siderable trade.

Elisabeth Islands, small islands near
the coast of Massachusetts, bearing NW
of Marthas Vineyard, and belonging to
Dukes county. They are about 16 in
number; the chief of which are Na-
shawna, Pasqui, Nahawenna, Pinequese,
and Chatahunk. Nahawenna, the largest,
supports a considerable number of cat-
tle and sheep, and is famous for excel-
lent cheese and wool. It is two miles
from the continent, and the N point six
miles WSW of Falmouth. Lon. 70 38
W, lat. 41 34 N.

Elisabethtown, a town of New Jersey,
in Essex county, with a handsome pres-
byterian church, an episcopal church,
and an academy. It is situate on a

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creek of Newark bay, 10 miles ssw of Newark, and 40 NE of Trenton.

Elisabethtown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bladen county, 36 miles s by w of Fayetteville, and 48 NW of Wilmington.

Elisabethtown, or *Hagarstown*, a town of Maryland, chief of Washington county. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and the neighbourhood produces the finest Oroonoko tobacco. It is situate in a valley, 70 miles wnw of Baltimore, and 80 NNW of Washington.

Elkton, a town of Maryland, chief of Cecil county, with a considerable trade, particularly in wheat. It is situate at the conflux of the head branches of the Elk, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 47 sw of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 20 w, lat. 39 40 N.

Elleholm, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 10 miles w of Carlskroon.

Ellesmere, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable trade in malt. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence, by Wrexham and Chester, to the estuary of the Mersey. The town is seated on a large mere, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 178 NW of London.

Ellichpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a circar of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Decan. It was formerly the capital of Berar, and is 144 miles NE of Aurungabad. Lon. 78 5 E, lat. 21 12 N.

Ellore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Circars, on the bay of Bengal. It is 32 miles N of Masulipatam. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 43 N.

Elma, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Petchora, 210 miles E of Mezen. Lon. 52 35 E, lat. 65 20 N.

Elmo, *Fort St.* a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It stands on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure.

Elmhogen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a territory in the circle of Saatz, with a castle on a rock, by the river Egla, 38 miles wsw of Saatz. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Elne, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, formerly the see of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the civil wars during the reign of Lewis XI, and is eight miles s by E of Perpignan.

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Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock. It is 15 miles N of Aurungabad.

Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop, 16 miles N of Roscommon.

Elrich, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hohenstein. It stands on the river Zorge, 12 miles NNW of Nordhausen. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Elsinburg. See *Helsingburg*.

Elsinore, a town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen, being the residence of a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. A little to the E is the fortress of Cronborg, which guards the Sound. Every vessel, as it passes, pays a toll at Elsinore, in return for which, the crown takes the charge of constructing light-houses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categat to the entrance into the Baltic. Elsinore has no harbour, but a good and safe road, and is 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 56 0 N. See *Cronborg*.

Elsteth, a town of Westphalia, at the conflux of the Hunt with the Weser, 13 miles ENE of Oldenburg.

Elsterwerda, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Elster, 14 miles N by w of Dresden.

Eltham, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward II often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born: it is now in part converted into a farm-house, and the stately hall forms the barn. It is eight miles s of London.

Elvas, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. The water is brought by a Moorish aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by several stories of arches. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is 38 miles ENE of Evora, and 118 E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 38 49 N.

Elwangen, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Jaxt, 14 miles NW of Nordlingen.

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Ely, a city in Cambridgſhire, and a
biſhop's ſee, with a market on Satur-
day. It is ſeated on the Oufe (which is
navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny
tract, called the Iſle of Ely. The ſpring
affizes are held here. It is a county of
itſelf, including the territory around it,
and has a diſtinct civil and criminal ju-
riſdiction, of which the biſhop is the
head. It has a fine cathedral, but is
otherwiſe a mean place. It is 17 miles
N. of Cambridge, and 67 N by E of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Ely, a town of Scotland, on the ſe
coalt of Fifefhire, with a good harbour,
but only little trade, 21 miles s of St.
Andrew.

Elze, a town of Lower Saxony, in
the principality of Hildesheim, ſeated
on the Leina, 10 miles ſw of Hilde-
ſheim.

Emboly, a town of European Tur-
key, in Macedonia, and a Greek arch-
biſhop's ſee. It is the ancient Amphi-
polis; and is ſometimes called Chriſto-
polis. It is ſeated on the Stromona,
40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55
E, lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, a city of France, in the de-
partment of Upper Alps, and lately the
ſee of a biſhop. It has a fortrefs built
by Louis XIV, and is ſeated on a craggy
rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E
of Gap. Lon. 6 49 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Emden, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia,
capital of E Frieſland. It has a good
harbour and a ſafe road, at the mouth
of the Ems; and conſiderable manu-
factures of ſtockings, ſoap, leather, and
cotton. The greateſt part of the inha-
bitants are Calviniſts, and there are
ſome Lutherans, papiffs, and Jews. It
was a free port under the protection of
the United-Provinces, but in 1744 they
fold their right to the king of Pruffia.
It is 28 miles ENE of Groningen, and 47
WNW of Oldenburg. Lon. 7 8 E, lat.
53 20 N.

Emmendingen, a town of Suabia, in
Brigau, and chief town in the marqui-
ſate of Hochberg, ſeated on the river
Ens, 10 miles N by w of Friburg.

Emmerich, a ſtrong town of Ger-
many, in the duchy of Cleve. It has a
conſiderable trade with Holland, and is
ſeated on the Rhine, 22 miles NW of
Weſel.

Enouy, or *Hiamen*, an iſland of
China, lying off the coalt of the pro-
vince of Fokien. It has a port ſo ex-
tenſive, that it can contain thouſands of
veſſels; and ſo deep, that the largeſt
ſhips may lie cloſe to the ſhore without
danger. It was formerly much fre-

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quented by European veſſels; but now
all the trade is carried on at Canton.
This iſland is particularly celebrated
on account of the magnificence of its
principal pagod, dedicated to their god
Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 E.

Empoli, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated
on the Arno, 17 miles ſw of Florence.

Ems, a river of Weſtphalia, which
riſes in the principality of Paderborn,
and flows, at Emden, into the Dollart,
a bay of the German ocean.

Ems, a town of Germany, in Tyrol,
near which are ſome baths impregnated
with ſulphur. It is 10 miles s of Bre-
genz.

Enchuysen, a town of N Holland, on
the Zaidar Zee. It was once a flou-
riſhing place; but its harbour being
now obſtructed by ſand, it has loſt its
former conſequence. It was taken by
the Engliſh in 1799. It is 27 miles NE of
Amſterdam.

Endeavour Strait, a ſtrait of the S
Pacific ocean, which ſeparates New
Guinea from New Holland. It receiv-
ed its name from captain Cook, who
explored it in 1770. Its length is 10
leagues, and its breadth about five, ex-
cept at the NE entrance, where it is
contracted to leſs than two miles, by
the iſlands called Prince of Wales
Iſlands.

Endingen, a town of Suabia, in Brif-
gau, near the Rhine, ſeven miles NNE
of Old Briſach.

Enfield, a town in Middleſex, with a
market on Saturday. It was once fa-
mous for an extenſive royal chafe, diſ-
foreſted in 1779; and had a royal pa-
lace, of which little now remains, the
front having been taken down, in 1792,
and its ſite occupied by ſome houſes.
It is 10 miles N of London.

Enfield, a town of Connecticut, in
Hartford county, ſituate on the E bank
of the Copneticut, 16 miles N by E of
Hartford.

Engadin, or *Inthal*, a diſtrict of Swit-
ſerland, in the canton of Grifons, ex-
tending along the banks of the river
Inn, from its ſource to Tyrol. It is
divided into Upper and Lower; the
chief towns Zurz and Cernetz.

Engelberg, a valley of Swiſſerland,
in the canton of Underwalden, 10 miles
long, ſurrounded by mountains. It is
ſubject to the abbot of a Benedictine
monaſtery of the ſame name, whoſe
revenues ariſe principally from a com-
merce in cheeſes. The country con-
tains extenſive glaciers, on the ſide of
fertile mountains; fine black marble,
white veined; ſmall cryſtals, called
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Swift diamonds; silver and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles sw of Altdorf.

Engelholm, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, on a bay of the Categat, with good anchorage. In 1678, it was taken by the Danes after an obstinate defence. It is 44 miles N by W of Lund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 56 22 N.

Eugen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 20 miles SSE of Furstenburg.

Eugers, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of its name; seated near the Rhine, 20 miles WNW of Dietz.

Enghein, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles sw of Brussels.

Engia, or *Enginu*, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, between Livadia and the Morea. It has a town of the same name, 22 miles SSW of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, NE and E by the German ocean, S by the English channel, and W by St. George channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea. It is of a triangular form: and from the S Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Lands end, in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340. It contains 32,150,000 acres; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8,331,434. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the N it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England; 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; and the most considerable of them are the Thames,

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Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dec. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW counties: those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favorable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To

Mersey, Medway, Tees, Eden, Avon, are neither numerous and are chiefly in those of Westmorland, in particular, exhibit beautiful scenery, except of summer except part of the country climate, England part of the temperate enjoys but a scanty influence of the sun, inclined to chillness, but to frequent and is more favorable to the ripening of earth. No country beautiful and lasting harvests, especially, frequently suffer rains. The rigours, and the heats of are in a much less level climates on the instance common to whole country, some, is sufficiently longevity of its inhabitants that almost any valuable produce and vegetable, have in foreign countries, set up and improved on. England has quadrupeds than kinds; as the fox, marten, hare, rabbit, on the other hand, every animal, imported from abroad to the greatest use. The horse has all the various purposes of swiftness, so as to possess the same animal. The horned ought to be the largest of shape. The sheep are variously bred for uncommon size, and plenty or fineness of its parks, which breed, are superior, and delicacy of countries. Even dogs have been bred for courage, strength, to be met with clemency in the vegetable island is not less animal. Nuts, few wild berries, variety of vegetable could boast. To

other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. 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 manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various: in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; nor must the recent one of elegant earthenware be omitted; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, and Suffolk. 2. The Norfolk, containing Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Nor-

wich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

England, New, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, E by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, S by that ocean, and W by New York. It is the most populous part of the United States, and the inhabitants are mostly descended from the natives of England. It contains the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Enkioping, a town of Sweden, in Upland, on the N side of Lake Maeler, 21 miles SW of Upfal.

Ennerdale-water, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles E of Whitehaven. It is two miles and a half in length, and nearly three quarters of a mile in breadth; surrounded, except at the W end, with wild and craggy heights, which are almost impassable. It affords a variety of mountain, sylvan, and pastoral scenes. The river Eden runs through it.

Ennis, or *Clare*, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Clare. It is large and populous, has a considerable trade, and stands on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon. About two miles from it is also a small village called Clare. Ennis is 20 miles NW of Limerick, and 112 SW of Dublin. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Enniscorthy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, with a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and some iron-works. It is situate on the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill, 10 miles N of Wexford, and 27 NE of Waterford.

Enniskillen, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Fermanagh. It is seated on an island in Lough Erne, where that lake is contracted for about six miles to the width of an ordinary river, and has a strong fort, it being a pass of great importance between the N and S of Ireland. In 1595, it made an obstinate defence against the army of queen Elizabeth, and again in 1680, against James II. It is 80 miles NW of Dublin, Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Enistearge, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, seated on the Nore, 13 miles *sw* of Kilkenny.

Eno, or **Euno**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near a gulf of the Archipelago, at the influx of the Maritsa, 95 miles *s* by *w* of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 *E*, lat. 40 46 *N*.

Enz, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 12 miles *sw* of Linz.

Ensaue, a town of Egypt, on the *s* side of the Nile. Here are considerable ruins of the ancient Antinöe. It is 120 miles *s* of Cairo. Lon. 30 34 *E*, lat. 28 5 *N*.

Ensisheim, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 10 miles *s* of Colmar.

Enskirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles *sw* of Cologne.

Enstorf, a town of the palatinate of Daxaria, 22 miles *s* of Ratibon.

Enthbuch, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 24 miles *wsw* of Lucern.

Entre Douero e Minho, a province of Portugal, lying on the seacoast between the rivers Douero and Minho, and bounded on the *s* by Tra los Montes. It is very populous, and distinguished by its well-conducted agriculture. Braga is the capital.

Entersdorf, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches, on the left bank of the Danube, 10 miles *sw* of Vienna.

Eperies, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, celebrated for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 miles *sw* of Cassovia. Lon. 21 23 *E*, lat. 48 50 *N*.

Epernay, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV in 1592, when marshal Biron was killed while the king's hand was on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood are excellent. It is 27 miles *sw* of Chalons.

Eperum, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 15 miles *sw* of Chartres.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the most frequented emporium of that continent. Of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The towers, which is upon an eminence, seems

to have been the work of the Greek emperors; and also the aqueduct, part of which is yet standing, supported by pillars of fine marble. The eastern gate has three basso-relieves, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians had converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is not easy to find the groundplot. Ephesus is seated near the mouth of the Cayster, which formerly afforded a good harbour for ships, but is now almost choked up with sand. The present inhabitants are only Greek peasants, who live in extreme wretchedness and insensibility. It is 30 miles *sw* of Smyrna. Lon. 27 23 *E*, lat. 38 8 *N*.

Ephrata, or **Tunkers town**, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and the principal settlement of a sect called Tunkers [Dippers], who are of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 22 miles *n* of Lancaster.

Epiez, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 18 miles *w* by *n* of Orleans.

Epinal, a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges. It is famous for its paper-mills, and seated on the river Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, 35 miles *sw* of Nancy. Lon. 6 31 *E*, lat. 48 8 *N*.

Epping, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is famous for excellent butter, and seated at the *s* end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles *sw* of London.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Moselle, 20 miles *ene* of Philipshurg.

Epsom, a town in Surry, which has from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horseraces. It is 15 miles *sw* of London.

Epsworth, a town in Lincolnshire, on the isle of Axholm, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sack. John Wesley, the founder of the Armenian sect of methodists, was born here. It is 11 miles *n* of Gainborough, and 160 *sw* of London.

Erbach, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 22 miles *w* by *s* of Wertheim, and 35 *sw* of Frankfurt.

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Erethli, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black sea, 140 miles *NNW* of Bursa. Lon. 32 35 *E*, lat. 40 50 *N*.

Erethli, anciently Hieracles, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by emperor Severus. It is seated on the sea of Marinora, 48 miles *W* of Constantinople.

Erfurt, a city of Upper Saxony, sometimes accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a university and two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. In 1806, it was taken by the French. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Gera, 58 miles *ENE* of Leipzig. Lon. 11 9 *E*, lat. 51 2 *N*.

Eribol, *Loch*, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, on the *N* coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ereicia, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seacoast, 21 miles *NNW* of Lisbon.

Ericht, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth. It is 24 miles in length and one in breadth, surrounded by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs, and its banks covered with heath and a few straggling birches and alders. Its outlet, at the *S* extremity, is the river Ericht, which flows into Loch Rannock.

Erie, *Fort*, a strong fortification of Upper Canada, situate on the *E* end of Lake Erie, and on the *W* bank of the river Niagara, 27 miles *S* by *E* of Fort Niagara. Lon. 78 15 *W*, lat. 42 52 *N*.

Erie, *Lake*, in *N* America, lies between 79 and 84 *W* lon. and 41 and 43 *N* lat. Its length is 280 miles, and 40 its medium breadth. It is upward of 700 miles in circumference, and navigable for ships of any burden. The coast on both sides is generally favorable for batteaux and canoes; yet in some places, chiefly on the *S* side, there are rocks that run several miles in length. Some of these, near the mouth of the Cayahaga, rise 40 or 50 feet perpendi-

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cular out of the water, and project over the lake so as to inspire dread in the boldest breast, when they are approached. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. The islands and banks toward its *W* end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered, near the banks of the islands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on these, in the summer, lie myriads of watersnakes basking in the sun. This lake, at its *NW* end, receives the waters of several large lakes by the river Detroit, and discharges them by the river Niagara, at its *NE* end, into Lake Ontario.

Eriskany, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the *S* end of *S* Uist; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his wild attempt to obtain the British crown.

Erith, a village in Kent, on the Thames, five miles *E* by *S* of Woolwich. Great quantities of corn and wood are shipped hence, and here the East India ships, in their passage up the river, generally discharge a part of their cargoes.

Erivan, the capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name, and the seat of an Armenian patriarch. The city is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zengui, near the lake of Erivan, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, in which are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is 105 miles *NW* of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 *E*, lat. 40 20 *N*.

Erkelens, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 10 miles *NW* of Juliers.

Erlach, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Biel, 10 miles *SW* of Biel.

Erlangen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a university, and a palace belonging to the prince. It is divided into the old and new town; and the latter is one of the handsomest towns in Germany. The principal manufactures are hats, gloves, and stockings. It is seated on

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the Regnitz, 12 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Erne, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name, in Perthshire, flows by Cress, and joins the Tay, a little below Abernethy.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which issues from a small lake on the N border of the county of Longford, flows N through that of Cavan, and NW through Fermanagh into Donegal bay. In the latter county it forms a lake, called Lough Erne, 30 miles in length, containing several islands; and on one in the middle part, where the lake is very narrow, stands the town of Enniskillen.

Ernee, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, on a river of the same name, 15 miles NNW of Laval.

Erodu, or *Eroad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large mud fort. Much coarse cotton cloth is made here and in the vicinity. It is seated on a canal from the Bhayani, and near the Cavery, eight miles S of Bhawanikudal.

Erromango, one of the New Hebrides in the Pacific ocean, 70 miles in circumference, with low shores. On the W side is a promontory that separates two bays, and captain Cook, from the treacherous behaviour of the inhabitants, named it Traitors Head. Lon. 169 19 E, lat. 18 47 S.

Ermy, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 17 miles S by W of Troyes.

Erzerum, the capital of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and estimated to contain 25,000 inhabitants. The Turks are all janisaries; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly braßers, and live in the suburbs. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicos, and drugs. This city is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place, for the caravans to the E Indies. It is situate between the two sources of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 104 miles SE of Trebisond. Lon. 41 36 E, lat. 39 57 N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles NNE of Sagovia.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded by walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of Toledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

Eschwege, a town and castle of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cas-

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sel, seated on the Werra, 25 miles SSE of Cassel.

Eschweiler, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles S of Juliers.

Escorial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid. It takes its name from a noble structure, founded by Philip II, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, 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 gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gridiron, 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 740 feet by 580, and four stories high, with a tower at each angle 200 feet high; and the palace forms the handle of this imaginary gridiron. 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 church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome.

Esferain, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, 90 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Esgueyra, or *Esgueria*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles S of Aveiro.

Esk, a river which rises in Scotland, in the NE part of Dumfriesshire, and flows SE through a dale to which it gives name, to the edge of the county. It there receives the Liddel from Roxburghshire, and enters Cumberland, flowing S by Longtown into the NE extremity of Solway Frith.

Esk, a river of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk. They almost encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands, and unite a little below the town. The river enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburg.

Esk, North and South, two rivers of Scotland, in Angusshire, which descend from the hills called the Bráes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and

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the bay on the W of the same town.

Eskishehr, a town of Asiatic Tur-
key, in Natolia, on the river Sakaria,
80 miles ESE of Bursa. Lon. 31 18 E,
lat. 39 48 N.

Esné, Asna, or Esnay, a town of
Egypt, supposed to be the ancient Lato-
polis. Here is an ancient temple, with
walls on three sides, and in the front 24
columns, well preserved: within it are
three stories of hieroglyphics, of men
about three feet high; and the ceiling
is adorned with animals, painted in
beautiful colours. On the N side of the
town is another temple; richly carved
with hieroglyphics and crocodiles, &c.
and a mile to the S is the monastery of
St. Helen, which contains many magni-
ficent tombs. The Nile stands on the Nile,
300 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 40 E,
lat. 24 46 N.

Esopus. See *Kingston*.

Espalion, a town of France, in the
department of Aveyron, on the river
Lot, 14 miles NNE of Rhodéz.

Esposenda, a seaport of Portugal, in
Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth
of the Cavado, 22 miles N of Oporto.
Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 32 N.

Esquimaux, a people of N 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 the other tribes have no beards, but
these have them so thick and large, that
it is difficult to discover any feature of
their faces: they are likewise the only
savages that eat their food in a raw state.
They are of a middling stature, gene-
rally robust, lusty, and of a brown co-
lour. Their head is large, and their
face round and flat; they have thick
lips, a flat nose, long black hair, large
shoulders, and uncommonly small feet.
They are always well clothed, for there
is nothing to be seen but part of their
faces and their hands. They have a
sort of 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 in
tents made of hides, or in caves. The
dresses of the women is nearly the same
as that of the men. They are very su-

E S S

perstitious, and have some sort of sa-
crifices: they acknowledge two invi-
sible essences; the one, as the origin of
good; the other, to whom they pay
the most homage, as the origin of every
species of evil. Their chief employment
is hunting and fishing. They are very
covetous; and pay so little regard to
private property, as to take every ad-
vantage 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
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 kick 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 shunned and de-
tested by all the tribe, and is forsaken
even by his relations and former friends.
The women perform the most laborious
offices; they pitch the tents, carry or
haul burdens, make or mend clothes,
and prepare the victuals. When any
thing is prepared for eating, the wives
and daughters are never served, till all
the males have taken what they think
proper.

Esquimaux Bay, a bay on the S coast
of Labrador. Lon. 57 50 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Esquimaux Islands, a cluster of small
islands in the gulf St. Lawrence, near
the S coast of Labrador.

Essek or Eszek, a trading town of
Scлавania, with a strong castle. It has
a wooden bridge over the Drave and
the marshes, eight miles in length and
80 feet in breadth, with towers at a
quarter of a mile distant from each
other. It is a difficult pass, and several
battles have been fought here between
the Turks and Germans. Essek was
taken from the Turks in 1687, since
which time it has continued in the
hands of the house of Austria. It is
situated on the river Drave, 100 miles
WNW of Belgrade, and 136 S of Buda.
Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Essen, a town of Westphalia, in the
duchy of Berg, lately subject to the ab-
bets of Essen, who was a prince of
the empire. Here are several catholic
churches and convents, but the inha-
bitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is eight
miles E of Duisburg.

Essens, a town of Westphalia, in
E Friesland, near the German ocean, 20
miles NNE of Emden.

E S T

Esquebo. See *Isquebo*.

Essex, a county of England, 54 miles long and 48 broad; bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E by the German ocean, S by Kent, and W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It contains 1,240,000 acres; is divided into 19 hundreds, and 415 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 226,437. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The NW part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county-town.

Essligen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. Here are several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stuttgart.

Estain, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles ENE of Verdun.

Estakar, a town of Persia, in Farfistan, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are the magnificent ruins of ancient Persepolis. It is 50 miles NE of Shiras. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 30 5 N.

Estavayer, a town and baliwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 13 miles W of Friburg.

Este, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Bacchiglione, 15 miles SW of Padua.

Estella, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle and a university; seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pamplona. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 42 38 N.

E S Z

Estepe, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 18 miles S of Ecija, and 38 E of Seville.

Estepona, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 20 miles WSW of Marbella.

Esterahad. See *Asterabad*.

Estonia, or *Revel*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, N by the gulf of Finland, E by Ingria, and S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital.

Ethwaite-water, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere-water. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, pleasantly situate under woods, and hanging grounds clothed with verdure, all heightened by the strong background of rocky mountains. No char is found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere-water.

Estremadura, a province of Spain, 175 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Leon, E by Old and New Castile, S by Andalusia, and W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks. Badajoz is the capital.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal, 150 miles long and from 15 to 75 broad; bounded on the N by Beira, E and S by Alentejo, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with excellent wine, oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estremoz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and one of the strongest in the kingdom, being surrounded by ten bastions. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell; and in the vicinity are quarries of beautiful marble. It is 18 miles W of Elvas, and 100 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Eszek, or *Eszeg*. See *Essek*.

S Z

of Spain, in Andalusia, on a mountain called on a mountain of Ecija, and 38 E. of

of Spain, in Granada, 20 miles WSW of

Asterabad.

el, a government of Persia, bounded on the W by the gulf of Finland, and by Livonia. After an object of bloody wars, the Russians, Poles, confirmed to the lat. 41° 10' N. in 1660; but it was not until the great in 1710, to Russia in 1721.

a lake in Lancashire, between Windermere and Ambleside, and a half long, and intersected by a narrow strait, jutting far into the lake, the banks are villages, and pleasantly situated on hanging grounds, all heightened by the presence of rocky mountains. It is found in this lake, and is called with Winder-

province of Spain, 100 miles broad; bounded by the Bay of Biscay, and by Old and New Castile, and W by Portugal, with corn, wine, and oil. The air is bad for the lungs, on account of the excessive heat of the sun, and the fine wool are the best; and great herds of cattle are bred on the hills, with oaks. Badajoz

province of Portugal, 100 miles broad; bounded by the Bay of Biscay, and by Beira, E and S by the Atlantic ocean. It produces excellent wine, oil, and sugar. Here the oranges are brought from the East, which are known by the name of Lisbon oranges.

of Portugal, in the strongest part of the country, surrounded by ten mountains, and is made famous for its beauty in the vicinity of the city of Lisbon. It is 18 miles E of Lisbon.

See Essek.

E T N

Etampes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, 15 miles E of Chartres.

Etaples, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, situated on the English channel, near the mouth of the river Canche, 13 miles S of Boulogne.

Etaya, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, situated on the left bank of the Jumna, which is here 60 feet high. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. It is 62 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 16 E. lat. 26 45 N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes Nubia, Abyssinia, and part of Guinea; the second all the countries S of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Monumugi, Monomotapa, &c.

Etienne, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire. Beside the manufactures of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of commerce. Coal is found in the neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. It is 20 miles SE of Montbrison, and 32 SW of Lyon. Lon. 4 24 E. lat. 45 25 N.

Etive, Loch, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It is 20 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth; and its banks are indented with creeks, which afford safe anchorage. About seven miles from the entrance it contracts into a narrow channel, called Connel, where a ridge of rocks occasion, at particular times of the tide, a violent current. About two miles below is the ancient castle of Dunstaffnage.

Etna, a volcano of Sicily, and the most celebrated mountain in Europe. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divide it into three parts or regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the second is crowded with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and always covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. In many parts on the sides of this mountain there are prismatic columns of basalt. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus

E V A

Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B.C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years, the next eruption being in 1536; other considerable ones followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Several smaller eruptions have happened since. From the great crater at the top issues continually a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on some side before it rises to that height. Beside the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a profit from its snow, which is of greater request than ice, because it affords a more cooling beverage. The sale of this article, in a small district only, yields a yearly revenue of 23,000 livres to the bishop of Catania. The mountain is 10 miles N of the town of Catania.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college, founded by Henry VI; and Kings college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 22 miles W of London.

Etruria, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases and other articles are made. Josiah Wedgwood was the founder, who died here in 1795.

Ettenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden. Near it is the Benedictine convent of Ettensmünster. It is 15 miles N of Friburg.

Ettlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, on the river Albe, four miles SSW of Durlach.

Eu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels at Treport. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated on the river Bresle, near the English channel, 15 miles NE of Dieppe.

Evansham, a town of Virginia, chief of Wythe county, situated on Reedy creek, which runs into the Kanaway, 210 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 81 20 W. lat. 36 56 N.

Evaur, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, near which is a

mineral spring and baths. It is 25 miles E of Gneret.

Everding. See *Lifferding*.

Everfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near the river Wipper, 18 miles E of Dusseldorf.

Everberg, a town and castle of the duchy of Westphalia, on a mountain near the river Roer, 10 miles wsw of Brillon.

Evesham, a borough in Worcester-shire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here are three churches, and it had formerly an abbey, of which some remains are still visible. A remarkable battle was fought here in 1265, between prince Edward, afterward Edward I, and Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, in which the earl and most of his adherents were slain. Evesham is seated in a fertile vale, on a gradual ascent from the Avon, 14 miles SE of Worcester, and 100 NW of London.

Eufemia, *St.* a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 27 miles S by E of Cosenza.

Evian, a town of the territory of Geneva, resorted to in the summer for its mineral waters; seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva.

Eule, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a gold mine, 11 miles S by E of Prague.

Evoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 15 miles ESE of Salerno.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, and a bishop's see, with a university. Some remains of the ancient Roman wall are visible; part of a temple of Diana, of which there are seven entire pillars standing, is now converted into butchers' shambles; and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Evora is seated in a pleasant country, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate on a rock, eight miles wsw of Estremoz, and 23 NNE of Evora.

Eu-ho, or Precious-river, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which flows NE into the Pei-ho, at Tien-sing. Much grain is conveyed by this river for Peking, and it is also important for its connection with the N extremity of the Grand canal.

Eupatoria, or *Koslof*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, situate

on the W side of a salt lake, and near the Black sea, 68 miles S by W of Precopt. Lon. 33 16 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Eupen. See *Oepen*.

Euphrates, the principal river of Turkey in Asia, which has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbek; after which it runs through Irak-Arabi, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kuffistan; it then flows by Bassora, and 35 miles below enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

Eure, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy. It is so named from a river, which rises in the forest of Logny, in the department of Eure and Loir, and crosses this department to its conflux with the Seine, above Pont d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, so called from two rivers by which it is watered. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Evreux, a town of France, capital of the department of Eure, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has manufactures of cotton velvets and tick. It is seated on the Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 2 N.

EUROPE, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by Asia, S by the Mediterranean sea, and W by the Atlantic ocean. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana, it is near 3,400 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,300 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the world. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either

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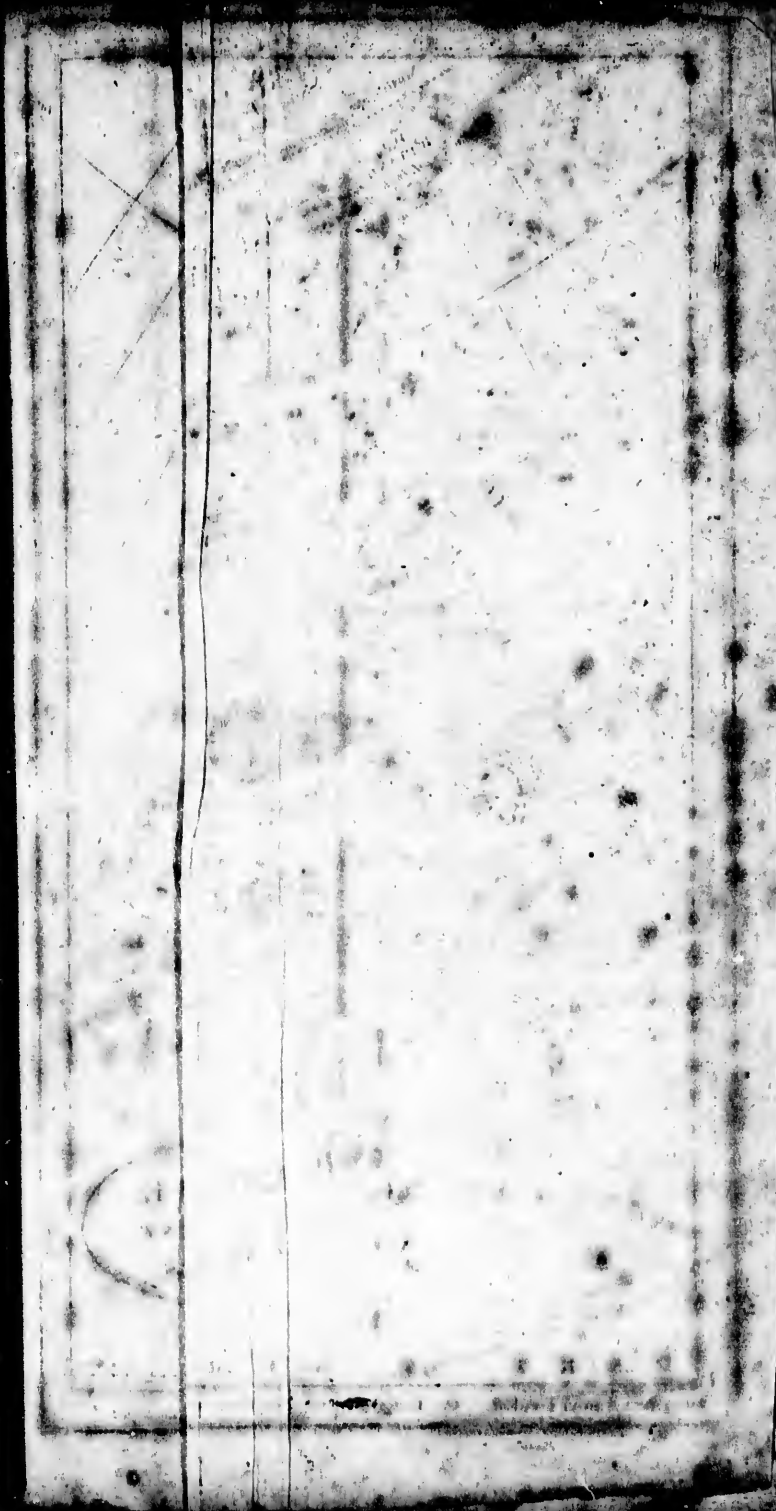
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Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities; and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants, estimated at 150 millions, are all whites, and for the most part much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Po, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Douero, Tajo, Ebro, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

Eurville, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, five miles SE of St. Dizier.

Euskirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 23 miles SE of Juliers.

Eustatia, St. one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, 10 miles NW of St. Christopher. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, yet for its size, it is the most valuable of all the Caribbees. Tobacco is cultivated on its sides, to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry are in great abundance. It has a town of the same name, with a good fort. It was taken by the English in 1781, but soon retaken by the French, and restored

to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

Eutaw, a small island of the W Indies, near the E coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 67 41 W, lat. 18 18 N.

Eutin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the side of a lake, 20 miles NW of Lubeck.

Ewell, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, six miles W of Croydon, and 13 SSW of London.

Ex, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and leaving that country, below Dulverton, runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topham, whence it forms an estuary to the English channel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city and the capital of Devonshire, on the river Ex, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It was formerly the seat of the W Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. It was encompassed by walls, and had four gates, two of which are now pulled down. With its suburbs it contains 19 churches, beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent fabric. It is governed by a mayor, has 13 companies of tradesmen, and in 1801 contained 20,305 inhabitants. Ships of burden formerly came up to the city; but its port is now at Topham, five miles below, whence there is a canal by which vessels of 150 tons come up to a good quay, formed near the city walls. It has a considerable manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, a large cotton manufacture, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. It is 78 miles SW of Bristol, and 172 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Exeter, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a good harbour, on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua. It has several manufactures, and the saddlery business is carried on to a great extent. Some vessels are built here, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. The public edifices are two congregational churches, a celebrated academy, and a court-house. It is 13 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 54 N of Boston.

Exeter, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

Exideuil, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Perigueux, and 32 S of Limoges.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont,



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with a fortified castle on a mountain, which guards one of the passes into the country. It is seated on the river Doire, 37 miles wnw of Turin.

Exmoor, a forest in the NW corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles SSE of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eybenschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, on the river Olawa, 12 miles SW of Brunn.

Eyder, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark. The river rises in Holstein, and flows W by Rendsburg, Fredericksstadt, and Tonnigen into the German ocean. The canal passes E from Rendsburg to a bay of the Baltic, a little N of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, between the Baltic sea and German ocean.

Eye, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. Here are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bonelace. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 49 NE of London.

Eye, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean, at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a harbour for vessels of small burden, and a trade in corn and meal. It is seated at the mouth of the Eye, eight miles N by W of Berwick.

Eylan, Dutch, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, at the S end of a lake, 47 miles E by N of Culm, and 90 SSW of Konigsberg.

Eylan, Prussian, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. On February 8, 1807, a most bloody battle was fought here between the French and Russians, which terminated in favour of the former. It is 24 miles S by E of Konigsberg.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags, seated on the Vienne, 20 miles N of Limoges.

Eyndhoven, a town of Dutch Brabant, at the conflux of the Eynds with the Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois le Duc.

Eywanowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 23 miles SSW of Olmutz.

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Faaborg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 17 miles S of Odensee.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its excellent paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foisigno.

Faenza, a city of Italy, in Romagna, and a bishop's see, with an old fortress. The cathedral stands in the great square, and has a steeple five stories high, with balustrades. In 1796, it was taken by the French; and afterward taken by the troops of the pope. In 1797 the pope's troops were defeated and expelled. Faenza is famous for fine earthen ware. It is seated on the Amona, 20 miles WSW of Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia. Near it is a large coppermine, deemed the most ancient in Europe; also a manufacture of green and blue vitriol. It is situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes Run and Warpen, 110 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 60 40 N.

Faifo, a town of Cochinchina, and a place of great trade; situate on a river that flows into the bay of Turon, 30 miles SE of Turon.

Fairfield, a seaport of Connecticut, chief town of a county of the same name. It was burnt by a party of Tories and British in 1777. It is situate on Mill Run, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 64 miles NE of New York. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Fairfield, a village in Lancashire, four miles E of Manchester. It is a settlement of the sect of Moravians, who have a large chapel, with an organ, &c. The men prosecute various branches of the cotton business, and the women execute tambour and fine needlework.

Fairford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was founded in 1493, by John Tame, a merchant of London, purposely for the reception of some glass, taken by one of his vessels, in a ship going to Rome: it has 28 windows, beautifully painted with subjects chiefly scriptural, designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated near the Coln, 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London.

Fair Isle, a small island in the Northern ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E

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side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairley, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Ayrshire, 12 miles NW of Irvine. It has a small harbour; and the strait in the frith of Clyde, formed by the coast and the Cumbray isles, is called Fairley Road.

Faisans, a small island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV and Philip V here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. It is considered as a neutral place, and situate between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Fakenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, by the river Yare, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 113 NNE of London.

Falaise, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is the birthplace of William the conqueror, and has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace. It stands on the river Anté, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris.

Fale, a river in Cornwall, which flows by Grampond and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English channel.

Falkenan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol; seated on the river Egra, 12 miles N of Egra.

Falkenberg, a town of Sweden, in Halland, at the mouth of the Athran, on the Categat, 17 miles NW of Halmstadt.

Falkenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle, seated on the Drage, 32 miles E by N of New Stargard.

Falkenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 14 miles S by E of Brieg.

Falkenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonneire, lately of Germany, in the county of Falkenstein. It stands a little to the N of Winweiler, 24 miles W by S of Worms.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, famous for its trysts, held thrice a year; at which 60,000 head of black-cattle have been sold at one tryst, beside a great number of sheep and horses. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8838. It is seated near the Carron and the Great canal, 12 miles SE of Stirling.

Falkland, a town of Scotland, in Fife-

F A L

shire, with some linen manufactures. Here are the ruins of a royal palace, some apartments of which are still inhabited. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh.

Falkland Islands, two large islands, surrounded by a great number of smaller, lying in the Atlantic ocean, to the E of the strait of Magellan. The smaller of the two large islands lies E of the other, from which it is separated by a channel called Falkland Sound. These islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is deemed the discoverer of them, in 1592. They were visited by Sir Richard Hawkins in 1594; and in 1765, commodore Byron made a settlement here; but in 1770 the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English: this affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession; but in 1774, it was abandoned, and the islands ceded to Spain. See *Port Egmont*.

Falkoping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 68 miles E by N of Gotheburg.

Falmouth, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to the S of Europe, and America. It stands on the Fale, at its entrance into the English channel, 10 miles S of Truro, and 269 WSW of London. Lon. 52 W. lat. 50 8 N.

Falmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county. In 1775, this town was burned by the British. It is situate on the W side of a small bay, 70 miles SSE of Boston. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 41 36 N.

Falmouth, a town of Virginia, in Stafford county, on the river Rappahannoc, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and 40 miles SW of Alexandria.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Jamaica, on the N coast, and on the S side of Martha Brae harbour. Lon. 77 33 W, lat. 18 31 N.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Antigua, on the S coast, with a fortified harbour. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 16 55 N.

False Bay, a bay between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

False, Cape, a promontory E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, a fertile island of Denmark.

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60 miles in circumference, near the entrance of the Baltic; between the islands of Zealand, Mona, and Laland. Nykoping is the capital.

Falsterbo, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery, 22 miles ssw of Lund. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Famagusta, a town in the island of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of ten months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants; though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Fanars, a town of France, in the department of Nord; near which the French were defeated by the allies in 1793. It is three miles s of Valenciennes.

Fanano, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles s of Modena.

Fanjeaux, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 14 miles w of Carcassone.

Fano, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 18 miles E of Urbino.

Fanti, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and stronger than that on other parts of the coast. The villages are numerous, and the capital is of the same name, about 12 miles up the country. The English fort called Annemabo is at the mouth of a river. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 5 5 N.

Faoua. See *Four*.

Faouet, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 21 miles N by w of Orient.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. Sloops and smaller vessels are built here, and it has a considerable trade in coal, corn, canvas, and ropes. It is seated at the NW point of Portsmouth harbour, five miles NNW of Gosport, and 73 w by s of London.

Farwell, Cape, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis Strait. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 39 38 N.

Farwell, Cape, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

Fargeau, St. a town of France, in the

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department of Yonne, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Auxerre.

Farim, a country of Africa, to the S of the river Gambia. It has a town of the same name, on the river St. Domingo. Lon. 14 30 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Farmington, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, with a large congregational church, situate on the river Farmington, which below the town receives the Cambridge, and then acquires the name of Windfor river. It is 10 miles WSW of Hartford, and 22 E of Litchfield.

Farnham, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, belonging to the bishop of Winchester. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops, and has a great trade in corn and Welsh hosiery. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 38 WSW of London.

Faro, an island of Sweden, near the island of Gothland, about 30 miles in circumference, populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situate on the SE coast. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Faro, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, and a bishop's see. It has some trade in almonds, figs, oranges, and wine; and is seated on the gulf of Cadiz, 20 miles SW of Tavira. Lon. 7 54 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Faroer Islands. See *Feroe Islands*.

Farò of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, with great rapidity, though it is but seven miles over. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farr, a town of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, at the head of a bay of its name, on the N coast, 52 miles N by W of Dornoch.

Farrington, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Abingdon, and 63 W by N of London.

Farsistan, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, N by Irac-Agemi, W by Kufistan, and S by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the N, where are a great number of wild swine; and the land is sandy on the S as to produce little else than palm-trees. In the forests is a tree from which mastic is gathered; and emeralds are common. Shiras is the capital.

Fartack, a town of Arabia Felix, in Hadramant, at the foot of a cape of the same name, 150 miles E of Shibam. Lon. 51 50 E, lat. 15 30 N.

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Fattipour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. Here the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace; and on a hill is a grand mosque, built by emperor Acbar. It is 22 miles w by s of Agra.

Faucigny, a town and castle of Savoy, in a district of the same name; seated on the Arve, 14 miles s of Geneva.

Faverney, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, eight miles n of Vesoul.

Favignana, an island, 15 miles in compass, on the w side of Sicily, with a fort and a good harbour. Lon. 12 25 e, lat. 38 16 n.

Fauquemont. See *Vulkenburg*.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware. It stands near the river Biafon, 10 miles w of Grasse.

Fayette, a district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson.

Fayetteville, a town of N Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette. Its trade with Wilmington is very considerable, to which it sends tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c. and has returns of European and Indian goods. It is situate on the nw branch of Cape Fear river, 50 miles s by w of Raleigh, and 90 nw of Wilmington.

Fayoum, or *Fium*, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name. It has a trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs; and is seated on a canal, which communicates with the Nile, 49 miles ssw of Cairo. Lon. 30 39 e, lat. 29 27 n.

Fe, *St.* a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, near the river Xenil, six miles w by n of Granada.

Fe, *St.* a city of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres. The environs abound in silk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. It is seated on the Parana, at the influx of the Salado, 240 miles nnw of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 61 10 w, lat. 31 30 s.

Fe, *St.* the capital of New Mexico, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. The environs are rich, and it stands on a river, which 27 miles below enters the Rio del Norte. Lon. 108 48 w, lat. 36 50 n.

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Fe de Bogoto, *St.* the capital of New Granada, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is the seat of a viceroyalty, the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Terra Firma and the audience of Quito in Peru. The country abounds in corn and fruit, and in the mountains are mines of silver and gold. It is 450 miles ne of Quito. Lon. 73 30 w, lat. 4 6 n.

Fear, *Cape*, a cape of N Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the nw and ne branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 77 45 w, lat. 33 40 n.

Fecamp, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a trade in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats; seated near the English channel, 24 miles ne of Havre de Grace.

Feira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles se of Oporto, and 30 nwy e of Aveiro.

Feldkirch, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 19 miles s of Bregenz. Lon. 9 43 e, lat. 47 10 n.

Feldsburg, a town and castle of Austria, with a fine palace, seated on the Teya, 18 miles e of Laab.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles w of Lipari.

Felix, *St.* an island in the Pacific ocean, nnw of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 86 w, lat. 26 s.

Fellein, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry. It is 20 miles ssw of Evaux, and 21 sse of Gueret.

Fellin, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the river Pernau, 62 miles se of Revel.

Felsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock, 12 miles s of Cassel.

Feltri, a town of Italy, capital of Feltrino, and a bishop's see. It is fortified, and seated on the Asona, 30 miles nw of Treviso. Lon. 11 55 e, lat. 46 3 n.

Feltrino, a district of Italy, lying between Belunese, Trevisano, Vicentino, and the principality of Trent. It abounds in mountains, in which are iron mines. Feltri is the only place of note.

Femern, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 10 miles long and five broad, separated from the coast of Holstein by a narrow channel, called the

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Femern Sound. Borg is the chief town.

Fenestrange, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, on the river Sarte, 40 miles E by N of Nancy.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, seated on the Cluson, 18 miles W of Turin.

Ferahad, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Mazanderan. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. The inhabitants, about 16,000, are principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians. It is seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea to the S, 12 miles from that sea, and 280 N of Ispahan. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Fercala, or *Forcula*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, and the principal place of a district. It is 50 miles W of Sugulmessia. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Ferre, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near it is the castle of St. Gobin, in which is a manufacture of fine plate-glass. *Ferre* is seated at the conflux of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soissons, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or *Piorento*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, three miles N of Alatri.

Ferette, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, near its source, 40 miles S of Colmar.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, E by Tyrone and Monaghan, S by Cavan and Leitrim, and W by Leitrim. It contains about 72,000 inhabitants, is divided into 19 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle, and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne, but its uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling. Enniskillen is the capital.

Fermo, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It has a harbour on the gulf of Venice, and is 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fernambuco, a province on the E coast of Brasil, having Tamarica on the N and Sergippy on the S. It produces cotton, sugar, and brasil wood, and feeds a great number of cattle.

Fernambuco, a town of Brasil, capital of the province of the same name, and

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a bishop's see. In 1630 it was taken by the Dutch, who called it Olinda; but it was retaken by the Portuguese. It has a small inconvenient harbour. Lon. 35 20 W, lat. 8 13 S.

Fernando Noronha, an island, 100 leagues from the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, on the coast of Benin, 30 miles long and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferns, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and a bishop's see united to Leighlin. It is seated on the Bann, near its conflux with the Slaney, 17 miles N of Wexford, and 30 SSW of Wicklow.

Feroe Islands, a cluster of twenty-two small islands in the Northern ocean, between 5 and 8 W lon. and 61 and 63 N lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; yielding plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are sheep. Vast quantities of sea-fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goosequills, feathers, eiderdown, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the S of these islands is a considerable whirlpool.

Ferozabad, a city of Persia, in Farfist-an, formerly of considerable repute, and yet contains a number of fine tombs, gardens, and buildings. It is seated in a fertile country, 60 miles S by W of Shiraz. Lon. 53 0 E, lat. 28 50 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. Its broad streets, and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent. In the middle of the city is a palace, surrounded by walls flanked with towers and ditches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. In the Benedictine church, Ariosto the poet is interred. Ferrara

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was taken by the French in 1796; in 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians, but shortly after surrendered to the French. It is seated near the Po, 25 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Ferrara, or *Ferrarese*, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by Polefino di Rovigno, W by the Mantuan, S by the Bolognese and Romagna, and E by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber; but in 1797 it was seized by the French, and is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. Ferrara is the capital.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basianto, 25 miles SW of Matera.

Ferro, or *Hihero*, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. The inhabitants make use of water collected in cisterns during the rainy season, for there is no spring in the island. Voyagers speak of a fountain tree in the middle of the island, and that in the night much water distils from its leaves. Some geographers have taken their first meridian from the W extremity of this island. Lon. 17 52 W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. In 1800, the English made an unsuccessful attempt on this place. It is 20 miles SE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 28 N.

Ferrybridge, a large village in W Yorkshire, on the S side of the Aire, over which is a noble bridge, 21 miles S by W of York, and 174 N by W of London.

Ferryport, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Tay, four miles below Dundee, and nine NNW of St. Andrew. It has a considerable manufacture of brown linens; and a ferry over the Tay, well frequented before the bridge at Perth was built.

Ferrytown. See *Creetown*.

Ferte sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Aube, 22 miles W by S of Chaumont, and 33 ESE of Troyes.

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Ferte Alaise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 23 miles S of Paris.

Ferte Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Huifne, 23 miles NE of Mans.

Festenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 miles NW of Wartenburg.

Fethard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, eight miles SE of Cashel, and 86 SSW of Dublin.

Fetharl, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the W side of Bannow bay, 14 miles S by E of New Ross.

Feverham, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. The church is in the form of a cross, and the interior well worthy of observation; and here is a free grammar-school founded by queen Elizabeth. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder-mills in its neighbourhood. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was interred in it, with his queen and son. James II embarked here in disguise, after the success of the prince of Orange; but the vessel was detained by the populace, and the king conveyed back to London. Feverham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 47 E by S of London.

Feurs, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on the Loire, 13 miles ENE of Montbrison.

Feystritz, a town and castle of Germany, in Stiria, on a river of the same name, 17 miles NNE of Cilley.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, and S by Morocco and Tafilet. It is divided into nine provinces, and forms part of the empire of Morocco. The country is full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where Mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, honey, wax, cotton, flax, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, heeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

Fez, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. New

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Fez is principally inhabited by Jews, who trade with the Moors, notwithstanding the contempt with which they are treated by them. The palaces are magnificent; and there are numerous mosques, one of which, called Carubin, is one of the finest edifices in the empire. 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 every house has a court, in which is a square marble basin. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as a small town. The gardens are full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs. The Moors of Fez are clothed like the Turks; and, though more polished than their countrymen, are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend to have been buried in the 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. Arabic is better spoken here than in other parts of the empire; and the rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombuctoo, and the river Niger. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Fez is seated in a valley, watered by a river, and surrounded by mountains, 160 miles ssw of Gibraltar, and 240 NE of Morocco. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Fezzan, a kingdom of Zahara, having Tripoli on the N, and Cassina on the S. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of

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rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. The greatest length of the cultivated part is about 300 miles from N to S, and 200 from E to W. From wells of 20 or 25 feet deep, with which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the productions of his land; among these are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, ass, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense, and the S wind is scarcely supportable even by the natives; and in winter a penetrating N wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain merchants and artificers, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a fetid effluvia; they are tall, and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the thereof (or governor) and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzaner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong,

they make the calculation the chief value in the value of the rigid, but the government its power temperate ardently s. Mourzouk. Fiano, a money of miles N of Fianona, coast, 17 N. Fiascone, trimony of cadine wine Lake Bolsena. Ficherula in the Ferr miles W of Fichtelberg one of the many. It is Eger in Bohemia covered with Fieleswier of Norway broad, with 48 miles W 10 40 E, lat. Fierzanuo Parmelan, Fiezoli, a Florentino, Fieshshire, miles long and bounded on E by the ocean and W by the rocks, and Ch into 63 par inhabitants is watered by deserve the Eden and L it abounds in freestone; ar manufactures is almost unpar of coast; for about 50 miles of towns and county-town Figari, a mouth of a r miles WNW of Fiaruolo, Venice, near 47 E, lat. 45 Figeac, a t partment of L

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they smoothe the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. In religion, they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; and its powers are administered with such a temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzouk is the capital.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

Fianona, a town of Istria; on the sw coast, 17 miles N of Pola.

Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, noted for fine muscadine wine; seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo.

Ficherulolo, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain in Franconia, one of the highest mountains in Germany. It extends from near Bareuth to Eger in Bohemia, about 16 miles, and is covered with pines and other trees.

Fielwier, an island near the W coast of Norway, 22 miles long and four broad, with a town of the same name, 48 miles WNW of Drontheim. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 63 44 N.

Fieranzuolo, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Piacenza.

Fiezoli, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, five miles NE of Florence.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 16 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the frith of Tay, E by the ocean, S by the frith of Forth, and W by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is divided into 63 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 93,743. It is watered by several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone; and has many flourishing manufactures. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for from Culrofs to Crail, about 50 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town.

Figari, a town of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

Figaruolo, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Figiac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a Benedictine ab-

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bey; seated on the Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahors.

Fighig, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the merchants of Morocco and Fez, and with the Negroes. It is 420 miles ESE of Mequinez. Lon. 15 W, lat. 32 20 N.

Figuera, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, a strong and important fortress of Spain, in Catalonia. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot. It is 10 miles NW of Roses.

Figuero dos Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its wine; seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, 22 miles N of Tomar.

Fillek, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 miles WNW of Agria.

Finale, a seaport of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was the capital of a marquisate, and annexed to the duchy of Milan in 1602, but sold to the Genoese in 1713. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia, and restored in 1748. It is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena.

Fincaastle, a town of Virginia, chief of Botetourt county, 36 miles SW of Lexington, and 140 W of Richmond.

Findhorn, a rapid river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, crosses Nairnshire and the NW corner of Murrayshire, and forms a bay of its name, which opens into the frith of Murray, at the village of Findhorn, three miles below Forres, of which it is the port.

Finisterre, Cape, the most western cape of Spain. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Lands-end. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Finisterre, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. It is the most westerly part of France, and bounded on three sides by the sea. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Swedish Lapland, E by Wiburg, S by the gulf of Finland, and W by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax, and a part of Kexholm. In 1808, this division was invaded by Russia; and the Swedes, after various battles, were necessitated to give up the whole country by a convention.

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Finland Proper, a province of Sweden, in the sw part of the division of Finland, having the gulf of Finland on the s, and that of Bothnia on the w. It is 160 miles long and 90 broad, and the soil fertile, with several fine lakes and rivers. On part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, talc, linen, and yarn stockings. Abo is the capital.

Finland, Russian. See *Wiburg*.

Finmark, the w part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhus.

Finow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. It has a canal, by which the Oder and Havel are united. It is 28 miles NW of Cultrin.

Fionda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, on the gulf of Satalia, 25 miles SW of Satalia.

Fiorenzo. See *Ferentino*.

Fiorenzo, *St.* a seaport of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. It is seven miles W of Bastia.

Fireseepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, seated on the Setlege, at the influx of the Beyah, 20 miles W of Debalpour, and 150 E by N of Moultan.

Fish River, Great, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and enters the Indian ocean, in lon. 28 22 E, lat. 33 24 S.

Fisherrow, a town of Scotland, four miles E of Edinburg, on the W side of the Esk, opposite Musselburg, to which it is connected by a bridge.

Fishers Island, in Long Island sound, opposite to Stonington harbour in Connecticut. It is 10 miles long and two broad, with a fertile soil, and is annexed to the township of Southold, in Long Island.

Fishguard, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. Here is a good pier, with every convenience for ship-building, and a considerable trade in herrings, corn, and butter. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George channel, 16 miles NE of St. David, and 437 W by N of London.

Fishhausen, a town of Prussia, with a royal castle, seated on the Frische Haff, 21 miles W of Konigsberg.

Fishkill, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on a creek of the same name, five miles E of Hudson river, and 66 N of New York.

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Fissato, a seaport of Barbary, in the province of Tripoli, 90 miles NW of Tripoli. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 33 50 N.

Fistella, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Fium. See *Fayoum*.

Fiume, or *St. Veit*, a seaport of Istria, with a castle, and many fine churches and convents. It is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and has a sugar refinery, and a wax manufacture. The harbour is formed by the river Fiumara, which enters the bay of Carnero. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Flaistrand, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a harbour defended by three forts. It is 30 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 57 33 N.

Flamborough, a factory of the Hudson Bay Company, on Hayes river, 70 miles from its mouth, on the W side of Hudson bay. Lon. 90 5 W; lat. 56 8 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs are seen far out at sea, and afford shelter to innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls. The lower parts contain vast caverns; and on the summit is a lighthouse, five miles ENE of Burlington. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, 60 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean and Holland, E by Brabant, S by Hainault and Artois, and W by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Dender. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace. It was divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the latter was comprehended in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the other two have since been annexed to that country, and constitute the new departments of Lys and Scheldt.

Flatbush, a town of New York, chief of Kings county, Long Island. The Americans were defeated near this place by the British in 1776. It is situate amid garden-grounds, five miles S by E of New York.

Flattery, Cape, on the W coast of N America, discovered by Cook in 1778; and so named, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

F L I

Flauigny, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a mountain, by the river Ozerain, 27 miles WNW of Dijon.

Fleche, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe. Here was a noble college, built by Henry IV; the centre is now converted into a townhouse, and one of the wings rebuilt as a seminary for youth. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles SSW of Mans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3' W$, lat. $47^{\circ} 39' N$.

Fleckerøe, or *Fløkken*, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Between the island and the continent is a most excellent harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. $8^{\circ} 18' E$, lat. $58^{\circ} 4' N$.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigtown bay, below Gatehouse. On its W side are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Flensburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a harbour on a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great commerce, 15 miles NNE of Sleswick. Lon. $9^{\circ} 47' E$, lat. $54^{\circ} 52' N$.

Flourance, a town of France, in the department of Gers, on the river Gers, 13 miles E of Auch.

Flourus, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, six 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.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

Flint, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, runs SW, and joining the Catahouchee, at its entrance into E Florida, forms the Apalachicola.

Flint, a borough of Wales, in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, though now a small place. It has the county-gaol, but the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II took shelter on arriving from Ireland; but on leaving it he was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV: it stands on a rock close to the sea, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of the town. Flint has no market, but is well frequented as a bathing-place. It is seated on the estuary of the Dee, 12 miles WNW of Chester, and 206 NW of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 2' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 16' N$.

Flintshire, a county of Wales, 29

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miles in length and 12 where broadest: bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE and E by the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, and S and SW by Denbighshire. A detached part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles, between Cheshire and Shropshire. It contains 160,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 28 parishes; has one city, one borough, and three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 39,622. A lofty range of mountains rises on the W, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. The detached part is mostly a level country. The principal trade is mining and smelting. It produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage called Metheglin. The principal rivers are the Clywd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevlon, Elwy, and Allen.

Flux, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It stands on a peninsula formed by the Ebro, and the side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle. It is 23 miles N of Tortosa.

Floodon, a village in Northumberland, five miles NNE of Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV was killed, with many of his nobility and 10,000 men.

Florac, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 13 miles S of Mende, and 23 NW of Alais.

Florence, a city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. The circumference is about six miles, and the fortifications consist only in a wall and a ditch, with two or three forts which command a part of the town. It 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 the river runs by far the finest; but every part is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000; and the environs are beautiful, rich, and populous. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth; and one of them, in the middle of the 15th century, built that no-

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ble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. It was afterward purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it thence became the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long and 70 wide, for public entertainments. The beauties and riches of these palaces, in all that is masterly in architecture, literature, and the arts, especially those of painting and sculpture, have been often described; but, before they were plundered by the French, in 1800, all description fell short of their contents. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stood in a room called the Tribune; but with other masterpieces of sculpture, has been carried away to Paris. There are other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, natural history, medals, portraits, porcelain, antiquities, &c. Beside the Medicean library, begun by Julius de Medici, and greatly augmented by duke Cosmo I, there are several other copious libraries, especially those in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The Florentine Academy and the Accademia della Crusca were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan. The cathedral, the churches, and other public buildings, contain paintings and sculptures by the first masters in Italy; and the chapel of Lorenzo is, perhaps, the most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead, being incrufted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask tablecloths; and it has a considerable trade in fruits and excellent wines. In July 1799, the French troops, 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 45 miles s of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Florent, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Loire, 20 miles wsw of Angers.

Florentin, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the conflux of the Armançe and Armançon,

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15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the w by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, n by the Apennines, E by the duchy of Urbino, and s by the Siennese. It is well watered, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, an island of the E Indies, 180 miles long and 45 broad, lying to the E of that of Cumbava. On the s side, near the E end, is a town named Lantucá. Lon. 121 56 E, lat. 8 20 S.

Flores, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lagens is the most populous town, but St. Cruz is the capital. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

Florida, a country of N America, 600 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, E by the Atlantic ocean, s by the gulf of Mexico, and w by the Mississippi. It is divided into East and West Florida; St. Augustin the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustin is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of maize are annually produced: the banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is hilly, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

Flota, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, six miles NW of Zerbst.

Flotz, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its conflux with the Danube.

Flour, St. a city of France, capital of the department of Cantal, and a bishop's see. Good knives are made here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is seated on a mountain, 53 miles s of Clermont. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Flushing, a strong seaport of Dutch

F O K

Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, on the N side of the Western Scheldt, the entrance of which it defends. It has a good harbour, and a great canal, runs through the town, which is deep enough to admit loaded vessels. The stadthouse is a superb building, after the model of that at Amsterdam. Flushing has a great foreign trade. It surrendered to the French in 1795, and is four miles ssw of Middleburg. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Flushing, a town of New York, in Queens county, Long Island, situate on the S side of Hell-gate, seven miles E by N of New York.

Fuchaiers, a town of Scotland, belonging to Murrayshire, though seated on the E side of the river Spey. It is eight miles E by S of Elgin, and 22 W of Banff.

Fochia, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near this place, in 1650. It is seated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the influx of the Hermus, 28 miles NW of Smyrna. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Fogaras, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanstadt.

Foggia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a staple for corn and wool, and seated near the Cerbero, 20 miles SW of Manfredonia.

Foggia, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Foglisso, a town of Piedmont, five miles NW of Chivas, and 13 W of Crescentino.

Fogo. See *Fuego*.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an island of Denmark, about 12 miles in circumference, near the coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Poit, a late province of France, adjoining the Pyrenees. It now forms, with Couserans, the department of Ariège.

Poit, a town of France, capital of the department of Ariège. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills. It is seated on the Ariège, 42 miles S by E of Toulouze. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tchek-kiang, W by Kiang-si, S by Quang-tong, and E by the China sea. The climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases

F O N

ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. It has fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes, with great skill, to refresh his rice: he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and to convey it from one side to another, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialect. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few understand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, famous for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, and silk manufactures. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Folkingham, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on a rising ground, 18 miles WSW of Boston, and 106 N of London.

Folkstone, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It had once five churches, of which four have been destroyed by the incursions of the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Dr. Wm. Harvey, the famous discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and a little to the W is Sandgate castle, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the English channel, eight miles SW of Dover, and 72 E by S of London.

Fondi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated in a fertile plain, near a lake of its name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome.

Fong-tsiang, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 560 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 57 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It incloses within its walls several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs

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over the Yellow river, 70 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 32 52 N.

Fons, a town of France, in the department of Lot, five miles NW of Figeac.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its fine palace, a hunting seat of the late kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SSE of Paris.

Fontaine l'Eveque, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, six miles W of Charleroy.

Fontanetto, a town of Piedmont, seven miles E of Crescentino.

Fontarabia, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated by the river Bidasoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth, in the bay of Biscay. It stands on a peninsula, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and is so strong both by nature and art as to be accounted the key of Spain on that side; but it opened its gates to the French, in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E by N of Bilbao. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontello, a town of Portugal, in Beira, six miles NE of Lamego.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, capital of the department of Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fairs are famous for cattle. It is seated on the Vendee, 25 miles NE of Rochelle, and 55 W by S of Poitiers. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, four miles SE of Tournay. It is celebrated for a battle between the allies and the French in 1745, in which the former were worsted.

Fontevraud, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. Here is a famous abbey, in the church of which several kings and queens of France lie interred. It is seven miles SE of Saumur.

Fora, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, between those of Sylt and Nordstrand. It is of an oval form, 20 miles in circumference, and the chief place is Usterfen. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 54 48 N.

Forelquier, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a hill, by the river Laye, 30 miles NE of Aix.

Forchheim, a strong town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a fine abbey. It surrendered to the

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French in 1796, but the Austrians compelled them to abandon it soon afterward. It is situated at the conflux of the Wisent and Rednitz, 16 miles SSE of Bamberg.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of checks and bed-ticks; seated on the Avon, 10 miles S of Salisbury, and 88 W by S of London.

Fore, a borough of Ireland, in W Meath, now a poor place, 12 miles N of Mullengar.

Foreland, North, a promontory of Kent, the E point of the isle of Thanet. It is the most southern part of the port of London; and a line thence extended N, to the point called the Naze, in Essex, forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity-house for a seamark. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Foreland, South, a promontory of Kent, forming the SE point of England. It is called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is 13 miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road, called the Downs.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lautenbourg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

Forets, a new department of France, containing the late duchy of Luxembourg, except the NW part, which is included in the department of Sambre and Meuse. The capital is Luxembourg.

Forez, a late province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, S by Velay and the Vivarais, E by the Lyonnais, and N by Burgundy. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It now forms the department Loire.

Forfar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Angusshire. It contains many neat modern houses, and has manufactures of coarse linens and shoes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5165. It is situate in an extensive plain, 14 miles N by E of Dundee. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 56 37 N.

Forfarshire. See Angusshire.

Forges, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is 24 miles NE of Rouen.

Forli, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a castle, ten churches, and many convents; seated in a fertile country,

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Formosa, an island in the China sea, lying between 119 and 122 E lon. and 22 and 25 N lat. and separated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a channel about 85 miles where narrowest. It is 280 miles from N to S, and 70 in its broadest part, but is greatly contracted at the S extremity. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity and size, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1651, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part. In 1682, the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. It produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is said, that every kind of water in it is pernicious to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. In 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Taiouang is the capital.

Formello, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 17 miles W of Molise.

Formoso, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma; near which, in 1495, Charles VIII of France obtained a victory over the princes of Italy. It is eight miles WSW of Parma.

Forres, a borough of Scotland, in Murrayshire, neatly built on an eminence, on the river and near the bay of Findhorn, which is its port. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a valuable salmon fishery. A little W of the town is a column, called Sweno's stone, covered with antique sculpture, and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres is 12 miles W by S of Elgin, and 12 E of Nairn.

Forsta, a town of Lusatia, with a castle. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and stands on a little island in the Neissa, 15 miles SSW of Guben.

Forteventura, one of the Canary

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islands, 63 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. The W point is in lon. 14 31 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E in a sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, as far as Stirling bridge, and for merchant vessels of any burthen as far as Grangemouth, where there is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal. See *Canal, Great*.

Fortrose, a borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire, situate on the Murray frith, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a regular ferry. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie and Chanonry; the former a very ancient borough, and the latter once a bishop's see. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral remain, one used as a burial-place, the other as a court-house and prison. It is nine miles SSW of Cromarty.

Portroyal, the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island, with one of the best harbours in the W Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 9 W, lat. 14 36 N.

Portroyal, the capital of the island of Granada. See *St. George*.

Fossano, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on the Sture, 10 miles N of Coni.

Fosse, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, situate between the Sambre and Meuse, seven miles SW of Namur.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Metro, 10 miles SE of Urbino.

Fossum, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for rich mines of cobalt, 35 miles W of Christiania.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, three miles N of Oundle, near the river Nen. Here are the ruins of a castle in which Richard III was born, and Mary queen of Scots tried and beheaded. In the church are interred two dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt in France, and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Foue, a town of Lower Egypt, seated on the W branch of the Nile, 25 miles SE of Rosetta.

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Fougeres, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with an ancient castle. In 1202, it was taken by John, king of England. It is seated on the Coesnom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W by S of Paris.

Foula, or *Foula*. See *Fula*.

Fouli, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, extending on the sides of the river Senegal about 500 miles from E to W; the boundaries from N to S are unknown. It is populous and fertile. The Foulahs are, in general, of a tawny complexion, though many of them are entirely black. Some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses: others are dextrous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusée. They are praised by travellers for their hospitality: nor is their humanity in other respects less commendable; for, if one of their countrymen have the misfortune to fall into slavery, the rest join stock to redeem him. The king of this country is called the Stratick; and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he has great authority, and is as much respected as any one on the coast.

Foulness, a small island on the SE coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the W part of the county. It has a village, with a church, eight miles S by N of Rochford.

Foulsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

Four Centons, Lake of the. See *Waldstædter Sea*.

Fourneaux Islands, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Fokien, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, and the number of its literati. It is the residence of a viceroy, and has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class. It is 360 miles NE of Canton, and 870 S of Peking. Lon. 119 4 E, lat. 26 4 N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Kiangsi, formerly one of the most beautiful cities in China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars. It is 735 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 56 E. lat. 27 55 N.

Fowey, or *Fawy*, a river in Cornwall, which rises four miles E of Camelford,

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passes by Leftwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

Fowey, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in the pilchard fishery. The harbour is defended by St. Catharine fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. The streets are so narrow and with such sudden turnings, that no wheeled carriages can be admitted. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, 32 miles SW of Launceston, and 239 W by S of London. Lon. 4 37 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. Each island has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to their knees: some wear a cap of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board, like a skreen, adorned with the jawbones of seabeans, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upca the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt, in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding; and seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions: yet, if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and revengeful. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova*.

Foxford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the river Moy, eight miles N of Castlebar.

Foy, St. a town of France, in the department of Gironde, on the river Dordogne, 38 miles E of Bourdeaux.

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ver of Scotland,

in the county of Inverness, which rises
a few miles E of Fort Augustus, and
flows into Loch Ness. About two miles
before its entrance into the lake is the
Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the
world, being 207 feet in height, in one
unbroken stream.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by
the conflux of the Fin and the Mourne,
at Lifford, in the county of Donegal.
It passes by St. Johnstown and London-
derry, and four miles below expands
into a bay, called Lough Foyle, of an
oval form, 14 miles long and eight
broad, which communicates with the
ocean by a short and narrow strait.

Foz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo,
situate at the conflux of the Zaras with
the Tajo, 24 miles NE of Lisbon.

Foz, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Var, four miles NE of Barjols.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Arragon,
strong by situation, having the river
Cinca before it, whose high banks are
difficult of access, and at its back a hill,
which cannot easily be approached with
cannon. Alphonso VII, king of Arra-
gon, was killed here by the Moors, in
1134, when he besieged this town. It
is 63 miles ESE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 24
 E , lat. 41 28 N .

Fragnino, a town of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Ulteriore, eight miles N of Bene-
vento.

Frageas, a town of Portugal, in Ef-
tremadura, seven miles NW of Santarem.

Franklingham, a town in Suffolk,
with a market on Saturday. It has the
remains of a castle. To this place the
princess Mary retired, when lady Jane
Grey was proclaimed queen; and here
she found that powerful support, which
soon seated her on the throne. It is 30
miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London.

Francavilla, a town of Naples, in
Terra de Otranto, with a trade in oil,
cotton, stockings, and snuff, 15 miles
 ENE of Tarento.

Francavilla, a town of Naples, in Ba-
silicata, on the river Sino, 20 miles WSW
of Turfi.

France, a country of Europe, bound-
ed on the N by the English channel and
the Netherlands, E by Germany, Swit-
zerland, and Italy, S by the Mediterra-
nean sea and Spain, and W by the At-
lantic ocean. From the Pyrenees in
the S , to Dunkirk in the N , its extent is
625 miles; and something more from
the most easterly part of Alsace to the
most western point of Bretagne, which
province, it must be observed, extends
above 100 miles further into the ocean
than any other part of the country.

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The climate is temperate; and the soil
productive of all the necessaries of life,
and, among its luxuries, of the most ex-
cellent wines. The principal rivers are
the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde;
and there are many others, which gave
name to the departments in the new
geographical division of this country.
The most considerable mountains are
the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vos-
ges. France was an absolute monarchy,
governed by kings, from the time of
Clovis, in 486, to the death of Lewis
XVI, in 1793. It was divided into se-
veral military governments or provin-
ces; namely, Alsace, Angoumois,
Anjon, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Au-
vergne, Barrois, Balques, Bearn, Berry,
Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbon-
nois, Breffe, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cam-
brisis, Champagne, Couserans, Dau-
phinie, Forez, Poix, Franche Comté,
French Flanders, Gascogne, Gevaudan,
Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of
France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain,
Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marfan, Na-
varre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois,
Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou,
Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Roussi-
lon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine,
Velay, and Vermandois. These varied
much from each other in point of ex-
tent and importance, and there were
others of still inferior consideration.

The established religion was the Roman
catholic; and the ecclesiastical division
of the country was into 18 archbishops-
rics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of
Avignon, Carpentras, Caivailon, and
Vaison, which belonged to the pope.
But in 1789, a wonderful revolution
took place. The deranged state of the
finances of the country, had induced
Lewis XVI to convoke, first an as-
sembly of the notables, 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 cler-
gy, and the commons. The last were
double the number of the other two
orders when united; and when the
states assembled, on the 5th of May, at
Versailles, a contest arose, whether the
three orders should make three distinct
houses, or but one assembly. The
commons insisted upon the latter, and,
assuming the title of the National As-
sembly, declared, that they were com-
petent to proceed to business, without
the concurrence of the two other or-
ders, if they refused to join them. The
nobility and clergy found it expedient
to concede the point; and they all met

in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, a dreadful insurrection ensued, on the 14th of that month, in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastille was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded. On the 17th, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself to his people. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures: they abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy, rendering them dependent on a public allowance; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions. 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 it was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. In April 1792, the king went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. War was accordingly declared; but the king was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrant princes, who were in arms against their country. In August, the mayor of Paris appeared 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 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 decreed 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 the war; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and Holland. 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 fate was a prelude to that of 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, and he died on the 8th of June 1795: the princess was taken the December following to a place, near Basil, on the confines of Germany, where she was exchanged for some French deputies, who had been some time prisoners to the emperor. Various factions successively seized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those 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 of churches, 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 acknowledgement of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exer-

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the Temple, confinement. The 21st of September decreed the following. In December, the king should be tried according to this tribunal (constitution had been) condemned the monarch, who was the Revolution, his xv, on the All Europe ex-istence and cruelty powers, hitherto take part in the public, in addition, Prussia, Sardinia, to encounter Britain, Spain, then did not long being tried and revolutionary tribunal the same place, Her fate was the king's sister, ed in the same day 1794. The remained in confinement and he died on the prince's following to a the confines of exchanged for, who had been to the emperor. Lively seized the and, in their turn, the prisons were of the republic; almost incessant any of the most of those who had the king, perished exile and misery; descriptions, and a manner, only By the conclusion year 1794, this error gave place system: and al-though the shutting up information of a in the year was (instead of weeks) to the christian in found it ne-cessary so far to the e as to declare ment of a Su- periority of the immortality of again the exer-

cise of religious worship; abolishing, however, all clerical distinctions, and leaving the whole maintenance of the ministers to the benevolence of the people. 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 before the conclusion of 1795, were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands; and had made such progress in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with Holland. Their commerce, however, was ruined; and their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation: their armies nevertheless fought with ardour, and in 1796, under general Bonaparte, subdued the whole of Lombardy; and, after the capture of Mantua, penetrated through the Tyrol, and threatened the city of Vienna, that the emperor commenced a negotiation for peace. In the mean time the French turned their arms against Venice, which government they revolutionized; and 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. In the beginning of 1798, a congress of deputies from the states of Germany met at Rastadt, to negotiate a peace for the empire, with French plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose, which came to no final adjustment: but 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 formed 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 remonstrated to the emperor of Germany 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 Rus-

sian 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, 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 Suwarrow, 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 not prosperous, and general Bonaparte, having found means to escape thence, arrived at Paris in October. He found the authority of the directory was 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. A new constitution was afterward formed, in which the whole of the executive and almost all other power was vested in the first consul, general Bonaparte. In April 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and for the most part, with loss 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, where, in December, they concluded an armistice with the emperor; and a treaty of peace was signed on the 3d of February, 1801, at Luneville. France now endeavoured to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, the preliminaries of which were settled in London on the 1st of October, and the treaty was signed at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802: but this treaty held little more than a year, the French deeming it violated by the English refusing to evacuate Malta. Bonaparte was now appointed consul for life, with power to nominate his successor; but his ambition aspired to the throne, and on the 20th of May 1804, at the request of the senate, he assumed the title of Emperor of the French: and he was shortly afterward crowned by the pope,

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who was ordered to repair to Paris for that purpose. War in Germany was again renewed in 1805, and the grand army of the French, headed by the emperor, Napoleon, crossed the Rhine on the 1st of October. His success and rapid progress were such, that after the battle of Austerlitz, on the 2d of December, the emperor of Germany was necessitated to negotiate for peace, and a treaty between the two emperors was signed at Presburg on the 26th of that month. In 1806, several of the princes of Germany entered into an alliance with France, and a treaty, called the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of Bonaparte, was signed on the 12th of July at Paris. Soon after the king of Prussia took the field against France and these princes; the opposing armies met near Jena, and the French were victorious. A Russian army advanced to assist the Prussians, but, in 1807, their united forces were defeated at Friedland, which battle was decisive, and on the 9th of July a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit. The French nation, after shedding rivers of blood, and suffering the greatest calamities for the abolition of royalty, has now returned to the point from which it set out, and submitted to the same, or a still more arbitrary form of government. However, the Roman catholic religion was re-established in France, by a convention between the pope and the first consul, dated September 10, 1801; and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The protestant religion is also tolerated; and the new calendar was abolished at the close of the year 1805. Whether the French empire will be permanent, or the ancient order of things restored, it is necessary to notice the present geographical state of the country. France, then, was divided into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loir, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Hérault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isère, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne,

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Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Rhone (Mouths of the), Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Seves (Two), Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. All these departments appear in this work; and the account of the late provinces are still retained. They constitute the original territory of France, and the population of them is 27,900,000. The countries that the ambition of the government has since annexed to its former territory are Corsica, Savoy, Piedmont and a small part of the Milanese, the bishopric of Basil, the territories of Avignon and Geneva, the counties of Venaissin and Nice, the Netherlands, and all the German territory westward of the Rhine. These countries are divided into 26 departments; namely, Alps Maritime, Dyle, Forêts, Golo, Jemappe, Ivrea, Leman, Liamone, Lis, Marengo, Meuse Lower, Mont Blanc, Mont Terrible, Mont Tonnerre, Nethes (Two), Ourthe, Po, Rhine and Moselle, Roer, Sambre and Meuse, Sarre, Scheldt, Scia, Stura, Tanaro, and Vauluse. This acquisition of territory makes an addition to the above population of France of 7,100,000. In 1808, the towns of Kehl, Cassel, and Wesel in Germany, and Flushing in Holland, were annexed to France. Paris is the metropolis.

France, Isle of, a late province of France, so called, because it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now forms the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

France, Isle of, or *Mauritius*, an island in the Indian ocean, 400 miles E of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 miles in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the

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ne and Loire, upper, Meurthe, Moselle, Nord, is, Pas de Calais, Upper, Lower, Rhone, Saone Upper, Seine and Oise, Marne, Sevre, Var, Vendee, Vosges, and departments appear on account of the retained. They territory of lation of them countries that the ment has since territory are Cor- and a small part (shopric of Basil, on and Geneva, n and Nice, the German terri- Rhine. These into 26 depart- Maritime, Dyle, , Ivrea, Leman, , Meuse Lower, Terrible, Mont (o), Ourthe, Poi- er, Sambre and t, Sola, Stura, r. This acqui- an addition to of France of the towns of Kehl, Germany, and vere annexed to metropolis. late province of use it was bound- Oise, Seine and and Paris. auritius, an island o miles E of Ma- covered by the first who settled in 1598. They honour of prince der; but, on their of Good Hope, it continued un- landed here in name of one of France. It is 150 The climate is not very fertile. ntains, some of their tops are hey produce the

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best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Franche Comte, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, E by Alsace and Swisserland, W by Burgundy, and S by Bresse. It is 125 miles long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

Franciade. See *Densy, St.*

Francis, St. a river of Brasil, which runs NE and then SE till it enters the Atlantic in lat. 11 20 S. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

Francisco, St. a seaport of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name, with a citadel. Lon. 122 8 W, lat. 38 18 N.

Francois, Cape, a city and seaport, capital of the W part of Hispaniola. Before the dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution, it contained 8000 inhabitants, whites, people of colour, and slaves; but in 1793, the Negroes, supported by the Mulattos, entered the town and massacred all the white people. It stands on the N side of the island, 150 miles NW of St. Domingo. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Upper Saxony, E by Bohemia and the palatinate of Bavaria, S by Suabia, and W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. This country was overrun by the French in 1796, and again in 1800. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

Franecker, a town of Holland, in Frieland, with a castle and a university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent, and it has two navigable canals. It is nine miles W of Lewarden.

Frankenau, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 26 miles SW of Cassel.

Frankenberg, a town of Upper Sax-

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ony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, seven miles NNE of Chemnitz.

Frankenbal, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has rich manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c. and a canal to the river Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the allies in 1794. It is seated two miles W of the Rhine, and seven S of Worms.

Frankenhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with some extensive salt-works; situate on a branch of the Wipper, 26 miles N of Erfurt.

Frankenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, nine miles SE of Kayerslautern.

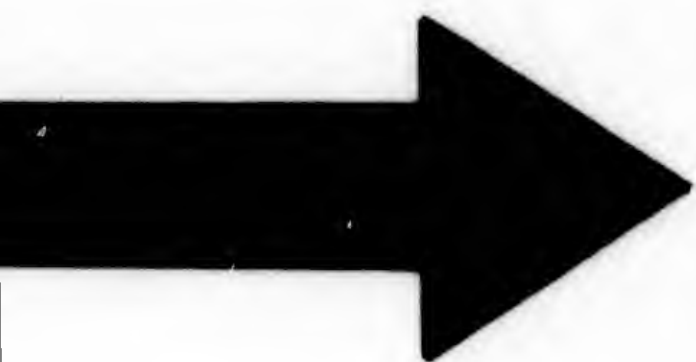
Frankenstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 12 miles WSW of Munsterberg.

Frankfort, the capital of the state of Kentucky, and in Franklin county. It is regularly laid out, and stands on the right bank of the Kentucky, 60 miles from its conflux with the Ohio, 82 SSW of Cincinnati, and 430 W by S of Washington. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Frankfort, a town of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county, situate on the S branch of the Potomac, 140 miles NW of Richmond.

Frankfort on the Maine, a fortified city of Germany, in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. It is divided by the river Maine into two parts, which communicates by means of a stone bridge; the larger part, on the N side, is called Frankfort, and the smaller Sachsenhausen. It contains several palaces and courts belonging to princes and counts; and here the king of the Romans is elected and crowned. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith; though the principal church is in the possession of the Roman catholics. The Jews live together in a long narrow street, separated from the other citizens by a high wall. Frankfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken, in 1759, by the French, who evacuated it in 1763; and it has been several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians, in the late wars. It is 18 miles ENE of Mentz, and 350 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 7 N.





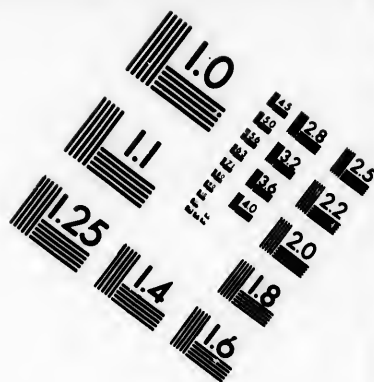
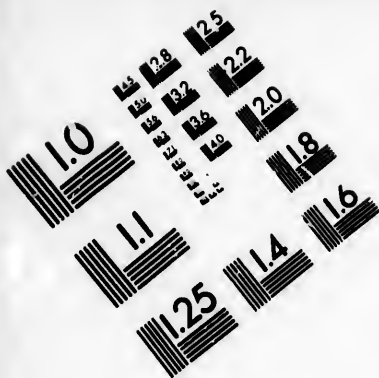
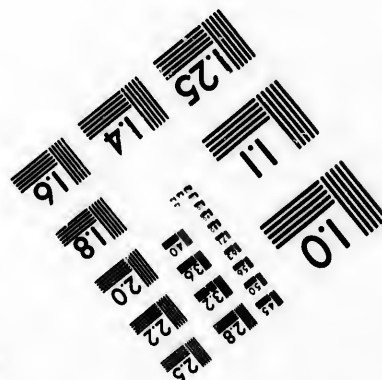
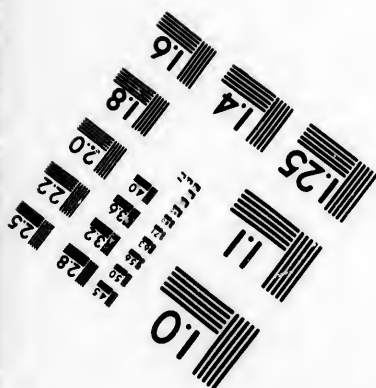
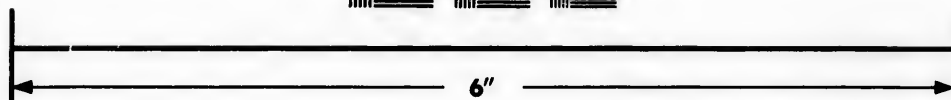
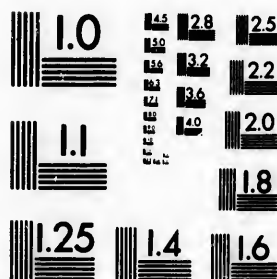


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Frankfort on the Oder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a famous university and a noble academy. It has three great fairs, and the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslau. Here are two suburbs, called Lebus and Güben, and a bridge over the Oder. In 1759, it was taken by the Russians and Austrians, and in 1806, it fell into the hands of the French. It is 45 miles E by S of Berlin, and 72 S of Stettin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Frankland Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, on the NE coast of New Holland. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 17 12 S.

Franklin, Fort, a fort of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, erected in 1787 on the Allegany, at the influx of French creek, 70 miles N of Pittsburg. Lon. 80 4 W, lat. 41 25 N.

Frankstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, situate on the Frankstown branch of the Juniatta, 20 miles W by S of Huntingdon.

Franquemont, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basel, seated on the Doubr, 16 miles N of Neuchatel, and 23 W of Soleure.

Franzburg, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 miles SSW of Stralsund.

Frascati, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the side of a woody mountain. It is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood above Frascati; and between the ruins and the town, it is generally believed, was the Tusculanum of Cicero, where some Greek monks in the 11th century, built a convent on the ruins of his house. Frascati is 12 miles SE of Rome.

Fraserburg, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a small but excellent harbour, and a manufacture of linen yarn. It is seated on the German ocean, a little S of the point of Kinnaird Head, and 38 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Frauenbrunn, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, which takes its name from a celebrated monastery, seven miles N of Bern.

Frauenburg, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg; on the Frisch Haff, 14 miles NE of Elbing.

Frauenfeld, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Thurgau, with a good castle. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Murg, 10 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 47 33 N.

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Frauenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misla, on the river Boberisch, 20 miles SSW of Dresden.

Fraustadt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, which has a great trade in wool and oxen. Near this town a battle was gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, 20 miles NW of Glogau, and 55 SSW of Posen.

Fredenburg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Wenne, 23 miles SSE of Arenberg.

Frederica, a town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn county, and on the W side of St. Simon island, with a safe and commodious harbour, 64 miles SW of Savanna. Lon. 80 56 W, lat. 31 6 N.

Fredericksburg, a town of Further Pomerania, 23 miles N of Stargard, and 33 SSW of Colberg.

Fredericksburg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a castle and palace, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen.

Fredericksburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Spottsylvania county, and a place of considerable trade. It is situate on the S side of the Rappahannock, 50 miles SSW of Alexandria. Lon. 77 40 W, lat. 38 12 N.

Fredericksburg, 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.

Fredericksshall, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the Swinesland. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. On the summit of a rock, which overhangs the town, stands the hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredericstein; at the siege of which, in 1718, Charles XII of Sweden was killed by a musket ball. It is 33 miles SE of Christiana. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

Frederickscham, a town and fortress of Russia, in Carelia. It is neatly built, the streets going off like radii from a centre. Here, in 1783, an interview was held between the empress of Russia and the king of Sweden. It is seated near the gulf of Finland, 68 miles WSW of Wiburg. Lon. 28 18 E, lat. 60 36 N.

Fredericstade, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and the most regular fortress in this part of Norway. It has a considerable trade in deal timber, and is seated on the Glomme, 26 miles W of Frederichall.

Fredericstads, a town of Denmark, in

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S Jutland, seated at the conflux of the Tren with the Eyder, 17 miles sw of Slewick.

Frederictown, a town of Maryland, capital of Frederic county, with four edifices for public worship. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and is situate near the Monocacy, 47 miles w by N of Baltimore. Lon. 77 36 w, lat. 39 26 N.

Frederictown, the capital of New Brunswick, on the river St. John, which is thus far navigable for sloops, 90 miles above the city of St. John. Lon. 66 30 w, lat. 46 20 N.

Freehold, or *Monmouth*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Monmouth county. Here in 1778, general Washington attacked fir Henry Clinton on his retreat from Philadelphia, and the latter lost 300 men. It is 20 miles s by E of Brunswick, and 30 E of Trenton.

Freeport, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, situate at the head of Casco bay, 10 miles NE of Portland.

Freetown, a seaport of Guinea, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. The harbour has three wharfs, and is protected by a battery. It stands on the s side of the river Sierra Leone, near its entrance into the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 12 56 w, lat. 8 30 N.

Frehel, a cape of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 13 miles w of St. Malo. Lon. 2 15 w, lat. 48 41 N.

Frejus, a town of France, in the department of Var. By the Romans it was called Forum Julii; and had then a port on the Mediterranean, from which it is now two miles. It is the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher Agricola; and near it some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Frenay le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, nine miles ssw of Alençon.

Freudenbergl, a town of Franconia, on the river Main, three miles w of Wertheim.

Freundenbergl, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 13 miles s by w of Bremen.

Freidenstadt, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into that forest. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is 23 miles sse of Baden.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for

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its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen; seated near the Mohra, 24 miles w of Troppau.

Freyberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great number of workmen. Here is the usual burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is situate on a branch of the Muldau, 15 miles sw of Dresden. Lon. 13 22 w, lat. 50 56 N.

Freyberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 16 miles sw of Tetschen, and 48 E of Olmutz.

Freyburg, a town of Silesia, near the river Polnitz, seven miles nw of Schweidnitz.

Freyenstein, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, 22 miles NE of Perleberg.

Freyenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum works. It is seated on the Oder, 36 miles NE of Berlin.

Freyzingen, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. The cathedral and palace are beautiful structures. It was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Rer, 20 miles NNE of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Freystadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Catzenellenbogen, near the Rhine, 16 miles wsw of Darmstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, with a castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Moravia, in the principality of Teschen, with a castle, on the river Elsa, eight miles nww of Tetschen.

Freystat, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an ancient castle, 12 miles NE of Sagan.

Freystat, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted, 17 miles N of Ens.

Frias, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 33 miles ENE of Burgos.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures, and the cheese made in this canton is deemed the best in Switzerland. The inhabitants are papists.

Friburg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It is seated in a mountain-

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ous country, on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts; that on the w side standing on plain ground, and the other among rocks and hills. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome; and the bishop of Laufanne resides here. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, said to be the work of one man, with his servant, who performed it in 25 years. Friburg was taken by the French in 1798. It is 18 miles sw of Bern, and 30 NE of Laufanne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 46 43 N.

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Brigau. The steeple of its great church is the finest in Germany; and here is a university, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and several convents. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Trifer, 53 miles s by w of Baden. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Friburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situate on the Unstrut, five miles nww of Naumburg.

Frienti, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Tripatto, 20 miles ss of Benevento.

Fridau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Drave, 25 miles ese of Marchburg.

Friedeck, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, on the river Oder, 12 miles s by w of Teschen.

Fridingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 20 miles sw of Ulm.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, lately imperial, but now subject to Hesse-Darmstadt. It is seated on a mountain, by the river Usbach, 15 miles n by e of Frankfort.

Friedberg, a frontier town of Bavaria, with a castle, situate on the Lechfeld, six miles e of Augsburg, and 30 NW of Munich.

Friedberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. A little n of the town a battle was gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745. It is seven miles NW of Schweidnitz.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Pink and frontiers of Hungary, 33 miles NE of Gratz.

Friedburg, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, 25 miles e of Emden.

Friedland, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Steina, 12 miles e of Neisse.

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Friedland, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated in a swampy country, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 miles ssw of Anclam.

Friedland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, seven miles ese of Zittau.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, were the French, under Bonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians, June 14, 1807. It is seated on the Alla, 28 miles sz of Konigsberg.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the S Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongatabu, or Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapae, and Lefooga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 w lon. and 21 9 s lat. 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, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shellfish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears nowhere in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Frieach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a strong castle on a

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mountain; seated on the Metnitz, 17 miles NNE of Clagenfurt.

Friesland, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the N by the German ocean, W by the Zuider-Zee, S by the same and Overijssel, and E by Overijssel and Groningen. This country much resembles the province of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is 45 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean, E by Oldenburg, S by Munster, and W by Groningen and the German ocean. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horned cattle, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia, who resigned it by the treaty of Tilfit in 1807, and it has since been annexed to Holland. Emden is the capital.

Friesland, West, that part of Holland, more usually called North Holland.

Fris, Cape, a promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Frisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, from three to nine miles broad, and extending 70 in length along the Baltic sea, with which it communicates by a narrow passage, at Pillau.

Fritlar, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with two colleges and a convent, seated on the Eder, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, E by Carniola and the gulf of Trieste, S by the gulf of Venice, and W by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit. Udina is the capital.

Friuli, or *Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a collegiate church, and five convents. It stands at the foot of the mountains which separate Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natisone, 15 miles NE of Udina.

Frodingham, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles N of York, and 194 N of London.

Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a graving dock and yard for building and repairing vessels. It is seated on the Weaver, near its entrance into the estuary of the Mersey, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 192 NW of London.

F U E

Frome, a river which rises in the NW part of Dorsetshire, near Werthot, flows by Frampton, Dorchester, and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

Frome, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a monastery, part of which, converted into tenements for poor families, may be seen in that part of the town called Lower Keyford. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8748. Here are considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymeres. It is seated on a river of the same name, which enters the Avon above Bath, 12 miles S of Bath, and 103 W by S of London.

Fronsac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 miles NE of Evora.

Frontignan, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, celebrated for its muscadine wine, generally called Frontigniac. It is seated on the lake Maguelone, 12 miles SSW of Montpellier.

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.

Frutigen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 30 miles SE of Friburg.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and a volcano, which burns continually. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep valleys. It has no river, and is almost destitute of fresh water; but is fertile in maize, gourds, wild figs, oranges, and apples, and has a great number of wild goats. It is 300 miles W of Cape Verd. Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

Fuen-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Here are 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 seated on the river Fuen, 280 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 111 20 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Fuente Duenna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid.

Fuente Ginaldo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. In 1734 it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese. It is 16 miles NW of Coria.

Fuessen, a town of Suabia, in the

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principality of Augsb^urg, with an ancient castle, and a Benedictine abbey. It commands the pass into Bavaria and Tyrol, and is seated on the Lech, 50 miles s of Augsb^urg. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Fula, or *Foula*, the most western of the Shetland islands, supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients. It is three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and affords pasturage for sheep: The only landing-place, which is called Ham, lies on the E side. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 60 27 N.

Fulda, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the E by Thuringia and Wurtzburg, and on the other sides by Wetteravia and Hessa. It was lately a bishopric, but is now subject to Orange-Nassau. This country, containing 760 square miles, is very bleak and mountainous.

Fulda, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of the same name. Here are many fine buildings, particularly the palace, three churches, a college, and a university. It is seated on the Fulda, 55 miles s of Cassel. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 50 34 N.

Fulham, a village in Middlesex, four miles w by s of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates.

Fullan, a country in the interior part of Africa, w of the kingdom of Cassina. Its boundaries have not been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. The dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders.

Fulnek, a town and castle of Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia, 26 miles ENE of Pterau.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water; there are also three other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and dirty, though streams of water run through them. The houses are built of freestone, or of bricks; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on

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hinges. The beams and roof of the cathedral are of cedar; but the chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, the walls and ceiling of which are covered with human skulls and thigh bones, said to be the relics of holy men, who have died on the island. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 32 38 N.

Funay, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise from the height of 30 to 60 feet, and flow rapidly. It extends about 200 miles in a NE direction; and with Vert bay, which pushes into the land in a SW direction from Northumberland Strait, forms an isthmus of only 12 miles wide, which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

Funen, an island of Denmark, 150 miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand, by the Great Belt. It is fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Funkirchen, or *Five Churches*, an episcopal town of Hungary, situate in a fertile country, between the Drave and the Danube, 85 miles ssw of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Fuorli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 21 miles sse of Solmona.

Furnes, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated near the German ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk.

Furruckabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Rohilcund, capital of a small district, about 30 miles in length, on the right bank of the Ganges, which belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. It is seated on the Ganges, 70 miles E of Agra, and 76 NW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

Fustenanu, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 miles sw of Quakenburg.

Furstenberg, a principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest and the principality of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise.

Furstenberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of the same name, with an ancient castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles s by w of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 47 53 N.

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ony, in Lusatia, on the river Oder, 11 miles s by e of Frankfort.

Furstenberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the river Havel, 10 miles s of Strelitz.

Furstenfeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle, on the river Austnitz, 30 miles s of Gratz.

Furstenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 31 miles nse of Berlin.

Furstenwerder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 11 miles nw of Prenzlau.

Furth, a town and castle of Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 miles ne of Cham.

Furth, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, five miles nw of Nuremberg.

Futispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, 34 miles ese of Corah, and 66 nw of Allahabad.

Fyaz, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It is well cultivated, and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 w, lat. 30 32 N.

Fyers. See *Feyers*.

Fyne Loch, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyshire, nearly 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays; and in the herring season is the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

Fyzabad, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, it has declined in wealth. It is seated on the Gogra, 76 miles e of Lucknow. Lon. 82 26 E, lat. 26 46 N.

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Gabaret, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gelisse, 16 miles w of Condom.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia, which commands the pass into Lusatia. It is eight miles s of Zittau.

Gabes, or *Gabs*. See *Cabes*.

Gabian, a village of France, in the

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department of Herault, nine miles nw of Beziers. It has a mineral spring; and near it is a rock from which issues petroleum.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles nw of Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Gabon, a country of Guinea, bounded on the n by Majimbo, e by Anziko, s by Loango, and w by the Atlantic. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic a little n of the equinoctial line. The chief town is Sette.

Gadebusch, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 miles nnw of Schwerin.

Gademis, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, capital of a country of the same name. It is 170 miles sw of Tripoli. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Gaeta, a strong town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort; a citadel, and a harbour. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards in 1734, and by the French in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the gulf of Gaeta, 30 miles nw of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Gago, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, which abounds in rice, corn, and mines of gold. It is 340 miles ese of Tombuctoo. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 11 30 N.

Gaildorf, a town of Franconia, in the lordship of Limburg, with a castle, near the river Kocher, 13 miles w of Eltvangen.

Gaillac, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 miles sw of Alby.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 11 miles ne of Eureux, and 22 ese of Rouen.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a river-port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the n part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 miles nw of Lincoln, and 149 n by w of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the w coast of Rossshire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

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Galatz, or **Galatz**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. In 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle. It is seated on a lake, near the conflux of the Pruth with the Danube, 35 miles w of Ismael, and 130 ssw of Bender. Lon. 28 24 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Galashiels, a town of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, known by the name of Galashiels Gray. It is seated on the Gala, near its conflux with the Tweed, five miles N of Selkirk.

Galasso, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises near Oria, and runs into the gulf of Tarento.

Galfally, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick.

Galicia, a country in the SW part of Poland, which extends 320 miles from E to W, and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions; under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy; but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemburg and Cracow.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, S by Portugal, and E by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, *New*. See *Guadalajara*.

Galitio, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia.

Galitsch, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S side of a lake of its name, 36 miles ENE of Kostroma. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Gall, *St.* a new canton of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of Constance, between the cantons of Thurgau and Appenzel.

Gall, *St.* or *St. Gallen*, a town of Swis-

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erland, capital of the canton of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town. The town is entirely protestant; and the subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. The abbey is situate close to the town; and in its library are many curious manuscripts. The town has an extensive trade, arising chiefly from its linen manufactures and bleaching-grounds. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Gallam, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the English in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783. Lon. 10 0 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Gallardon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

Galle, or **Point de Galle**, a seaport on the S coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort, and a secure harbour. It is populous, and in point of trade ranks next to Columbo. The chief branch of its traffic consists in the exportation of fish to the continent; but a great part of the products of the island are also shipped here for Europe. It is 85 miles S by E of Columbo. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Gallipolis, a town of the state of Ohio, situate on the river Ohio, nearly opposite the influx of the Great Kanaway, 130 miles E of Cincinnati, and 280 W of Washington.

Gallipagos, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises. They lie under the equator, the centre island in lon. 85 30 W.

Gallipoli, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Hellespont. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the SW entrance by two castles. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles long. See *Dardanelles*.

Gallipoli, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews.

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It is an open place, with no other defence than a sorry square castle, and stands on the strait of the same name, 100 miles sw of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Gallipoli, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a bishop's see. This palace is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, on the s shore of the bay of Toranto, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 miles w of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Gallo, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

Galloway, a district of Scotland, now divided into East and West Galloway, or *Kirkcudbrightshire*, and *Wigtownshire*. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.

Galloway, *New*, a borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

Galmier, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire, with a medicinal spring of a vinous taste, 18 miles E of Montbrison.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the w by the Atlantic, N by Mayo and Roscommon, E by Roscommon, Kings county, and Tipperary, and S by Clare and Galway bay. It is divided into 116 parishes, and contains about 142,000 inhabitants. The greater part is very fertile; but toward the N and W the soil is coarse. The river Shannon washes the ss frontier, and forms a lake several miles in length. It sends three members to parliament.

Galway, a borough and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight, and the houses are generally well built of stone. The harbour is defended by a fort. Here is a linen manufacture, and a considerable trade in kelp. The salmon and herring fishery is also considerable. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic ocean, 42 miles sw of Roscommon, and 120 W of Dublin. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Gambia, a river of Africa, which is supposed to rise in the mountains on the NW borders of Guinea, and, flowing NW and W, enters the Atlantic ocean at Cape St. Mary. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile, and is na-

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vigable for Boops 600 miles from its mouth. The country on its banks was ceded to England by the peace of 1783.

Gambren. See *Gembren*.

Gana, *Ganava*; see *Ghana*, *Ghanava*.

Ganatt, a town of the empire of Caffina, 280 miles N by E of Agades. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 24 40 N.

Gand. See *Ghent*.

Gandersheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle, with a celebrated convent, 17 miles sw of Goslar.

Gandia, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university; seated on a river, near its entrance into the gulf of Valencia, 32 miles S by E of Valencia, and 48 N by E of Alicante.

Gandicotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on a lofty mountain, by the river Pennar, 33 miles WNW of Cuddapa.

Gandina, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, 10 miles NE of Bergamo.

Gangapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the Pennar, 94 miles N of Madras. Lon. 80 12 E, lat. 14 24 N.

Gangea, or *Ganja*, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Tefflis. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Gangelt, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles NW of Juliers.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Tibet. The two streams take a W direction for 300 miles, when meeting the ridge of Himmaleh, they turn S, unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word Ganga, which signifies a river; a term given it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 400 miles below the place of its first approach, and, rushing through a cavern, precipitates itself into a vast basin, at the higher foot of the mountain. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to have its source from this chain of mountains. Superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in great veneration; and it is therefore called the Gangotri, or the Cow's Mouth. From this place it takes a SE direction through the country of Sirina-

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gur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows 1200 miles with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths, that form an extensive delta. In its course through these plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this river, which on an average rises 31 feet, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width. The Ganges is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the production of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

Gangotri, a town of the country of Sirinagur, seated on the Ganges, where that river rushes through a cavern of the Himmaleh mountains, 170 miles NNW of Sirinagur. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

Gangpaur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a cistcar of its name. It is 50 miles NNW of Sumbulpour, and 160 NW of Cattack. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 22 2 N.

Ganjam, a town of Hindoostan, in the cistcar of Cicacole, on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of a river, which is rarely navigable, 110 miles NE of Cicacole. Lon. 85 30 E, lat. 19 22 N.

Gannat, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 miles S of Moulins.

Gap, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It has a fort called Phymore, and is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, 47 miles SSE of Grenoble. Lon. 65 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Gapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic, 36 miles WSW of Revel.

Garak, see Karek.

Gard, a department of France, including part of the late province of

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Languedoc. It has its name from a rapid river, which rises in the department of Lozerre, flows SE through this department, and enters the Rhone, above Beaucaire. Nismes is the capital.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E shore of a lake of its name, 17 miles NW of Verona.

Garda, Lake of, the largest lake in Italy, lying between the territories of Verona and Bresela. It is 30 miles long, and 10 where broadest; but not above four toward its northern extremity, which enters the principality of Trent.

Gardefan, or **Guardafui**, a cape in the Indian ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 53 10 E, lat. 11 40 N.

Gardeleben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in hops and excellent beer; seated on the river Beise, 15 miles W of Stendal.

Garigliano, a river of Naples, which rises near the lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the gulf of Gaeta.

Garmouth, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the Spey, with a good harbour. Great quantities of ship-timber are floated down the river to the town, and many small vessels are built here. Wool is also a considerable article of commerce. It is eight miles S of Elgin.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows NW by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united streams form the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrison, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon.

Garsis, a town of the kingdom of Fez, surrounded by walls, and the houses built with black stone. It stands in a fertile country, on the Mulu, 56 miles SE of Melilla.

Garstang, a corporate town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of Greenbaugh castle; and in the neighbourhood are several cotton-works. It is seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 229 NNW of London.

Garitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S by W of Stettin.

Gascony, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay,

by the Pyrenees, and on the E by the Rhine, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is a lively country, and is famous for its wine, which is given to all the provinces, with the department of

Gastinois, a duchy of warm baths, and gold.

Gata, a town of France, on the coast of the Atlantic, an enormous and appears

Gathous, a town of Kirkeudbright, on the river Kirtoun, cotton works. It is nine miles

Gateshead, a town of Durham, which is a castle. It is Newcastle, grindstones, parts of the inhabitants in miles N of London.

Gatton, a town of Surrey, now has near two miles NW of London.

Gaudens, a department of France, on the St. Bertrando.

Gaveren, a town of Netherland, Scheldt, eig

Gavi, a town of Genoa, formerly place towards Lanse; seated NW of Genoa.

Gaur, or **Gaur**, a town of Gaur, seated on the W of Balj.

Gauharne, a town of Canara, of mines, for a many ancient enjoys some well cultivated a river, 72

Gauts, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the called by the Sukhien, ex

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y by Gujence, z by Languedoc, and s by the Pyrenees. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, famous for boasting of their exploits, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, with Armagnac, now forms the department of Gers.

Gastain, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. It is 45 miles s of Salzburg.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Gatehouse, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the river Fleet. Here are considerable cotton works, and an extensive tannery. It is nine miles NW of Kirkcudbright.

Gatehead, a town in the county of Durham, seated on the Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge to Newcastle. It appears like a suburb to Newcastle, and is celebrated for its grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the world. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8597. It is 13 miles N of Durham, and 269 N by W of London.

Gatton, a borough in Surry, which now has neither market nor fair. It is two miles NE of Ryegate, and 19 s by W of London.

Gaudens, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 13 miles ENE of St. Bertrand.

Gaveren, or Waveren, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, eight miles SSE of Ghent.

Gavi, a town of the territory of Genoa, formerly an important frontier place toward Montserrat and the Milanese; seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa.

Gaur, or Zouf, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Gaur; seated on the river Zouf, 120 miles s by W of Balk. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 35 5 N.

Gauharra, a town of Hindoostan, in Canaia, of great note among the Bramins, for a celebrated image of Siva, and many ancient inscriptions on stone. It enjoys some commerce, and stands in a well cultivated plain, near the mouth of a river, 72 miles NW of Kundapura.

Gauts, stupendous mountains of Hindoostan, extending along the E and W coasts of the Peninsula. The W ridge, called by the natives the mountains of Sukhien, extends from cape Comorin to

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the river Tapy, at the distance of from 40 to 70 miles from the shore; except a gap, opposite Paniasy, about 16 miles in breadth, chiefly occupied by a forest. They rise abruptly from the low country, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. Gaut, according to the original import of the word, signifies a pass through or over mountains; and, by an extended sense, is applied to the mountains themselves.

Gaza, a town of Syria, in Palestine, two miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour and a castle. It is now very small; but from the appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. It stands in a fertile country, 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Gazypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the left bank of the Ganges, 42 miles ENE of Benares.

Gearon, or Jaron, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. It is 80 miles s by E of Shiras. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Gefse, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Geftricia, seated on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and forms two islands. The exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 90 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 60 40 N.

Gehol, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Budha. Here the emperor of China received the British embassy in 1793. It is 136 miles N of Peking.

Geilenkirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 10 miles WNW of Juliers.

Geislingen, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Rohrach, 12 miles NW of Ulm.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 14 miles N of Cassel.

Geiss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, 16 miles NE of Fulda.

Gelderland, one of the provinces of Holland, and the largest of them all. It lies between the Zuider Zee, the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overijssel, the principality of Munster, the late duchy of Cleve, and Dutch Bra-

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bant; and is divided into three quarters or counties, called Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen, from the principal towns. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

Gelderland, Upper, a territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts, on both sides the river Meuse; lately divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland. The Austrian part included Ruremonde, and its dependencies; the Dutch comprehended the lordships of Velno and Stevenfwert; and the Prussian contained the capital, Gelders, and its district, which was reckoned as a part of the circle of Westphalia. These districts have been recently annexed to France; the Austrian and Dutch part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the Prussian in that of Roer.

Gelders, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately the capital of Prussian Gelderland. Here is a palace, the residence of the former dukes. It was taken in 1702, by the king of Prussia; and in 1713, the town and its district was ceded by France to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. In 1757 it surrendered to the French, who restored it in 1764, after demolishing the fortifications. It again surrendered to them in 1794; and was afterward, with its district, annexed to France. It is 20 miles SSE of Cleve. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Gelnhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 18 miles NE of Hanau.

Gembours, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels.

Gemingen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 34 miles S of Coblenz.

Geminiano, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

Gemona, a town of Italy, in Friuli, near the river Tagliamento, 20 miles WNW of Friuli.

Gemund, a town of Suabia, seated on the Rems, 30 miles NNW of Ulm.

Gemund, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne.

Gemund, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with manufactures of iron and steel, 16 miles NW of Villach.

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Gemunden, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 22 miles N of Wurtzburg.

Gemunden, a town of Austria, famous for its salt-works; seated at the N end of a lake of the same name, on the river Traun, the outlet of the lake, 20 miles SSW of Linz.

Genap, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels.

Genessee, a river of the United States, which rises on the N border of Pennsylvania, and runs W through the state of New York into Lake Ontario. It has three falls, which furnish excellent mill-seats; and on its borders are the Genessee flats, 20 miles long and four broad, the soil rich and clear of trees.

Geneva, a town of New York, in Onondago county, situate on the NW corner of Seneca lake, 24 miles SSW of Canandaqua, and 106 W of Cooperstown.

Geneva, a fortified city, capital of a territory of the same name, surrounded by the duchy of Savoy, of which it was formerly a part, and the see of a bishop, now resident at Annecy. In 1584, Geneva concluded an alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it was an associate of Switzerland. During the greater part of the 18th century, there were frequent contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties; and the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and not long after, this city and its territory was made a department of France, under the name of Lemman. Geneva, which stands partly on a plain at the W end of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It has a good arsenal, and a 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 inhabitants, estimated at 26,000, carry on a great trade, and among others the watch-making business is particularly flourishing. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chambéry, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Geneva, Lake of, a large expanse of water, between Savoy and Switzerland, in a valley, which separates the Alps from Mount Jurz. Its length, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, is 54 miles; and the breadth, in the widest part, is 12. The water near Geneva is shallow; in other parts the depth is

various; sounding, Rhone runs the W extreme

Genève, Brigau, seated on which flows of Fribourg

Genouev, France, in Loire, celebrated at miles SW of

Genies, department of Rhodéz.

Genlis, a department of Quentini.

Genève, a department of the duchy of Niers, eight

Genoa, extending to the Mediterranean, 12 miles; but to 12 miles by the sea, by Piedmont.

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various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. The river Rhone runs through it from the *s* to the *w* extremity.

Gengenbach, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a rivulet of the same name, which flows into the Kintzig, 20 miles *n* of Friburg.

Gengoux de Royal, St. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine; seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles *sw* of Chalons.

Genies, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 miles *ne* of Rhodéz.

Genlis, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles *s* of St. Quentin.

Ginnep, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, eight miles *ssw* of Cleve.

Genoa, or *Liguria*, a republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 150 miles; but the breadth is only from 8 to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from *w* to *e* by Piedmont, Milan, Parma, and Tuscany. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there are abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables; and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. The government of the republic was aristocratic, from the year 1528 till 1798, when the French form was chosen, or rather enforced, and the new style assumed of the Ligurian Republic.

Genoa, a city and seaport, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and full of marble churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. On the land side it is defended by a double fortification; and the harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by 35 great lamps. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. It has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Here are the public storehouses, from which the inhabitants are obliged to purchase wine, oil, bread, and wood; and only the principal mer-

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ch: re allowed, upon paying a sum of ... to procure these articles abroad. The streets are kept clean, but many of them are narrow and uneven. The harbour is very considerable, and has a mole 360 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa was taken, in 1746, by the Austrians, whose oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. In 1798, the French became masters of this city. In 1800 it sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army till literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation; but soon afterward it was again delivered up to the French, on their victory at Marengo. Genoa is 62 miles *se* of Turin, and 120 *wnw* of Florence. Lon. 8 36 *e*, lat. 44 25 *n*.

Gentiah, a town of the kingdom of Affam, 370 miles *n* of Patna. Lon. 92 10 *e*, lat. 25 10 *n*.

George, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on the point of a peninsula, running into the Murray Frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness. It is 10 miles *ne* of Inverness.

George, Fort St. See *Madras*.

George, Lake, in the state of New York, lies to the *sw* of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the valleys are tolerably good. The remains of Fort George are at the *s* end of the lake, and of the fort of Ticonderoga at the *n* end, at its outlet into Lake Champlain.

George, St. the capital of the island of Granada, formerly called Fortroyal, which name the fort still retains. It is situated on the *w* coast, not far from the *s* end of the island, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61 45 *w*, lat. 35 50 *n*.

George, St. one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. In 1808 a volcano broke out here, which destroyed the town of Ursulina, several farmhouses, &c. The chief town is Vellas. 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, St. a small island in the gulf of Venice, to the *s* of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine

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monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George, St. the largest of the Bermudas islands. It is in the form of a hook, about 10 miles in length, but seldom two in breadth. It has a town of the same name, containing 500 houses built of freestone, which is the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 35 W, lat. 32 45 N.

George, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

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, lat. 4 56 N.

George Key, St. a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the E coast of Yucatan. It is likewise called Cafina, or Cayo Casigo. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood-cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Lon. 88 35 W, lat. 17 40 N.

Georgetown, a seaport of S Carolina, capital of a district of the same name. The public buildings are three churches, a court-house, and an academy. It stands near the junction of a number of rivers, which here form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the sea, and 55 N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Georgetown, a town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county, 16 miles WSW of Lewes, and 103 S by W of Philadelphia.

Georgetown, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, seated on the Sassafras, nine miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 65 SW of Philadelphia.

Georgetown, a town of Maryland, in the territory of Columbia, with a college, for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman catholics. It is situate on the Potomac, and on the W side of Rock creek, which separates it from Washington, four miles WNW of the capitol, and 46 SW of Baltimore.

Georgetown, a town of the district of Maine, and the oldest in Lincoln county. It is the spot where the English first attempted to colonize New England, in 1607, and stands near the mouth of the Kennebec, 15 miles S by W of Wiscasset.

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Georgetown, a town of the state of Georgia, in Oglethorpe county, situate on the Ogeechee, 24 miles N.W. of Louisville.

Georgia, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Courtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, E by Daghestan and Schirvan, S by Armenia, and W by Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasus. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind it is braided into several tresses; their eyebrows are painted with black in such a manner as to form one entire line; and the face is coated with white and red. They are celebrated for their beauty; but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The Georgians have great skill in the use of the bow and are deemed excellent soldiers; but the men have no virtue, except courage; fathers sell their children, and sometimes their wives. Both sexes are addicted to drunkenness, and are particularly fond

a town of the state of Oglethorpe county, situated on the river, 24 miles nww of

country of Asia, called by the ancients Gorgistan, and by the moderns Georgia. It is one of the seven kingdoms, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, which extends the ancient Iberia.

It is bounded on the n by Daghestan and Schirvan, on the e by the Russian government of Caucasus, and is divided into nine provinces.

It is a form what is commonly called a kingdom of Georgia; and is a kingdom or principality of the last reigning prince of the country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The

country is covered with forests of oak, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and vines, which are circled with vines, growing wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much brandy is made. Cotton is raised here, as well as the fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, and flax, are raised on the soil without culture. The

soil is the finest pasture, the climate is mild, the mountains are fertile, and the climate is temperate. The rivers of Georgia, being subject to torrents, are always rapid and too shallow for the navigation. The Georgians

are of the Greek communion, and have received their name from St. George, the patron saint of these countries. Their language is very nearly resembles that of the Persians, and is frequently called Persian. They usually have beards, and nails with

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of great beauty; but their manners are extremely voluptuous. The Georgians have great skill in archery, and are deemed brave; but the men have no courage; fathers sell

and sometimes their wives are addicted to vice, and are particularly fond

of brandy. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossetians, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Beside these, there are a considerable number of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossetians. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church; and they are represented as the most tractable Christians in the east. Tiflis is the capital. See Imeritia.

Georgia, the most southern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the e by the Atlantic, s by E and W Florida, w by the Mississippi, and n by N and S Carolina. It is divided into 24 counties, namely, Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, McIntosh, Effingham, Screven, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Washington, Greene, Franklin, Montgomery, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, and Columbia. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Turtle river, Little Stilla, Great Stilla, Crooked river, St. Mary, and Apalachicola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant; snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of cotton. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossahaw, St. Catharine, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyll, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Louisville.

Georgia, or *South Georgia*, an island in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1775. It is 64 miles long, and 30 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the e end; one of which, from the person who discovered it, was named Willis Island; the other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were

seen near it. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A promontory at its e end, named Queen Charlotte Cape, is in lon. 36 11 w, lat. 54 32 s.

Georgia, *Gulf of*, a gulf of the N Pacific ocean, between the continent of N America and Quadra and Vancouver island; about 120 miles in length; from e to s, but the breadth varies in its different parts from six to 20 miles. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals, most of which were examined by captain Vancouver and his officers.

Gera, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. It has a castle about a mile from the town, on a mountain in a wood, and is called Osterstein. Here is a considerable manufacture of fine stuffs; and its great trade and handsome houses have procured it the name of Little Leipzig. It is seated on the Elster, 32 miles ssw of Leipzig. Lon. 12 7 e, lat. 50 55 n.

Gerau, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles wnw of Darmstadt.

Gerberoy, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 12 miles nw of Beauvais.

Gerbeville, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Aisne, five miles s of Lunéville.

Gerbi, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It bears much barley; and has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. Lon. 11 20 e, lat. 33 56 n.

Gerbstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, seven miles ne of Mansfeld.

Gerdaun, a town of Prussia, defended by two castles, and seated on the Omè, near a considerable lake, 50 miles sw of Königsberg.

Germain, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Lewis XIV was born. Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles nw of Paris.

Germain, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market

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on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see, but now consists chiefly of fishermen's cottages. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish-church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 miles w of Plymouth, and 228 w by s of London.

German; St. a town of France, in the department of Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine, 18 miles s of Roanne.

Germano, St. a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, nine miles w of Vercelli.

Germano, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Monte Cassino, 17 miles sse of Sora.

Germanton, a corporate town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists, who have been settled in this state since 1692. Stockings, of cotton, thread, and worsted, are manufactured here to a great extent. This town is famous for a battle fought in it on Oct. 4, 1777. It is seven miles n of Philadelphia.

Germanton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Stokes county, situate near a branch of the Dan, 70 miles w by n of Hillsborough.

Germanton, New, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, 28 miles nw of Brunswick.

Germany, a country of Europe, 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; bounded on the e. by Hungary and Poland, n by the Baltic sea and Denmark, w by the Netherlands and France, and s by Switzerland and Italy. It contains a great many sovereign princes, who are independent of each other; and lately there was a number of imperial towns, which were s many little republics; but the whole of them formed a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the east, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire

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was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692: these nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratibon, the elector and king of Bohemia (the then emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (late grand duke of Tuscany) the elector of Wirtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorrain, reunited to it in the person of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the above-mentioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II, enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned the title and office. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1044, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But, after all, there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign

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of Charles IV, the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) assumed the title of august, and pretended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinists; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weiser, Maine, and Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; and Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia are not comprised in the ten circles. Germany lately contained six archbishoprics and 38 bishoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and is not yet restored to order: the archbishop of Ratibon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratibon. Many other transfers and exchanges of territories have since taken place, from the disastrous consequences of the war with

France; the kings of England and Prussia have been deprived of all their territories in this country, and new kings and princes have been created by Bonaparte, which makes this country, at present, a labyrinth of geography; but the following transfer must here be noticed, as the principal. In 1801, those parts of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, were ceded to France, by the treaty of Luneville; and are now annexed to that country, forming the departments of Mont Tonnere, Sarre, Rhine and Moselle, and Roer. The remainder of Germany, in 1806, ceased to be united as an empire; for a treaty, styled the Confederation of the Rhine, was signed at Paris on July 12, by France on one part, and by Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, &c. on the other, in which the latter renounced their connection with the empire; and, in consequence, Francis II, on August 7, published at Vienna his resignation of the office of emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution. Several of the sovereign princes established on its ruins, by the influence of France, are not yet acknowledged by some powers, England in particular; and further changes are still in contemplation. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. Vienna is the principal city.

Germersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, seven miles ssw of Spire.

Gerns, a town of Austria, 22 miles wsw of Horn.

Gernsheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 10 miles sw of Darmstadt.

Geroldstein, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; situate on the Kill, 24 miles N of Treves.

Gerona, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Ter, 20 miles from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and 56 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Gers, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that waters Auch and Lectoure, and runs into the Garonne, above Agen. Auch is the capital.

Gersau, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Schwiitz, at the foot of the Jura, 12 miles sw of Schwiitz.

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Gertrudenburg, a fortified town of S Holland, with a good harbour and salmon fishery on a large lake, called Bies Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is eight miles N-by E of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gerumenha, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle, seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

Geseke, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, 11 miles WSW of Paderborn.

Gessenay. See *Sanen*.

Gestrícia, a province of Sweden, the s part of Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the W and the gulf of Bothnia on the E. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, diversified by forests, rocks, hills and dales, lakes and rivers; and there are numerous mines and forges. Gese is the capital.

Gettysburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, situate at the head of Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monococy, 39 miles W by S of York.

Gevaudan, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N by Auvergne, W by Rouergue, S by the Cevennes, and E by Vivarez. It now forms the department of Lozere.

Gex, a town of France, in the department of Ain, noted for excellent cheese; seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland, 10 miles NW of Geneva.

Geyss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Ulster, 17 miles NE of Fulda.

Gexan, or *Gbezán*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which has a considerable trade in senna and coffee; seated on the Red Sea, 90 miles NW of Loheia. Lon. 42 15 E, lat. 16 25 N.

Gezira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, on an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mosul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

Gizula, a province of Morocco, which is very productive, and contains mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are numerous, and considered as the most ancient people of Africa: they live in tents, and are so independent that they are rather the allies than the subjects of the emperor of Morocco.

Ghana, or *Cano*, a city of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, governed by a sultan. It stands on the S side of a large lake, at its outlet, which separates the city into two parts, and soon after joins the river Niger, which is here called Neel il Abced, or Nile of the Negros. It is 130 miles S

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by S of Cassina. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 16 15 N.

Ghanara, a city of Negroland, capital of the country of Wangara. The articles of trade are gold, senna, and slaves. It stands on a branch of the Niger, 280 miles SE of Cassina. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 13 20 N.

Ghent, or *Gand*, a city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Flanders, now the capital of the department of Scheldt, and a bishop's see. It contains 58,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. Here are several linen and woollen manufactures, and it has a great trade in corn. The cathedral of St. Buvon, and the abbey of St. Peter, are magnificent edifices; in which, as also in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. Charles V was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Lis, Lieve, and Moeze, 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Ghergong, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Affam. It is fenced with bamboos, and has four gates constructed of stone and earth. The raja, or king, has a splendid palace, surrounded by a ditch full of water. It is seated on the Degoo, near its conflux with the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 36 E, lat. 26 25 N.

Gheriah, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas. It is 165 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Ghiddore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the confines of Bahar, 84 miles SE of Patna.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, on the W side of the Caspian sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. On the W side are high mountains, which are covered with many forts of trees, and in the highest parts of them are

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deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruit. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are accounted extremely handsome. This province was ceded to Russia, by a treaty concluded at Peterburg in 1724, but not possessed by Russia till 1780. Rost is the capital.

Chilan, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Haina, five miles w of Mons.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a town of the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here. It is 54 miles s of Cabul. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Ghorbond, a town of the country of Cabul, 42 miles NW of Cabul.

Gibello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the river Po, 16 miles NW of Parma.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbor for small craft, on the river Odiel, 53 miles w of Seville.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The rock abounds in partridges; and on the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, enshafed in a reddish calcareous stone. Gibraltar was taken from the Moors in 1462; and in 1704 it fell into the hands of the English. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year; and they besieged it again, in 1727, with as little success. It sustained a siege from July 1779 to February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed; but it may be considered as terminated on September 13, 1782, on the failure of a grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose floating batteries were destroyed by red-hot shot, from the garrison. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and

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the fortress, in the opinion of most engineers, is absolutely impregnable. The garrison here is cooped up in a very narrow compass, and in a war with Spain has no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles long and 15 broad, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Centa, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 6 N.

Gibraltar, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, defended by some fortifications. The air is unhealthy in the rainy season, that the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaybo. The environs produce the best cocoa in the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco. It stands on the SE coast of the lake Maracaybo, 120 miles SSE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 43 W, lat. 8 45 N.

Gien, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 34 miles ESE of Orleans.

Giengen, a town of Suabia, on the river Brentz, 18 miles NNE of Ulm.

Gienzo, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles s of Tripoli.

Gierace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles ENE of Reggio.

Giesse, a fortified town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a citadel and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is the seat of its regency for Upper Hesse. In 1759 it was taken by the French, and it surrendered to them in 1796, but was soon after taken by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Giga, a small island, one of the Hebrides, lying on the W coast of the peninsula of Cantyre, and included in Argyleshire. The inhabitants export corn, meal, and kelp.

Giglio, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle, 15 miles WSW of Orbitello.

Gignac, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, on the river Hérault, 14 miles W of Montpellier.

Gibon. See *Amu*.

Gijon, or *Gyon*, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias, with an ancient castle; seated on the bay of Biscay, 24 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 36 W, lat. 43 34 N.

Gilles, St. a town of France, in the department of Vendée, on the river Vie, near its mouth, 16 miles NNW of Sables d'Olonne.

Gilolo, an island, the largest of the Moluccas. It is 130 miles from N to S,

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but is intersected by several large bays, that the breadth of any limb seldom exceeds 40 miles. The shores are in general low, and the interior rises in high peaks. It does not produce any fine spices, but has a great deal of rice, and abounds with oxen, buffalos, goats, deer, and wild hogs. The sultans of Ternate and Tidore share this island between them. The natives are industrious, particularly in weaving. One of the chief towns is Tatany, on a small promontory of the eastern limb, and only accessible by ladders. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 0 24 N.

Gimont, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 12 miles E of Auch.

Gingee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, strong both by nature and art, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. In 1750, it was taken by the French. It is 38 miles NW of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 35 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Giorgiev, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near which the Russians gained a great victory over the Turks in 1771. It is seated on the Danube, 46 miles SW of Bucharest.

Giovenazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle. It has high houses and towers, built of polished stone with flat roofs, which give it a singular appearance. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari.

Girest, a town of Persia, in Kerman, with a trade in wheat and dates, 100 miles E by N of Gombron.

Girge, a town of Egypt, capital of the Said, and residence of the bey of Upper Egypt. It is about three miles in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient structures. It stands near the left bank of the Nile, 130 miles NNW of Esne, and 240 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 52 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Girgenti, an episcopal town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a castle. It is part of the ancient Agrigentum, and in the vicinity are numerous remains of temples, &c. It stands on a hill, near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne. 12 miles N of Bourdeaux, which runs into the bay of Biscay after a NNW course of about 45 miles. At its mouth is a famous tower and lighthouse, called Cordouan, situate on a rock in the sea, 60 miles NNW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 19 W, lat. 45 36 N.

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Gironde, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and has its name from the lower part of that river, which is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Girons, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the Satat, four miles S by E of St. Lizier.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Girvan, which forms a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers of cotton and woollen cloths. It is 16 miles SSW of Ayr.

Gisborough, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is celebrated for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 22 miles NW of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London.

Gisors, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, which suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. It is 22 miles NW of Koninggratz.

Givet, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes, divided by the Meuse into two parts, Givet Saint Hilaire and Givet Notre Dame, the former situate at the foot of a mountain close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. It is 20 miles NE of Rocroy.

Giula, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania and the river Keresblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Giula Nuova, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N of Atri.

Giuliana, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca.

Giustandel, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see, seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Gizeh, a fortified town of Egypt, with a palace, several mosques, a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of coarse earthen pots and tiles. A few miles to the SE are the largest pyramids in the country. Gizeh was taken from the French by the British in 1801. It stands on the left bank of the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo.

Glabach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany,

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dictine abbey. It has manufactures of
fine strong linen, and is seated on the
Ners, 16 miles N of Juliers.

Gladenbach, a town of Germany, in
Upper Hesse, 12 miles N of Gießen.

Glamis, a town of Scotland, in
Angusshire, with manufactures of yarn
and linen cloth. Near it, on the bank
of the Dean, is Glamis-castle, a large
edifice, in which Malcolm 11 was mur-
dered. It is four miles sw of Forfar.

Glamorganshire, a county of Wales,
48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded
on the N by Carmarthenshire and
Brecknockshire, S by Monmouthshire,
and S and W by the Bristol channel. It
contains 422,400 acres; is divided into
10 hundreds, and 118 parishes; has
one city and five market-towns; and
sends two members to parliament. The
number of inhabitants in 1801 was
71,525. On the N side it is moun-
tainous; but being more level on the
S side, it there bears large crops of corn,
and very sweet grass. Cattle abound
in all parts, there being fruitful valleys
among the mountains, that yield very
good pasture. The other commodities
are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its
principal rivers are the Rumney, Taafé,
Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the
principal town, and Swansea the most
commercial; but the assizes are held at
Cowbridge.

Glanfordbridge, or *Brig*, a town in
Lincolnshire, with a market on Thurs-
day, and a good trade in corn, coal, and
timber. It is seated on the Ancholm,
which is navigable for sloops to the
Humber, 23 miles N of Lincoln, and
156 N by W of London.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Swit-
serland, bounded on the N by the river
Linth, S by the Grisons, and S by the
same, the canton of Uri, and that of
Schweitz. It is a mountainous coun-
try; and the chief trade is in cattle,
cheese, and butter. The inhabitants,
estimated at 20,000, are partly protest-
ants and partly catholics; and both
sects live together in the greatest har-
mony. Glarus is surrounded by the
Alps, except toward the N; and there
is no other entrance but through this
opening, which lies between the lake
of Wallenstadt, and the mountains
separating this canton from that of
Schweitz.

Glaris, a town of Swisserland, ca-
pital of a canton of the same name. It
has manufactures of cloth, and a trade
in cattle, horses, cheese, flates, and
wooden ware. In 1799, the Russians

G L A

under marshal Suwarrow advanced as
far as this place, and defeated the
French; but, in consequence of general
Hotze's defeat near Zurich, retired
into the Grisons. Glaris is surrounded
by mountains, and seated on the river
Linth, 32 miles sz of Zurich. Lon. 9
7 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in La-
nerkshire, seated on the N side of the
Clyde, over which are two bridges.
From its extent, and the beauty and reg-
ularity of its buildings, it is deemed
the second city in Scotland. The four
principal streets, which intersect each
other at right angles, divide the city
nearly into four equal parts. Glasgow
was once an archiepiscopal see. The
cathedral, or high church, is a magni-
ficent structure, and divided into three
places of worship. There are five
other churches, beside an English
chapel, a Highland church, and many
places of worship for different denomi-
nations. Here is a celebrated univer-
sity; the single college belonging to
which is an elegant building: the li-
brary contains a large and valuable col-
lection of books; and the observatory
is fitted up with the most improved in-
struments. The townhouse is an ele-
gant building with a piazza in front;
and opposite it is the exchange, a square
building, with an equestrian statue of
William 11 in the centre. The toll-
booth, the guildhall, and the theatre,
are also worthy of notice. There are
several charitable establishments; par-
ticularly the Merchant's hospital and
that of the town, and a large infirmary.
Glasgow has a considerable foreign
trade; and its numerous manufactures,
particularly of muslin, cotton, calico,
coarse woollen cloth, porcelain, glais,
the refining of sugar, and the tanning
of leather, are carried on to a great
extent. The Clyde is navigable for
vessels of eight feet water as far as the
bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port
Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload; it
has also the advantage of two canals,
beside the Great Canal that joins the
Clyde to the Forth. In 1801, the
number of inhabitants in Glasgow, and
its suburbs, was 86,630. It is 43 miles
W by S of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 15 W,
lat. 55 52 N.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire,
governed by a mayor, with a market on
Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill,
called the Tor, and famous for an ab-
bey, that occupied an area of 60 acres,
of which some considerable ruins still
remain; particularly the kitchen, which

G L O

is the most entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The George inn was formerly an hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of Edward the confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which serves as a landmark to seamen. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Brue, six miles sw of Wells, and 124 w by s of London.

Glatz, a sovereign county of Germany, lying between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, surrounded by mountains. It is 40 miles long and 25 broad; has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, and is now deemed a part of Silesia.

Glatz, a strong town of Silesia, capital of the county of Glatz, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle, and a new citadel. 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 48 miles sse of Breslau, and 82 ene of Prague. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Glauchau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Mithra, with considerable manufactures of stuffs; seated on the Muldau, nine miles n of Zwickau.

Gleitwitz, a town of Silesia, noted for the culture of hops and the weaving of cloth, 34 miles se of Oppelen.

Glenarm, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a castle; seated near a bay of its name, 20 miles nnw of Carrickfergus.

Glencue, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with a harbour for small vessels. Near it is the ruin of an abbey. It is seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into Luce bay, 16 miles w of Wigton.

Glogau, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which is very fertile, and produces wine. The town is well fortified, and formerly stood close by the Oder, which has since changed its course, and now flows above a mile from it. Beside the

G L O

papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here; it being, next to Breslau, the most populous place in Silesia. It is 50 miles nw of Breslau. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Glogau, *Little*, a town of Silesia, with a collegiate church and Minorite convent, 23 miles s of Oppelen.

Glomme, a river of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, which flows into the North sea, at Fredericstادت. It receives the river Worme, which issues from the lake Mios, and is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstادت, the stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstادت.

Gloucester, a city and the capital of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the e side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the restoration, ordered to be demolished. The four principal streets have their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral, in which are a large cloister, a whispering gallery, and the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy and Edward II. It has five hospitals, two free schools, and a large county gaol. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7579. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous and difficult, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of 100 vessels. The city and neighbourhood contains many remains of abbeys; and those of Lantony abbey, in the s suburb, are converted into outhouses belonging to adjacent farms. Gloucester is 24 miles ne of Bristol, and 104 w by n of London. Lon. 2 16 w, lat. 51 50 n.

Gloucester, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, and on the peninsula of Cape Ann, which forms the n side of Massachusetts bay. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel. It is one of the most considerable fishing-towns in

the United States.

Gloucester, of a ferry. It stands on the side of the river, 10 miles n of Richmond.

Gloucester, a strict of 27 miles.

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the United States, and 16 miles *NE* of Salem. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Gloucester, a town of Virginia, chief of a fertile county of the same name. It stands on a point of land on the *N* side of the mouth of York river, 17 miles *NE* of York-town, and 70 *E* by 2 of Richmond.

Gloucester, New, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 27 miles *N* of Portland.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the *w* by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, *N* by Worcesterhire, *E* by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and *S* by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 800,000 acres; is divided into 27 hundreds, and 280 parishes; has two cities and 25 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 250,809. The air is sharp in the *E*, or hilly part, called the *Coteswold*; but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The *w* part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of *Dean*. The staple commodities of the county are its woollens and cheese. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.

Gluckstadt, a seaport of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It has a considerable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fishery. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 28 miles *NW* of Hamburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 51 N.

Glurens, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Adige, 24 miles *w* by *N* of Meran.

Gnesen, or *Gnesna*, the capital of Great Poland, and an archbishop's see, whose prelate was primate of Poland. The cathedral contains a vast treasure of costly vessels and vestments; and its gates, of Corinthian brass curiously wrought, belonged formerly to a Greek monastery in Taurica Cherfoneus. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles *N* by *E* of Breslau, and 125 *w* by *N* of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, a city of Hindoostan, in the Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on the *N* side of an island, 22 miles long and six broad, formed by the river Mandova, which is capable of receiving the largest ships. The viceroy's pa-

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lace is a noble building, at a small distance from the river. Here are a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. 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 about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy are numerous and illiterate. Only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, the best trade being in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 250 miles *S* by *E* of Bombay. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 15 31 N.

Goalpara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, where the Europeans have factors, who carry on a great trade with Assam, Bootan, Tibet, &c. It stands on the left bank of the Burrumpooter, 38 miles *E* of Rangamatty.

Goar, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable trade in wines and hides, and is 17 miles *SE* of Coblenz.

Goarshausen, St. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and lower county of Catzenellenbogen. On a mountain near it is a strong castle called Catze. It is seated on the Rhine, opposite Rheinfels, 10 miles *sw* of Nassau.

Goave, Grand, a town of St. Domingo, near the seacoast. The environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. It is 10 miles *sw* of Leogane.

Goave, Petit, a seaport of St. Domingo, and the staple to which the traders in Grand Goave and other places send their commodities. It is 20 miles *sw* of Leogane.

Gobin, St. See *Fere*.

Goch, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, eight miles *S* of Cleve.

Gochsheim, or *Gochsen*, a town of

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Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 16 miles s of Heidelberg.

Godiano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thuris, 23 miles s of Algher.

Godalming, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles sw of Guildford and 34 of London.

Godavery, a river of Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Sukhien mountains, 70 miles to the nw of Bombay. In the upper part of its course it is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos, who call it Gonga, a term for a river in general. After crossing Dowlatabad and Goleonda, from w to e, it turns to the se, and receiving the Bain about 90 miles above the sea, divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Its course is estimated to be above 700 miles; and extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains.

Goderville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, nine miles nw of Montivilliers.

Goding, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle, seated on a branch of the Marche, 38 miles se of Brunn.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Here is a school called The free grammar-school of queen Elisabeth. It is 59 miles n by w of London.

Godra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 miles s of Amedabad. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Godwin Sands, sandbanks off the e coast of Kent, in England, between the N and S Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 10 miles, at about seven miles distant, and add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall

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that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

Goss, or *Ter Goss*, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the island of S Beveland. It has a considerable trade, particularly in salt and corn. The great church was burnt down in 1648, and another was built which is a handsome structure. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, and is 10 miles s of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Gogard, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 23 miles xnw of Linköping.

Gogo, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a good tide harbour, at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Cambay, 100 miles saw of Amedabad. Lon. 71 53 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Gagra, or *Soorjew*, a river which issues from Lake Lankee in Tibet, and forcing its way through Mount Himalah, pervades the province of Oude, in Hindoostan, where it takes a se direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

Gohud, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Agra, 63 miles ses of Agra. Lon. 78 44 E, lat. 26 24 N.

Goito, a town of Italy, in the Mantua, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles nw of Mantua.

Golconda, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. Here are diamond mines, the most considerable in the world; also mines of salt, fine iron, plenty of vines, and curious calicos and chintzes. Hyderabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of the same name, six miles xnw of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 miles in length from w to e, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta; and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of the

districts are kingdoms, small extent. The natives they carry European are employed, while cities. T for maize oil. Most and those only some their midst.

Goldberg, principal features of seated at the river Katze.

Golden, entrance of the Scots ment in 16.

Goldings, Courland, residence of the Wela, 22 21 E, lat.

Goldsbury, of Maine, on an inlet. Lon.

Goletha, row channels and the sea. Charles v of Tunis, 1574, when Selim II.

Golling, duchy of Salzburg.

Golnow, nia, seated Stettin.

Golo, a including its name f the centre the sea, 12 town.

Golping, Georgia, c situate near 37 miles w of Louisville.

Golub, a district of 13 miles N Gombroon Persia, in Bender. A built of b square tur.

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districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small extent of land along the coast. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others 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.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. It has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Katsbach, 11 miles sw of Lignitz.

Golden Island, a small island at the entrance of the gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes. It is seated on the Wela, 60 miles w of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Goldsbrough, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on an inlet of the sea, 47 miles E of Castine. Lon. 68 20 W, lat. 44 28 N.

Goletta, a fortress of Tunis, on a narrow channel between the lake of Tunis and the sea. In 1536, it was taken by Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Spaniards till 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II. It is 25 miles N of Tunis.

Golling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, 14 miles SSE of Salzburg.

Golnow, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Ina, 11 miles NE of Stettin.

Golo, a new department of France, including the N part of Corsica. It has its name from a river, which rises near the centre of the island, and runs into the sea, 12 miles S of Bastia, the chief town.

Golbington, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Washington county, situate near the head of the Ogeechee, 37 miles wsw of Augusta, and 30 nsw of Louisville.

Golub, a town of W. Prussia, in the district of Culm, on the river Dribenz, 13 miles NW of Thorn.

Gombron, or **Gambron**, a seaport of Persia, in Laristan, called by the natives Bender Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret; but the common people

G O N

have huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. It was formerly much frequented by people of several nations. The adjacent soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are plentiful. It is seated on a bay of the strait of Ormuz, 160 miles E of Lar. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 27 18 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff, 20 miles long and 10 broad. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, a sugar work, and great plenty of wine and fruits. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Lon. 17 8 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Gommern, a town of Upper Saxony, with a castle, situate near the Elbe, eight miles SE of Magdeburg.

Goms, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 33 miles E of Sion.

Gonaïves, a seaport of the island of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal spring, with baths and accommodations for visitors. It is 30 miles SE of St. Nicholas. Lon. 72 26 E, lat. 19 36 N.

Gonave, an island in the W Indies, near the W coast of St. Domingo, 34 miles long and three broad. At its SE corner, separated by a channel three miles wide, is Little Gonave, an isle about two miles each way. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 18 54 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or king, is at the W end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones. The inhabitants are estimated at 40,000. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and rock salt are the only money used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and the patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. It is 180 miles SE of Senar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

Gondegama, or **Gondlacomma**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Cambam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and enters the bay of Bengal at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michael.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle,

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and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles w of Nancy.

Gonesse, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Crould, 10 miles NE of Paris.

Gonfooda. See *Gunfuda*.

Gonga, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, seated near the sea of Mar-mora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the s, and Tombuctoo on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles w by s of Cassina. Lon. 6 10 w, lat. 13 20 N.

Good Hope. *Capp of*, the sw extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1439, and made a Dutch settlement in 1660. Here is a neat town called Cape-town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. To the SE of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. The store-houses of the Dutch E India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The Castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side; and another strong fort, called Amstel-dam Fort, is on the w side. The streets are broad and regular; and the houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. Here are two churches; one for the Calvinists, the established religion, the other for the Lutherans. The slaves are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work: these slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the E Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E India ships which touch here: it is situate close to the Company's gardens, to which the convalescents have free access. The inhabitants, though stout and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, goodnatured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught-work here is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered wagons, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but some of the principal people keep coaches, which are drawn by horses. The mountains be-

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hind Cape-town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table mountain is very extensive; and along the valleys and rivulets, among these mountains, are a great number of plantations. This fine Dutch colony surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens, and again surrendered to the British in 1806. Cape-town stands on the w side of Table Bay, in lon. 18 23 E, lat. 33 36 S. See *Hottentots*, *Country of the*.

Gooty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, flows SE by Lucknow and Jionpour, and enters the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Goaracpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 65 miles E of Fyzabad. Lon. 83 35 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Gooty, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, on the N side of the Pennar, formerly subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1796. It is 46 miles ssw of Canoul. Lon. 77 48 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Goppingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated medicinal spring. It stands on the rivulet Vile, 22 miles SE of Stuttgart.

Goragot, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 94 miles NE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 22 E, lat. 25 14 N.

Gorcum, or *Gorichem*, a town of S Holland, which has a considerable trade in corn, cheese, and butter. It is seated on the Linghe, at its junction with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 38 S of Amsterdam.

Gore Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. It is 30 miles long, and appeared to be barren and uninhabited. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

Goree, a small island of Africa, near Cape Verd, of great importance on account of its good trade, and defended by two forts. The French surrendered it to the British in 1800; it was retaken in January 1804, by the French; and they were compelled to surrender it again in March following. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

Goree, a town of Holland, capital of

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an island of the same name, at the southern mouth of the Maese. It is 12 miles sw of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gorey. See *Newborough*.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Gorgona, an island in the Pacific ocean, 18 miles from the coast of Popayan. It is high land, very woody, and about 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 6 N.

Goritz, or *Goritia*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, capital of a county of its name, with a castle. Here are considerable manufactures of leather, and the environs produce wine, fruit, corn, and silk. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It stands on the Lifonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli, 12 miles NE of Palma, and 40 w of Laubach. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Goritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Oder, eight miles S of Custrin.

Gorkah, the capital of a country of the same name, in Asia, on the borders of Napaui, 35 miles NW of Catmandu, and 200 N of Benares. Lon. 84 36 E, lat. 28 25 N.

Gorlitz, a strong town of Upper Lusatia, with a celebrated academy. The inhabitants are above 12,000, and carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the Neissa, 58 miles E by N of Dresden. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Gorze, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on a hill, eight miles sw of Metz.

Gorzeke, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 miles E by N of Magdeburg.

Goschütz, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 14 miles N of Oels.

Goshen, a town of New York, chief of Orange county, 56 miles N of the city of New York.

Goshen, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, famous for excellent cheese, seven miles NNW of Litchfield.

Goslar, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines, manufactures of brags and copper, and brewing. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is seated on the river Gose, at the foot of a mountain, called Rammelsberg, 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 51 57 N.

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Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the w side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade, especially in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,205. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundery, and a royal hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 15 miles SE of Southampton, and 73 sw of London.

Gossweinstein, or *Gossmanstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Putlach, 20 miles SSE of Bamberg.

Gostynen, or *Gostavin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a castle on a rock, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Thuringia. It is the residence of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, whose palace contains a fine library, and a rich cabinet of coins. Near it is the dust observatory of Seeberge, the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Gotha has a foundery for cannon, a porcelain manufacture, and a considerable trade in woollens, wood, and beer. It is seated on the Leine, 16 miles W by S of Erfurt. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Gotha, a river of Sweden, which issues from the sw extremity of Lake Wenner, flows by Trollhatta (where it forms a cataract) and Bahus, and enters the North sea, at Gotheburg.

Gothard, St. a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and 22 miles S of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetic Alps; for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reufs, and Rhine, which flow hence in every direction.

Gotheburg, or *Göthenborg*, a city of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gothia, which forms an excellent harbour; the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categat. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks; and from this port the Swedish, E India ships take their departure. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Its environs present a uniform scene of barren rocks, on the sides of which part of the suburbs are built. The interior of the city resembles in some respects

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the towns of Holland, having canals with rows of trees along their margin. In 1802 nearly a fourth part of the city was consumed by a fire. It is 180 miles sw of Orebro. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 57 42 N.

Gothland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Sweden Proper, E and S by the Baltic, and 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 Getz, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Oeland.

Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 miles from N to S, and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wibby is the capital.

Gothland, East, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E and Lake Wetter on the W, 80 miles long and 70 broad. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers; forests of oak and birch, iron-mines, and quarries of stone and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

Gothland, West, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 130 miles long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to E Gothland. The chief town is Gotheburg.

Gottesburg, a town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 miles sw of Schweidnitz.

Gottingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Leine, 58 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Gottingen, New, a town of the state of Georgia, in Burke county, on the W

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bank of the Savanna, 18 miles E of Waynesborough.

Gottleube, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on a river of the same name, 18 miles SSE of Dresden.

Gottorp, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. Here is an old palace, formerly the ducal residence, from which the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, son of Frederic I, was denominated Holstein-Gottorp, which still subsists in the person of the emperor of Russia. Gottorp is seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 54 36 N.

Gottschee, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 17 miles NNE of Fiume.

Govan, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the river Clyde, five miles W of Glasgow, and six E by S of Renfrew.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a strong town of S Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Great quantities of yarn and tow are made here, also good cheese and tobacco-pipes. It is seated on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gouw, 10 miles NE of Rotterdam.

Governolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 miles SE of Mantua.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the Vistula, 14 miles SE of Warsaw.

Gouraincourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 15 miles NE of Verdun.

Gourdon, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 25 miles N of Cahors.

Gournay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epte, 24 miles E of Rouen.

Gourock, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, two miles W of Greenock.

Gozi, or *Gozur*, an island in the Mediterranean, the ancient Claudia, under which St. Paul sailed on his voyage to Rome. It is 24 miles from the SW coast of Candia, and vessels often put in here for water and provisions. Lon. 23 46 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Gozo, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island. It is eight miles long and four broad, and more equally fertile than Malta.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a

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Gracias a Dios, a town of Mexico, in
 the province of Honduras, 100 miles W
 by S of Valladolid. Lon. 89 40 W, lat.
 14 30 N.
Graciosa, one of the Azores, 10 miles
 long and eight broad. Its produce is
 wheat, wine, butter, and cheeſe. The
 principal place is Plata. Lon. 27 58 W,
 lat. 39 2 N.
Gradiſca, a fortified town of Sclavo-
 nia, on the frontiers of Croatia, ſeated
 on the Save, 20 miles SW of Poſega.
 Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.
Gradiſca, a ſtrong town of Friuli, on
 the confines of Carinthia, capital of a
 county united with Goritz, and a bi-
 ſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Liſonzo,
 fix miles SW of Goritz. Lon. 13 32 E,
 lat. 46 2 N.
Grado, a town of Italy, in a ſmall
 iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of
 Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon.
 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.
Grain Coaſt, a maritime country of
 Guinea, extending along the Atlantic
 about 300 miles between the Sierra
 Leone country on the W and the Ivory
 coaſt on the E. The productions are
 peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges,
 dates, and palm wine; but the chief
 article is the abundance of Guinea pep-
 per, or grains of paradise, which draws
 a great interior and export trade.
 Cows, hogs, ſheep, and goats are nu-
 merous. The Portugueſe had formerly
 the whole commerce of this coaſt, but
 it has long been chiefly in the hands of
 the Engliſh and Dutch.
Graitz, or *Greitz*, a town of Upper
 Saxony, in Voigtland, with a caſtle on a
 rocky mountain, and another in the
 town. It has manufactures of ſtuff,
 and is ſituate on the Elſter, between
 mountains and woods, 10 miles N of
 Plauen.
Gramat, a town of France, in the
 department of Lot, 22 miles NNE of
 Cahors.
Grammont, a town of Flanders, ſeat-
 ed on both ſides of the Dender, 18
 miles NE of Tournay.
Grampian Hills, a chain of hills in
 Scotland, which extends, in a NE direc-
 tion, from the mountain Benlomond,
 in Dumbartonſhire, through the coun-
 ties of Perth, Angus, and Kincardine,
 to Aberdeen; and thence, in a NW di-
 rection, through the counties of Aber-
 deen, Banff, and Murray, and on the
 borders of Inverneſs. They take their
 name from a ſingle hill, the Mons
 Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus

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 waited the approach of Agricola, and
 where the battle was fought ſo fatal to
 the brave Caledonians.
Grainpound, a borough in Cornwall,
 governed by a mayor, with a market
 on Saturday, and a manufacture of
 gloves; ſeated on the Fal, 40 miles SW
 of Lauceſton, and 244 W by S of Lon-
 don.
Gran, a town of Lower Hungary,
 and an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated near the
 conflux of the Gran with the Danube,
 50 miles ESE of Preſburg. Lon. 18 16
 E, lat. 47 46 N.
Gran, a ſea-port of Arabia, in the pro-
 vince of Bahrin, at the NW end of the
 gulf of Perſia, and on the borders of
 Irac Arabi, 40 miles S of Baſſora. Lon.
 47 45 E, lat. 29 56 N.
Granada, a province (formerly a
 kingdom) of Spain, ſometimes called
 Upper Andaluſia. It is 175 miles long
 and 75 broad; bounded on the W
 and N by Andaluſia, E by Murcia and
 the Mediterranean, and S by the ſame
 ſea. Though a mountainous country,
 the ſoil is good; but it has not been
 well cultivated ſince the Moors were
 expelled in 1492. However, it pro-
 duces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp,
 excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mul-
 berry-trees, which feed a great number
 of ſilkworms. The foreſts produce
 gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.
Granada, a city of Spain, capital of
 the province of Granada, and an arch-
 biſhop's ſee. It is built on four hills,
 and divided into four parts, in one of
 which is the large church, containing
 the tombs of Ferdinand and Iſabella,
 who took this place from the Moors
 in 1492. In another is the palace of
 the kings of Spain, and an ancient pa-
 lace of the Moorish kings, with ſo
 many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth.
 In the third is the univerſity; the
 fourth has nothing conſiderable; but
 all the public buildings are magnifi-
 cent; and the cathedral and convents
 contain excellent pictures by Spaniſh
 maſters. The walls and gates, and the
 aqueducts, are moſtly deſtroyed; and
 its trade is ſeely carried on, without
 encouragement or protection. The in-
 habitants are not more than 80,000,
 and half of them are lawyers, eccleſiaſ-
 tics, and mendicants. It is ſeated on
 the Xenil, near the influx of the Oro,
 70 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3 38 W,
 lat. 37 8 N.
Granada, an iſland of the W Indies,
 the laſt of the Windward Caribbees,
 and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. It is 20
 miles long and 12 broad, finely wooded,

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and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796. St. George is the capital.

Granada, a city of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicaragua, on which it is seated, 60 miles S E of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 36 W, lat. 12 5 N.

Granada, New, an extensive country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific ocean, N by Terra Firma, S by Peru, and E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Orinoko, and is little known. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is St. Fé de Bagota.

Granadillas, or *Granadines*, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, dependent on Granada, and situate between that island and St. Vincent. They are upward of 20 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carinacon.

Granard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 16 miles ENE of Longford.

Granby, a small town of S Carolina, seated on the Congaree, on the contrary side to Columbia, about a mile below that city. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose centre arch is 100 feet wide, to give passage for large trees which are brought down by the floods.

Grandcourt, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the lake of Neuchatel, seven miles NW of Friburg.

Grandmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppressed in 1769, after the death of the then professed members. It is 15 miles NNE of Limoges.

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Grandpre, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims.

Grangemouth, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, at the junction of the Great Canal with the river Carron, four miles NE of Falkirk. Upward of 40,000 tons are annually entered here, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade.

Grantee, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 30 miles NNW of Berlin.

Granson, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the lake of Neuchatel, 16 miles WSW of Neuchatel.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is an elegant structure, with a very lofty spire. A canal passes hence to the Trent, at Nottingham. Grantham is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

Granville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated on the English channel, partly on a rock, and partly on a plain, 15 miles S by W of Contances.

Graslitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saz, famous for its manufactures of bras, 15 miles NW of Elbogen.

Grasmere-water, a small lake of Westmorland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. A low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village.

Grason, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 miles long and two broad. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Var, and lately a bishop's see. It has a trade in dry fruit, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather, and is seated on an eminence, 14 miles WNW of Antibes, and 21 W by S of Nice.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on the river Othieu, at the foot of a mountain 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

Gratz, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria, and a bishop's see. Here are many palaces, a university, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and is a strong place. Gratz is seated on the W side of the Muer, over which is a bridge to an extensive suburb. The inhabitants are

estimated as taken by the SSW of Vienne.

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Graden, the palatine seated on the of Culm.

Grave, a bant, on the beyond which has been often French, in of Nimegue.

Gravedon, Milaneze, Como, 28 N.

Graveling, in the depar the mouth Philip, 12 N E, lat. 50 5.

Gravena, principality 16 miles N.

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estimated at 35,000. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It is 88 miles ssw of Vienna. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Gravdenz, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, with a citadel, seated on the Vistula, 15 miles N by E of Culm.

Grave, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, on the left bank of the Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles ssw of Nimeguen.

Gravedona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the NW side of the lake of Como, 28 miles N of Como.

Gravelines, a strong seaport of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the mouth of the Aa, defended by Fort Philip, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Gravenau, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, on the river Sag, 16 miles N of Passau.

Gravenmacheren. See *Grevenmacheren*.

Gravenwert, a town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, 17 miles N of Amberg.

Gravesande, a town of S Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided. It is about four miles from the sea, and six w by s of Delft.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Thames, and is the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London; and here all outward bound vessels stop to be examined by the customhouse officers, and to receive their clearances. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727: the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. The latter place is 2 mile E of the other, and has a blackhouse over against Tilbury fort. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; and the chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets and ropes. It is 22 miles ESE of London.

Gravina, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 miles sw of Bari.

Graulhet, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Castres.

GRE

Gray, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. It has a trade in iron, and is seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon.

Gray, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles N by W of Portland.

Grays Thurrock, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London.

Grebenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Hesse, 10 miles NNW of Cassel.

Greece, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe which contains Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Green, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Androscoggin, 39 miles N of Portland.

Green, a 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 three ponds of bitumen. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers make gunpowder.

Greenland, an extensive region stretching toward the north pole, which, whether continental or insular, is regarded as belonging to N America. This country was discovered in the tenth century by the Norwegians, who planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony and Denmark was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century: in that century, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice, the colony became completely imprisoned by the frozen ocean; while on the w a range of mountains and plains, covered with perpetual ice, precluded all access. This settlement contained several churches and monasteries, and is said to have extended about 200 miles in the SE extremity. In more recent times the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis, and other English navigators; but there was no attempt to settle a colony. In 1721, a Norwegian clergyman, named Egede, proceeded to this dreary country, where he continued till 1735, preaching to the natives; and his benevolent example has been since followed by several missionaries. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76 N lat. but the Danish and Moravian settlements are chiefly in the sw extremity. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the gloom of winter, which is

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very severe. From them we learn, that the NW coast of Greenland is separated from America by a narrow strait; that the natives of the two countries have some intercourse; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. The quadrupeds are deer, bears, foxes, hares, and some dogs resembling wolves. Cape Farewell, the SW point, is in lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, capital of Berwickshire, though a small place. Here are the remains of two religious houses. It is seated on the Blackadder, eight miles SW of Dunfermline, and 36 SE of Edinburgh.

Greenock, a seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, with a small fort for the defence of the harbour. Here are several dry docks, and the building and rigging of ships is much followed; but the manufactures are small, compared with the size of the town. It has a great trade; and the fisheries, particularly for herrings, and the Newfoundland fishery, are carried on to a great extent. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 17,458. It is 24 miles W by N of Glasgow. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 55 56 N.

Greensborough, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Green county, 60 miles NNW of Louisville. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 15 N.

Greensburg, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Westmorland county. It has a trade in flour, and is seated on a hill, 30 miles E by S of Pittsburg. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 40 8 N.

Greensted, a village in Essex, one mile W of Ongar, remarkable for its little church (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

Greenville, a town of S Carolina, in Darlington county, capital of Cheraw district. It is situate on the W side of Great Pedee river, 85 miles NE of Columbia. Lon. 79 55 W, lat. 34 30 N.

Greenville, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pitt county, with a seminary, called Pitt Academy. It is seated on the river Tar, 25 miles SE of Tarborough, and 75 E by S of Raleigh.

Greenville, a town of Tennessee, in Greene county. Five miles S by W of it is Greenville college. It is seated on the Nolachucky, 65 miles E of Knoxville.

Greenville, a town and fort of the state of Ohio. The fort was built by general Wayne, who here concluded a

GRE

treaty of peace with the Indian nations in 1795. It is seated on the NW branch of the Great Miami, 70 miles N by W of Cincinnati. Lon. 85 5 W, lat. 39 58 N.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for an hospital for decayed seamen, thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and for an observatory built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elisabeth were born: it has been long pulled down, and on part of its site now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another called Queen Elisabeth College. In 1779, the chapel of the hospital, the dining-hall, and eight wards were destroyed by fire; but the whole was soon rebuilt. Greenwich in 1801 contained 14,339 inhabitants. It is seated on the Thames, five miles SE of London. Lon. 0, lat. 51 29 N.

Greenwich, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town in Kent county. It is noted for making good cider, 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.

Greenwich, a town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, on the NW bank of Cohanzey creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 15 SE of Salem.

Greiffen, a town of Switzerland, on a small lake of its name, nine miles SSE of Zurich.

Greiffenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Sernitz, 13 miles SSE of Prenzlau, and 48 NNE of Berlin.

Greiffenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, with a fortress on a mountain. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures, and seated on the Queiss, 28 miles WSW of Lignitz.

Greiffenberg, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 16 miles S of Camin.

Greiffenhagen, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Oder, 12 miles S of Stettin.

Greifswald, a town of Pomerania, on the Baltic, 28 miles N of Stettin.
Greitz, a town of Thuringia, 14 miles N of Erfurt.
Grenade, a town of the West Indies, in the island of Grenada, capital of the island.
Grenoble, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 14 miles N of Chambery.

Gretna, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 14 miles N of Edinburgh.
Gretna, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 14 miles N of Edinburgh.

Greven, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, 14 miles N of Brussels.

Greussen, a town of Thuringia, 14 miles N of Erfurt.

Grimma, a town of Saxony, 14 miles N of Leipzig.

Grimbergen, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, 14 miles N of Brussels.

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Grimm, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, 14 miles N of Brussels.

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Greifswalde. See *Gripswald*.
Grein, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles E of Linz.

Greitz. See *Graitz*.
Grenade, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 17 miles NW of Toulouse.

Grenoble, a city of France, capital of the department of Here, and a bishop's see, with a fortified castle. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Here, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chamberry. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Gretna, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of minors in England, who choose to be married notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians.

Grevenbroich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erft, 10 miles ENE of Juliers.

Grevenmacheren, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Moselle, in a country producing excellent wine, 14 miles ENE of Luxemburg.

Greussen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helbe, 15 miles N of Erfurt.

Grimaud, a town of France, in the department of Var, 12 miles SW of Frejus.

Grimbergen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels.

Grimma, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in wool, linen, thread, and flannel; seated on the Mulda, 14 miles SE of Leipzig.

Grimmen, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 miles S of Stralsund.

Grimperg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 17 miles SE of Treves.

Grimby, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, like a cathedral, and a good trade in coal and salt. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, has been improved. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 168 N of London.

Griinawu, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, on the river Linth, at its entrance into the lake of Zurich, 14 miles NNW of Glaris.

GRO

Grindenswald, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated among mountains, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 25 miles SE of Thun.

Grindon, a village in that part of Durham called Northamshire, six miles SW of Berwick. To the S of it, at a place called Grindon Rigg, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in a famous victory gained here over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother.

Grinstead, East, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Thursday. Here is Sackville college, a large stone building founded by the duke of Dorset, in 1616, for 24 aged persons of both sexes. It is seated on a hill, 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London.

Gripswald, a strong town of Hither Pomerania, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Grisons, a new canton of Switzerland, bounded on the S by Milan and Venice, E and N by Tyrol, and W by the cantons of Glaris, Uri, and Tessin. It includes the Valteline, and the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio. The country was formerly divided into three leagues, namely the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; each of them had a distinct internal government, and they were connected as one republic by an annual diet held alternately at the towns of Coire, Ilantz, and Davos. But, in 1803, the constitution was changed by the French, and the country made an additional canton of Switzerland. The inhabitants, amounting to about 250,000, are partly Calvinists and partly catholics; but the former are most numerous. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. The capital is Coire.

Grodno, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden. In the new palace, built by Augustus III, the diets were sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second

partition of Poland; and here, in 1795, Stanislaus formally resigned his crown. Grodno is now subject to Russia. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 12½ miles N of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Grunde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a battle fought here in 1421. It is seated on the Weser, nine miles S of Hamelin.

Groll, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland. A duty is collected here on all merchandise passing through it for Germany. It is seated on the Slinghe, 23 miles E by S of Zutphen.

Groningen, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the E by E Friesland, W by Friesland, N by the German ocean, and S by Overijssel. It is divided into two parts, called Groningen and Omelanden. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses.

Groningen, a city of Holland, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, and has a communication, by a canal, with a bay of the German ocean, at the distance of 10 miles. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. It is 90 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Grossa, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 25 miles long and two broad. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Grossetto, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a castle, situate near the sea, 30 miles SW of Sienna.

Grosshagen, or *Hagen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, seated on the Roder, eight miles N of Meissen.

Grotgau, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name. The forests round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants. It is 19 miles NNW of Neisse. Lon. 17 28 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Grothau, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. It is 15 miles S of Belgrade.

Groton, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, five miles W of New London city. On the bank of the Thames, opposite the city, is fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed, in 1781, by Benedict Arnold, after he had become a traitor to his country. The town was burnt at the same time.

Groynes. See *Corinna*.

Grubenbagen, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, which gives name to a principality, in the duchy of Brunswick. The castle is now in ruins. It is seven miles SW of Einbeck, the capital of the principality.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court. It is 10 miles E of Giefen.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a great trade in vinegar and dried fruits. It is 30 miles NW of Glogau.

Grunde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz, four miles W of Clausthal.

Grunhain, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in copper and lead, 16 miles S by W of Chemnitz.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Bode, seven miles ENE of Halberstadt.

Gruningen, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on an elevated rock, 10 miles SE of Zurich.

Grunstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 22 miles NNW of Spire, and 28 S of Mentz.

Gruyeres, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle on a hill. It has a great trade in cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg.

Gryfe, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SW angle of Renfrewshire, runs over several precipices into the lower country, and after receiving the Black Cart and White Cart, enters the Clyde, about a mile below Renfrew.

Guadalajara, or *New Galicia*, one of the three audiences of Mexico, 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. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametlan, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

Guadalajara, a city of Mexico, capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, and a bishop's see. It contains eight squares, two colleges,

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and several convents. It is situate on
the Baranja, 217 miles WNW of Mexico.
Lon. 104° W, lat. 21° 15' N.

Guadalajara, a town of Spain, in
New Castile, which has a manufacture
of broad cloth. It is seated on the
Herases, 30 miles NE of Madrid.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which
rises on the confines of Arragon, crosses
the province of Valencia, and enters the
Mediterranean, below Valencia.

Guadalupe, a town of Spain, in Es-
tremadura, with a celebrated convent;
seated on a rivulet of the same name,
34 miles E by N of Truxillo.

Guadalupe, one of the Leeward
Caribbee islands in the W Indies, be-
tween Antigua and Dominica. It is
divided into two parts by a strait, called
the Salt River. At this place the
land on each side is not above four
miles broad, and by this strait the sea
on the NW communicates with that on
the SE. The SW part is 60 miles long
and 24 broad; and the NE part is
much the same. The soil is exceedingly
good, and well watered near the sea,
by rivulets which fall from the moun-
tains. On this island is a volcano,
called the Mountain of Sulphur; and
on its E side are two mouths, which
open into a pit of sulphur: the blacks
who sell brimstone fetch it from this
pit. The French settled on this island
in 1632. It was taken by the English
in 1759, but restored in 1763; again
taken by the English in 1794, but e-
vacuated the next year. Basseterre is
the capital.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which
rises in the S part of New Castile, flows
through Andalusia, by Baeza, Cordova,
and Seville, and enters the bay of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a town of Spain, in
Old Castile. It has a great trade in
cheese, and is seated on the Guadarama,
25 miles NW of Madrid.

Guadiana, a river which rises in New
Castile, in Spain; crosses Estremadura,
into Portugal, and separating Algarve
from Andalusia, enters the bay of Cadiz.

Guadix, a town of Spain, in Granada,
and a bishop's see. It contains three
parishes and six convents, and is situate
in a rich country, on a river of the
same name, 36 miles ENE of Granada.
Lon. 3° W, lat. 37° 28' N.

Guadramiro, a town of Spain, in
Leon, 33 miles WSW of Salamanca.

Gualdo, a town of Italy, in Ancona,
which was almost destroyed by an earth-
quake in 1751. It is eight miles NW of
Nocera.

Guann, the chief of the Ladrone

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island, in the Pacific ocean, 100 miles
in circumference. The Spaniards have
a garrison here; but the inhabitants are
almost all natives of the country, and
reputed to be skilful in building boats.
It abounds with excellent fruit, and has
several good harbours. Umata is the
capital. Lon. 143° 15' E, lat. 13° 10' W.

Guamanga, a city of Peru, capital of
a province of the same name, and a
bishop's see, with a university. It is
famous for sweetmeats; and near it are
mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and
quicksilver. It is 180 miles SSE of
Lima. Lon. 74° 5' W, lat. 13° 20' S.

Guanabani, or *Caj Island*, one of the
Bahama islands, the first land of America
discovered by Columbus, in 1491, and
named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75°
5' W, lat. 24° 20' N.

Guanuco, a town of Peru, capital of
a fruitful district of the same name.
Several kinds of sweetmeats and jellies
are made here, and sent to other pro-
vinces. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima.
Lon. 75° 25' W, lat. 9° 55' S.

Guanzayelica, a town of Peru, in the
province of Guamanga, famous for its
rich mine of quicksilver, 36 miles NW of
Guamanga, and 160 SSE of Lima.

Guara, a town of Peru, near which
are many remains of the edifices of the
incas. It is seated near the mouth of
the river Guara, 100 miles NNW of
Lima. Lon. 77° 0' W, lat. 10° 58' S.

Guarto. See *Cagnete*.

Guarda, a town of Portugal, in
Beira, and a bishop's see. It is strong
by nature and art, and has a stately
cathedral, 138 miles NE of Lisbon.
Lon. 6° 37' W, lat. 40° 22' N.

Guardafui. See *Gardefan*.

Guardamar, a seaport of Spain, in
Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura.
The chief trade consists in the exporta-
tion of salt. It is 17 miles SSW of Ali-
cant. Lon. 0° 18' W, lat. 38° 7' N.

Guardia Alferes, a town of Naples,
in the Molise, 22 miles NE of Molise.

Guardia Girando, a town of Naples,
in the Molise, 22 miles NW of Molise.

Guarmoy, a town of Peru, with a
harbour, 170 miles NNW of Lima. Lon.
77° 43' W, lat. 10° 15' S.

Guastalla, a fortified town of Italy,
capital of a small duchy, included in
that of Parma, with an ancient decayed
castle. It is seated near the river Po,
14 miles NE of Parma.

Guasteca. See *Panuco*.

Guasto, or *Fasto*, a town of Naples,
in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of
Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano.

Guatimala, one of the three audi-

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ences of Mexico, bounded on the *ww* by the audience of Mexico, *ne* by the gulf of Mexico, *se* by the isthmus of Darien, and *sw* by the Pacific ocean. It is 750 miles long and 450 broad, and subdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaraqua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Guatimala, a city of Mexico, capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, and a bishop's see, with a university. It stands not far from the site of St. Jago de Guatimala, the former capital, which was totally destroyed, in 1773, by an earthquake, when 80,000 persons perished. Guatimala is 600 miles *sw* of Mexico. Lon. 92 22 *w*, lat. 13 40 *n*.

Guaxaca, a province of Mexico, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the *n*, and by the Pacific ocean on the *s*. It is fertile in wheat, maize, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

Guaxaca, or *Antequera*, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Guaxaca, and a bishop's see. It exports excellent wood, perfumes, and chocolate; and has a noble cathedral and several rich convents. It is seated on the Alvarado, 160 miles *e* of Acapulco. Lon. 98 30 *w*, lat. 17 25 *n*.

Guayaquil, a city and seaport of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It is defended by three strong forts, and situate on the river Guayaquil, near its entrance into the bay of Guayaquil. This place is famous for a shellfish, 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. The commerce of this city is considerable. It is 140 miles *ssw* of Quito. Lon. 79 46 *w*, lat. 2 0 *s*.

Guayra, a fortified town of Terra Firma, in Caraccas, and the port of Leon de Caraccas. The trade is considerable, though the harbour is only a roadstead, secured by a mole. It is 12 miles *nnw* of Leon de Caraccas. Lon. 67 5 *w*, lat. 10 23 *n*.

Guben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle of its name, which yields great quantities of excellent red wine. It is seated on the Lubbe, near its conflux with the Neissa, 24 miles *ne* of Cobus. Lon. 14 52 *e*, lat. 51 58 *n*.

G U I

Gubi, a town of Hindooftan, in Mysore. It is a small place, but has a considerable trade in the produce of the country for 30 miles round, and is also an intermediate mart for the goods passing through the peninsula. It is 38 miles *sse* of Sera, and 40 *w* by *n* of Bangalore.

Gubio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 32 miles *s* of Urbino.

Gudensberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 10 miles *ssw* of Cassel.

Guerande, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with a considerable trade in salt. It is three miles from the Atlantic, and 40 *w* by *n* of Nantes.

Guerche, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles *ese* of Rennes.

Gueret, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse. It is seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles *ne* of Limoges, and 170 *s* of Paris. Lon. 1 56 *e*, lat. 46 10 *n*.

Guergela, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, 100 miles *ssw* of Tugurt. Lon. 4 50 *e*, lat. 31 15 *n*.

Guernsey, an island off the *n* coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 miles in circumference, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000. The island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Port St. Pierre is the only town. Lon. 2 47 *w*, lat. 49 30 *n*.

Gueta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 52 miles *e* by *s* of Madrid. Lon. 2 54 *w*, lat. 40 20 *n*.

Guevetlan. See *Soconusco*.

Guglingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Zaber, 18 miles *n* of Stuttgart.

Guiana, a country of S America, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon, and to the *n* of Amazonia. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining the river Amazon; the French, the small colony of Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Iffequibo; and the Spaniards, the part next the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March: this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. Dutch Guiana is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons,

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it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the soil so rich, that, on the surface, for 12 inches in depth, it is a stratum of perfect manure, and, as such, has been transported to Barbadoes. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. See *Cayenne*, &c.

Guienne, a late province of France, 160 miles long and 85 broad, on the sw coast, of which Bourdeaux was the capital. It now forms the departments of Gironde, and Lot and Garonne.

Guildford, a borough in Surry, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the side of a hill, and had a castle and a palace, now in ruins; here is also part of a monastery, which is still occupied. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here. It is a well-built town, with two churches, and an elegant town hall. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and the trade in timber and corn is considerable. It is 23 miles wsw of Croydon, and 29 sw of London. Lon. 51° 30' W, lat. 51° 15' N.

Guildford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, situate on a bay in Long Island sound 15 miles E by S of Newhaven.

Guillestre, a town and castle of France, in the Department of Upper Alps, nine miles NE of Embrun.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, which has formerly been the residence of its kings. It is divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence, surrounded by walls. Here is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. The public buildings are magnificent, and the collegiate church is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. It is 10 miles SE of Braga. Lon. 8° 21' W; lat. 41° 35' N.

Guinea, a large region of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies in the Torrid Zone, between 14° W and 20° E lon. and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The first comprehends Sierra Leone, the Grain-coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold-coast, the Slave-coast (which includes Whidah, Dahomy, and Ardrah) Benin, Biafara, Majombo, Gahon, and Anziko. Lower Guinea is commonly called *Congo*. It is very unhealthy for Europeans.

G U I

The natives in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are gum-seneca, at Senegal; rice and maize, on the Grain-coast; elephants teeth, on the Tooth-coast; the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold-coast; and all, in general, supply slaves, a trade which commenced in 1517, but abandoned by the English in 1807. There are many little states, whose chiefs are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. The English, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon this coast.

Guinea, New, or Papua, an island of the S Pacific ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour strait. It is next in size to New Holland, extending SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131° to 153° E lon. a length of more than 1200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from Mexico to explore the Spice islands. The coasts are generally lofty; and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly Arroo. Here are also elegant parrots; and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papous; whence the name of the country. They seem to have the true Malay complexion and features; but in general of horrible appearance, and great ferocity. Their language and habitations resemble those of Borneo, &c. on the west. The women seem the most industrious in making mats, and pots of clay, which they afterward burn with dry grass or brushwood; and they even wield the ax, while the men are indolent, or engaged in the chase of wild hogs. In the interior is a race called Haraforas, who live in trees, which they ascend by

G U N

a notched pole, drawing it after them to prevent surprise. On this extensive territory, so favoured by nature, there is no European settlement. The chief commerce is with the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils. Their returns are ambergris, tortoise shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papuans dry with great skill. Some slaves are also exported, probably captives taken in intestine wars.

Guingamp, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles s of Treguier.

Guise, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles s of St. Quentin, and 95 n of Paris.

Guislain, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, six miles w of Mons.

Gujerat, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 60 miles n by w of Lahore.

Gulpaigan, a town of Persia, in Irak Aghem, 45 miles w by s of Cachen.

Gumbinnen, a town of Prussia, capital of the Lithuanian department. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Pissa, 75 miles s by s of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 54 34 N.

Gundelfingen, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Brenz, near the Danube, 17 miles w of Donawert.

Gurjuda, or *Gonfooda*, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red sea. All vessels carrying coffee to Jidda anchor here, and pay a duty. It is 180 miles s by E of Mecca. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 19 7 N.

Guntoor, one of the five circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southernmost of the four English circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending more than 39 miles along the bay of Bengal. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the nizam of the Deccan, and has its name from a strong fortress, 13 miles s of Condavir, the chief town.

Guntzburg, a town of Suabia, capital of the margravate of Burgau, with a castle. It stands on the river Gunz, near its conflux with the Danube, six miles w of Burgau, and 14 s of Ulm. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Guntzenhausen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Atmul, near a forest, 16 miles s of Anspach.

G W A

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 Bartch, 19 miles s of Glogau.

Gurck, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurck, 20 miles n by w of Clagenfurt.

Gurckfeld, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Save, 18 miles s of Cilley.

Gurgistan. See *Georgia*.

Gurief, a town of Russia, in the government of Astracan, with a good harbour; seated near the Caspian sea, between the mouths of the Ural, 210 miles s by n of Astracan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Gurietum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a mud fort. Four miles w is Satghadam, or the seven castles, on a rocky hill, at the foot of which is the village, and near it the nabob has an extensive garden, noted for the best oranges in the Carnatic. Gurietum is seated on both sides the Camundala, which flows into the Paliar, 33 miles w by n of Arcot.

Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, situate near the river Nerbuddah, 168 miles ssw of Allahabad. Lon. 80 23 E, lat. 23 9 N.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1799. It is 75 miles NE of Bangalore, and 112 wnw of Madras. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 13 47 N.

Gustrow, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant ducal palace. It is situate on the Nebel, 35 miles ene of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 47 N.

Gutta, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in the island of Schut, 10 miles n of Comorn.

Gutzkow, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a county of the same name, seated on the Peene, miles ssw of Gripswald.

Guzerat, a province of Hindoostan, which is a peninsula, 200 miles long and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The w part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own; but the largest and finest part is included within the extensive empire of the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Gyalior, a fortress of Hindoostan, in

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the province of Gohud, stands on a rock about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat on the top, with sides almost perpendicular, from 200 to 300 feet above the surrounding plain. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the *sw* foot of a mountain is the town, which is well built. This fortress is considered as the Gibraltar of the east; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles *s* of Agra. Lon. 78 28 *E*, lat. 26 15 *N*.

Gysborn, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lüneburg, seated at the junction of the Lser with the Aller, 18 miles *N* of Brunswick.

Gyon. See *Gijon*.

H.

Haag, a town of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a hill, 26 miles *E* by *N* of Munich. Lon. 12 15 *E*, lat. 48 7 *N*.

Habelschwerdt, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Neisse, nine miles *s* of Glatz.

Hacha. See *Rio de la Hacha*.

Hachenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, with a castle, 18 miles *N* of Coblenz.

Hacketstown, a town of New Jersey, in Suffex county, seated on the Musconegunk, 22 miles *w* by *N* of Morristown.

Hackinsac, a town of New Jersey, chief of Bergen county, with a Dutch and an episcopal church, and a flourishing academy. It is situate on a river of the same name, 20 miles *sw* of New York.

Hackney, a populous village in Middlesex, two miles *NE* of London, which contains many elegant villas.

Hadamar, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, near the river Elfs, 22 miles *NW* of Mentz.

Haddam, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the *w* side of Connecticut river, 18 miles *N* by *E* of Saybrook.

Haddington, a borough of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name. It consists of four principal streets,

H A G

which intersect each other at nearly right angles, and has a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Part of a monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and in the suburb of Nungate are the ruins of a nunnery. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles *E* of Edinburg. Lon. 2 48 *w*, lat. 55 57 *N*.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 25 miles long and 15 where broadest; bounded on the *w* by Edinburgshire, *N* by the frith of Forth, *E* by the German ocean, and *s* by Berwickshire. It is divided into 24 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 29,986. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the *N* side of Lammernuir hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams, but the principal river is the Tyne.

Hadersleben, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, on a small island, in a narrow bay of the Baltic, 25 miles *E* of Ripen.

Hadit, or *Hadice*, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, 130 miles *w* of Bagdad.

Hadley, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich weavers. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles *SE* of Bury, and 64 *NE* of London.

Hadley, a village in Essex, five miles *sw* of Rochford. Here are some ruins of a castle, on the brow of a hill, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey island and the shore.

Hadley, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the *E* side of the Connecticut, 97 miles *w* of Boston.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, on the seacoast, between Yemen on the *w* and Oman on the *E*. Some parts are dry and desert, others are extremely fertile with well-watered valleys. The chief products are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragonsblood, myrrh, and aloes. Shibam is the capital.

Hagerstown. See *Elizabethtown*.

Hagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Volme, 13 miles *s* of Dortmund.

Hagenbach, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles *SE* of Landau.

Hagenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 15 miles *w* by *N* of Hanover.

Hagi, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87

H A I

miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 45 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Hague, a town of S Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are estimated at above 36,000. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling on the seashore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of Holland. The French took possession of Hague, January 23, 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 17 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Motter, 15 miles N of Strasbourg.

Hailsham, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London.

Haimburg, a town of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 27 miles E by S of Vienna.

Hai-nan, an island in the China sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochinchina, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Kiun-tcheou is the capital.

Hainault, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, NW by Flanders, W by Artois, S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It was divided into Austrian and French Hainault; the latter was included in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the former has since been annexed to that country, and constitutes the department of Jemappe.

H A L

Hainburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 20 miles WSW of Amberg.

Haingon, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Lauter, 12 miles N of Buchau.

Haigow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.

Halberstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, which was formerly a bishopric. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbeys, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is seated on the Hothem, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 17 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Haldensleben, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 12 miles N of Magdeburg.

Haldenstein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the Rhine, four miles N of Coire.

Halen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 17 miles ENE of Louvain.

Hales, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles NE of Winchcomb; noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent, and had great privileges.

Halesowen, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of nails. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Halesowen, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 10 miles NE of Kidderminster, and 124 NW of London.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in linen yarn and canvas. Near the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It has a canal to Southwold, and is seated near the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipswich and 101 of London.

Halibut Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook on account of the number of fish of that name caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

Halifax, a town of N Carolina, capital of the district and county of its name, situate on the Roanoke, in a rich country, 70 miles NE of Raleigh. Lon. 77 58 W, lat. 36 14 N.

Halifax, a county of Mecklenburg, 36 43 N. **Halifax**, Nova Scotia, of Chebucto to shelter a town has strengthened its streets are. At the N supplied with the royal estimated miles NE of lat. 44 45 N. **Halifax**, with a very large of ease, and principally employment. T for broad shallows, c It has a ma Hall, and v goods. T building, an cient town of inhabita in a hilly co Calder, 40 N by W of 53 45 N. **Halitz**, a latinate of I 1773 it has kingdom of Dniester, 6 Lon. 25 19 **Halland**, the W coast along the breadth. mountainous of oak and pital. **Hallaton**, with a ma ESE of Leice don. **Halle**, a the duchy university. manufactu nel. It is NW of L burg. Lo **Halle**, a its salt-pit league cor seated on t mountains

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Halifax, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name, 25 miles w of Mecklenburg. Lon. 79 17 w, lat. 36 43 N.

Halifax, a city and the capital of Nova Scotia. It stands on the w side of Chebucto bay, which is large enough to shelter a thousand men of war. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber; the streets are parallel and at right angles. At the N extremity is the king's yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The inhabitants are estimated at above 15,000. It is 780 miles NE of New York. Lon. 62 30 w, lat. 44 45 N.

Halifax, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. This town is the great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tammies, shaloons, calamancos, everlasting, &c. It has a market-house, called the Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. The church is a venerable building, and contains a number of ancient monuments. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8886. It is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 miles wsw of York, and 197 N by w of London. Lon. 1 45 w, lat. 53 45 N.

Halitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle. Since 1773 it has been included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It is seated on the Dniester, 60 miles SSE of Lemberg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the w coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. The country is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oak and birch. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SSE of Leicester, and 91 N by E of London.

Halle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university. It has large salt-works, and manufactures of starch, linen, and flannel. It is seated on the Saale, 18 miles NNW of Leipzig, and 46 SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Halle, a town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pits, and the famous protestant league concluded here in 1610. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles NE of Stutgard.

H A M

Halle, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its salt-mine; seated on the Inn, six miles ENE of Inspruck.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Senne, eight miles ssw of Brussels.

Hallein, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg; seated on the Salza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, eight miles s by E of Salzburg.

Hallerspring, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 14 miles ssw of Hanover.

Halmstadt, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a profitable salmon-fishery. It stands at the mouth of the Nissa, on a bay of the Categat, 70 miles SSE of Gotheburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

Halstead, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of hays and fays; seated on the side of a hill, on the river Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 NE of London.

Haltren, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles sw of Munster.

Halton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It had a stately castle, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, which maintained a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee; but all that remains is now a prison. It is seated near the Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 195 NNW of London.

Haltwhistle, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, on the s branch of the Tyne, 35 miles w of Newcastle, and 283 N by w of London.

Halva, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebii, eight miles s of Fez.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark. It is a place of good trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds. In 1761, the French were defeated near this place by the troops of Brunswick. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles w of Lipladt. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Ham, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong castle, seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Hamah, a town of Syria, the residence of the scheik, with the title of emir. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle,

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and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade in linen of their own manufacture. It is seated among hills, 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Hamalet, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on a gulf of the same name, 37 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 13 N.

Hamars, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 13 miles SSW of Caen.

Hambach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Rur, five miles SE of Juliers.

Hambledon, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Monday, 15 miles SE of Winchester, and 64 WSW of London.

Hamburg, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the old and the new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the old town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, and a handsome exchange. The inhabitants are estimated at 100,000. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg, except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Hamburg was occupied in November 1806 by the French, who put the British merchants under arrest, and confiscated all English property found here. It is 55 miles SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German ocean, and 55 NW of Bremen. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Hamburg, a town of Pennsylvania,

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in Burke county, on the E side of the Schuylkill, 70 miles NNW of Philadelphia.

Hamburg, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 20 miles NE of New-town, and 60 NW of Newark.

Hamelburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Saale, 15 miles WNW of Schweinfurt.

Hamelin, a strong town of Lower Saxony, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. Here are manufactures of stuffs, silks, and stockings. The fortress surrendered to the French in 1806. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel with the Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Ha-mi, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name, 1040 miles W by N of Peking. Lon. 93 44 E, lat. 42 55 N.

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 the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county. It has a good trade with the settlers of the back country, and stands on the Great Miami, 30 miles N of Cincinnati.

Hamilton, a town of New York, in Albany county, famous for its manufacture of glass, 10 miles WNW of Albany.

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with a noble seat belonging to the duke of that name. It has a trade in cabinet work, and the making of shoes; and the women are famous for the spinning of linen yarn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3908. It is seated on the Avon, near its conflux with the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow, and 37 WSW of Edinburgh.

Hamma, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths, 12 miles W of Cbes.

Hamman, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a celebrated hot bath, seated near a mountain rich in lead-ore, 16 miles S of Tunis.

Hammer, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NNA of Christiania.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four

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miles w of London. Here is a num-
nery, established originally as a board-
ing school for young ladies of the Roman
catholic persuasion; and toward the
river are a number of handsome seats
and villas.

Hammerstein, a fortress of Germany,
in the late electorate of Treves, seated
on the Rhine, opposite Coblenz.

Hamont, a town of the Netherlands,
in the late bishopric of Liege, 15 miles
w by n of Ruremonde.

Hampshire, a county of England,
bounded on the n by Berkshire, s by
Surrey and Sussex, s by the English chan-
nel, and w by Dorsetshire and Wilt-
shire. It extends, exclusive of the isle
of Wight, 42 miles from n to s, and 38
from s to w: contains 1,112,000 acres;
is divided into 39 small hundreds, and
253 parishes; and has one city and 20
market-towns. It sends, with the isle
of Wight, 26 members to parliament;
and the number of inhabitants in 1801
was 219,656. This county has a great
variety of soils, but the principal part is
chalk. The Dorsetshire border has
large tracts of heath; and toward the
sea are great quantities of marsh land,
but very fertile; and all the remainder
is excellent land. It is one of the most
fertile and populous counties in Eng-
land. On the downs, of which a ridge
runs almost across the county, are fed
plenty of sheep: but the stock is con-
siderably decreased, owing to enclosures.
Beside wheat, barley, and hops, it is fa-
mous for bacon, honey, and timber:
the last in particular, on account of its
great woods, of which the principal are
the New Forest, and the forest of Bere.

The principal rivers are the Avon, Test,
Itchen, and Stour. Southampton is
deemed the county-town, but the assizes
are held at Winchester. See *New Forest*;
and *Wights*.

Hampshire, New, one of the United
States of America, bounded on the s
by the district of Maine and the Atlan-
tic, s by Massachusetts, and w and nw
by the river Connecticut, which sepa-
rates it from Vermont. It is divided
into five counties, Rockingham, Stafford,
Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton.
The land near the sea is generally low,
but, advancing into the country, it rises
into hills. From the vicinity of some
mountains, whose summits are covered
with snow most of the year, this country
is intensely cold in winter. In summer
the heat is great, but of short duration.
The capital is Portsmouth.

Hamptead, a town of New York, in
Queens county, Long Island, situate in

H A N

a large plain, 23 miles s by s of New
York.

Hamptead, a village in Middlesex,
four miles wnw of London, formerly
famous for its medicinal waters. It is
seated on the side of a hill, on the top
of which is a fine heath that commands
a delightful prospect; and in the vici-
nity are many elegant seats and villas.

Hampton, or *Minebing Hampton*, a
town in Gloucestershire, with a market
on Tuesday, and extensive cloth manu-
factures; seated near the Stroud canal,
14 miles s of Gloucester, and 99 w of
London.

Hampton, a seaport of Virginia, in
Elizabeth county, near the mouth of
James river, 24 miles s of Williams-
burg. Lon. 76 28 w, lat. 37 5 n.

Hampton, a seaport of New Hamp-
shire, in Rockingham county, on a river
of its name, near the sea. It has a
canal to the Merrimac, at Salisbury;
and is 14 miles s by w of Portsmouth.
Lon. 70 45 w, lat. 42 55 n.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, on
the river Thames, 11 miles sw of Lon-
don. It is famous for a royal palace,
called Hampton Court, originally and
magnificently built by cardinal Wolsey,
who gave it to Henry VIII. The re-
mains of the old palace are only some
of the domestic offices, the principal part
being taken down in 1690, and the pre-
sent palace erected by William III.
The buildings, gardens, and parks are
four miles in circumference.

Hanan, a strong town of Germany,
in Wetteravia, capital of a fertile coun-
ty of the same name. It is divided into
the old and new town, and in the
former is a magnificent castle. It has
manufactures of woollen stuffs, stock-
ings, porcelain, and tobacco; and a
trade in corn, iron, and timber. It is
seated on the Kintzig, near its conflux
with the Maine, 18 miles s of Darm-
stadt. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Hancock, a town of Maryland, in
Washington county, seated on the Po-
tomac, 90 miles nwn of Washington.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the
first class, capital of the province of
Tche-kiang. It is 12 miles in circum-
ference, exclusive of its suburbs, con-
tains more than a million of inhabitants,
and is the general emporium for all ar-
ticles that pass between the northern
and southern provinces. Here are ex-
tensive shops and warehouses; and it
has a great trade in died cottons and
nankins, silks, rice, and other grain. It
is seated between a large basin, that
forms the s extremity of the grand

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canal, and a small lake, called See-hou, 790 miles s by e of Peking. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 20 N.

Hanover, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contained the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Lüneburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Overwald. George I of Great Britain was the first who gained possession of all these states, which lie mostly between the rivers Wefer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length; but the breadth is various, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mums, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and coppers. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all these territories.

Hanover, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, lately the capital of the electorate of the same name. It is its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herenhausen. Hanover is well built, contains upward of 15,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribands, and leather. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. They took it again in 1803. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 38 miles w by n of Brunfwick. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 52 22 N.

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 of education in the United States. Hanover is 32 miles n of Charleston, and 100 nw of Portsmouth. Lon. 72 25 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Hanover, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 18 miles sw of York, and 106 w by s of Philadelphia.

Hanover, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, situate on the Pamunky, the s branch of York river, 22 miles nne of Richmond.

Hanover, New, a large island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite the nw extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Han-san. See *Turon*.

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, eight miles nnw of Judenburg.

Han-tschong, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Chenfi, on

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the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. The chief articles of trade are honey, wax, mufk, and cinabar. It is 625 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 106 35 E, lat. 32 58 N.

Hanuye, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the frontiers of Liege and Namur, 45 miles nnw of Namur.

Han-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hou-quang. It is seated at the confluent of the Han with the Kian-ku, 585 miles w of Peking. Lon. 113 44 E, lat. 30 36 N.

Hapae, the name of four of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive. These islands extend from N to s about 19 miles.

Hapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, five miles sw of Revel.

Hapsburg, an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph count of Hapsburg was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria.

Haran, or *Charan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, known in scripture as the country of Laban. To this place Crassus retired after his defeat by the Parthians, and not far from it he was killed. It is 25 miles e by s of Orfa.

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays. Here are manufactures of tammies, shalloons, and lastings. It is seated on the Welland, 15 miles s of Leicester, and 83 N by w of London.

Harburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lüneburg, 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 seated on the Seeve, at its confluent with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, 37 miles nw of Lüneburg. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 15 miles wnw of Evreux.

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department of Calvados, 12 miles s by w of Caen.

Hardberg, a town of Germany, in Sciria, 12 miles ssW of Friedberg.

Hardegsen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 miles NW of Gottingen.

Hardenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 13 miles ENE of Dusseldorp.

Hardenburg, a town of Holland, in Overysel, situate on the Vecht, 10 miles sw of Covoerden.

Harderwyck, a fortified town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a university. It has a trade in corn and wood, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 24 miles NNE of Arnheim. Lon. 53 8 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Hardwick, a town of the state of Georgia, near the mouth of the Ogeechee, 18 miles ssW of Savanna.

Harewood, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Wharf, eight miles N of Leeds. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the church is the monument of sir William Gascoyne, who committed Henry prince of Wales to prison, for affronting him while he sat administering justice. Near it is Harewood-house, the noble seat of lord Harewood.

Harfleur, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour nearly choked up. It stands on a small river, near the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Harford, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situate on Bush river, 25 miles ENE of Baltimore.

Haribara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort, in which is a celebrated temple. It stands on the E side of the Tungabhadra, which here separates Mysore from the country of the Mahrattas. In the vicinity much cotton wool is cleaned, and spun into thread. It is 64 miles NE of Nagara.

Harlebeck, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray.

Harleigh, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a poor place, though governed by a mayor, and has a castle, built by Edward 1, almost entire, on a rock projecting into St. George channel. It is 26 miles SE of Carnarvon, and 231 NNW of London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Harlem, a fortified city of S Molland,

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memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months, before it capitulated. It has broad regular streets, and many canals; and is noted for its velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The great church, which is the largest in Holland, has the grandest organ in Europe; it contains 8000 pipes, and 68 stops. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name, 12 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Harleston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Wavenay, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 99 NE of London.

Harling, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 89 NE of London.

Harlingen, a fortified seaport of Holland, in Friesland, of which, next to Lwarden, it is the largest and most populous. It has flourishing manufactures of paper and canvas, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 15 miles W of Lwarden. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Harlow, a town in Essex, seven miles NW of Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry.

Harmony, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N side of Starucca creek, a water of the E branch of the Susquehanna. Between this place and Stockport, on Delaware river, distant 18 miles ESE, there is a portage. It is 130 miles NW of New York, and 140 N by W of Philadelphia.

Haro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, 32 miles NE of Burgos.

Harpersfield, a town of New York, in Otsego county, 32 miles SE of Cooperstown, and 62 W of Hudson.

Harponelly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Mysore country. At the partition of this country, in 1799, Harponelly was ceded to the Mahrattas. It is 76 miles NNE of Nagara. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Harrington, a small port in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish sea, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden up to the houses. Coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire-clay, are sent hence to Ireland and Scotland. It is six miles N of Whitehaven, and eight WSW of Cocker-mouth.

Harrington, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of Kennebec river, which will here admit vessels of 190 tons. The judicial

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counts for the county are held alternately in this town, and at Wilcasset. It carries on a brisk trade with the back country, and is 30 miles N by W of Wilcasset.

Harriourpou, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of the district of Mohurbunge. It is 108 miles NNE of Catta and 120 WSW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 53 N.

Harrisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Dauphin county, situate on the E bank of the Susquehanna, 86 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

Harrodsburg, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, at the head of Salt river, 30 miles S by W of Frankfort.

Harroes, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, 10 miles WNW of London. It has a celebrated free-school.

Harrougate, a village in W York-shire, two miles W of Knaresborough. It is famous for medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Great Britain. Here are several large buildings, with a theatre, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. It is 21 1/2 miles N by W of London.

Hartenstein, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Mithia, six miles SE of Zwickau.

Hartford, a city of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name, and the place where the half-yearly assembly of the state is held in May. It stands on the W side of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its mouth. The inhabitants enter largely into the manufacturing business. On the opposite side of the Connecticut is the town of East Hartford, where are iron and glass works. The city is divided by a small stream, called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge; and the streets intersect each other at right angles. It is 80 miles NNE of Newhaven. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Hartford, New, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, 14 miles NE of Lichfield.

Hartland, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it is Hartland abbey, which includes the site and some portion of the ancient abbey. It is seated near the Bristol channel, and a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles WSW of Barnstaple, and 21 1/4 W by S of London.

Hartlepool, a seaport in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with

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a market on Monday. In the vicinity are several coal-mines, and a large flour manufacture. It is seated on the German ocean, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, 16 miles SSE of Durham, and 258 N by W of London. Lon. 54 W, lat. 54 41 N.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland, a little NW of Tynemouth. A haven has been constructed here, whence coal is shipped to London; and a canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour. Here are also large salt, copperas, and glass works.

Hartzgerode, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, situate near the Hartz mountains, which contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. It has a mine-office and a castle, and is 23 miles SW of Bernburg.

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men of war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a battery and *Langward Fort*. The town is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, and 71 ENE of London. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Harwich, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod. The marine business is chiefly in the fishery, and it is 12 miles NE of Barnstable.

Harwington, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, eight miles S of Lichfield.

Hasina, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a central battery that serves as a citadel. It is 47 miles NW of Seringapatam.

Haslemere, a borough in Surrey, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SW of Guildford and 42 of London.

Haslingden, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton. It is 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 20 1/4 NNW of London.

Hasselt, a fortified town of Holland, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, six miles N of Zwoll.

Hasselt, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 miles NW of Maestricht.

Hassfurt, a town of Franconia, in

the principal river Maine, fur.

Haslach, a village in the duchy of the French duke of Cambray, five miles SE of

Hastenbeck, a village in the duchy of the French duke of Cambray, five miles SE of

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the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, eight miles E of Schweinfurt.

Hauslach, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, on the river Kintzig, 14 miles S of Gengenbach.

Hastenbeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which the French gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is five miles SE of Hamelin.

Hastings, a borough in Suffex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a castle, now in ruins. The harbour, formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. The town is commanded by a strong fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable watering place. In 1066, a bloody battle was fought here, between Harold II of England and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom: William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of the country. Hastings is seated between a high cliff toward the sea, and a high hill toward the land side, 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Hatfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the W side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Hadley, to which place there is a ferry. It is five miles N of Northampton.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the bishop of Ely, in whose palace Elisabeth resided, and was thence conducted, on the death of Mary, to ascend the throne. She procured the alienation of this manor; and James I exchanged it with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the magnificent seat called Hatfield-house. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London.

Hatherley, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday, and a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the river Oke, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London.

Hattum, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Yssel, four miles SW of Zwoll.

Hatteras, a cape on the coast of N America. It extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N Carolina, in lat. 35 15 N.

H A V

Hattingen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seated on the Roer, 17 miles SNE of Dusseldorp.

Havran, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 128 miles SNE of Buda.

Hatzfeld, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, capital of a county of its name; seated on the Eder, 17 miles NNW of Marburg.

Havana, a city and seaport on the NW part of Cuba, two miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbour is capable of containing upward of 1000 vessels, and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Punta; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 18 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Havant, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 66 W by S of London.

Havelberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, seated on the Havel, near its conflux with the Elbe. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood sent hence to Hamburg. It is 37 miles NW of Brandenburg.

Haverfordwest, a borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, contains three parish churches, and has a considerable trade. The assizes and county gaol are kept here; and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished. It is seated on the Dogleddy, which soon after enters a creek of Milford haven, 15 miles ESE of St. David, and 253 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Haverhill, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Grafton county, situate on the Connecticut, 32 miles N by E of Hanover, and 110 NNW of Portland. Lon. 72 15 W, lat. 44 5 N.

Haverhill, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with two churches, and a bridge over the Merrimac. Some vessels are built here, and it has a manufacture of canvas. It is 12 miles

HAY

from Newbury Port, at the mouth of
the river, and 32 N by W of Boston.

Haveril, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 miles sw of Bury, and 59 NE of London.

Havre de Grace, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and large ditches filled with water. The harbour has particular advantage above all others on the coast; for the water does not begin to ebb till near three hours after the full tide. This town was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Havre de Grace, a town of Maryland, in Harford county, on the w side of the Susquehanna, at the head of Chesapeake bay, 37 miles NE of Baltimore.

Hausen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Kintzig; 16 miles NNE of Friburg.

Hauterive, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Arriège, 10 miles s of Toulouse.

Hautvilliers, a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a late rich abbey, seated on the Marne, 16 miles s by E of Rheims.

Hawarden, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, and a foundry for cannon. On an eminence between the town and the river Dee, are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 10 miles SE of Flint, and 106 NW of London.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of carpeting, woollen stockings, and tape. It is seated on the Tiviot, 21 miles ssw of Kelso.

Hawthhead, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here is a neat townhouse, and an excellent free-school founded by archbishop Sandys, a native of this place. It is 24 miles NNW of Lancaster and 267 of London.

Hebberwater, a lake in Westmorland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, that it consists of two sheets of water.

Hay, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday.

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It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about two miles below is the ruin of Clifford Castl^e, where fair Rosamond was born. Hay is seated on the Wye, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 156 w by s of London.

Haye, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles s of Tours.

Hayn. See *Grosshayn*.

Hayti. See *Domingo, St.*

Hazebrouck, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 18 miles w of Lille, and 19 s of Dunkirk.

Headford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 miles N of Galway.

Hean, a town of Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 20 miles SE of Cachao, and 60 NW of the gulf of Tonquin.

Hebrides, or Western Islands, a name given to a great number of islands on the w coast of Scotland, extending from the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58 35, to the island of Sanda, on the s coast of Cantyre, in lat. 55 18. Among them are several large islands, which are allotted to the different shires on the w coast of Scotland: of these the chief are Lewis, and its smaller islands, belonging to Rossshire; N and S Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Bara, Skye, Raaza, and Egg, attached to Invernesshire; and Canina, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tirey, Mull, Jura, and Ila, belonging to Argyleshire.

Hebrides, New, islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 14 29 and 20 4 lat. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. They were discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a southern continent, under the name of *Tierra Australia del Esprituo Santo*. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the laud was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. The principal islands are *Tierra del Esprituo Santo* and *Mallicollo*, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have

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Hebronn, a town with a Christian church, the tombs of which the Christians, Constantine built of which are miles sw of Je Hechingen, Suabia, which of the family the residence on the Starzel zollern.

Hedon, a borough governed by a town council on Thursday, 10 miles N.W. of London.

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lously which the unusual appearance of
European visitors may be supposed to
excite.

Hebron, a town of Syria, in Palestine,
with a Christian church, said to contain
the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to
which the Mahometans, as well as
Christians, come on pilgrimage. Con-
stantine built a church here, the walls
of which are still standing. It is 25
miles sw of Jerusalem.

Hechingen, a town and castle of
Suabia, which gives name to a branch
of the family of Hohenzollern, and is
the residence of the prince. It is seated
on the Starzel, four miles N of Hohen-
zollern.

Hecla, Mount. See *Iceland*.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, in Da-
lecarlia, with a manufacture of gun-
powder, seated on the Dahl, 30 miles
ssw of Fahlun.

Hedon, a borough in E Yorkshire,
governed by a mayor, with a market
on Thursday, seated on a creek of the
Humber, six miles E of Hull, and 182 N
by w of London.

Heerenveen, a town of Holland, in
Friesland, 17 miles s by E of Lewarden.

Heidelberg, a city of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Rhine, with a cele-
brated university. It has manufactures
of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings,
velvet, and soap. It was the capital of
the palatinate, and celebrated for a
great tun, which held 800 hogheads;

but it has undergone so many cala-
mities by war and fire, that it is not so
large as formerly. The protestant
electoral house becoming extinct in
1693, a bloody war ensued, in which
the castle was ruined, and the elector
removed his residence to Mannheim.

The French took possession of this
town in 1800, and in 1803 it was given
to the elector of Baden. It is seated on
the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12
miles s of Mannheim, and 52 s of Frank-
furt. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Heidelberg, a town of Pennsylvania,
in Dauphine county, with two German
churches, 70 miles wsw of Philadel-
phia.

Heila, a town of W Prussia, opposite
the mouth of the Vistula, on a headland
that projects into the Baltic, 26 miles N
of Dantzie.

Heilbron, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wirtemberg. It is a hand-
some place, situate in a country yield-

H E L

ing good wine, and derives great advan-
tages from its baths. It stands on the
Neckar, 25 miles N of Stuttgart.

Heilbrunn, a town of Franconia, in
the principality of Anspach, with a me-
dicinal spring, 10 miles ene of Anspach.

Heigoland, or *Heiligeland*, an island
in the German ocean, nine miles in
circuit, nearly opposite the mouths of
the Byder, Elbe, and Weser, belonging
to Denmark. A fire is kept up here
by night as a guide to vessels; and pilots
are taken on board here by vessel going
up either of the three rivers. In 1807
this island was seized by the British.
Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Heiligenbeil, a town of Prussia, in the
province of Natangen. It is famous
for fine beer and white bread, and seat-
ed on a small river, which soon after
enters the Frisch Haff, 32 miles sw of
Konigsberg.

Heiligenberg, a town of Suabia, in
the principality of Furstenburg, 12 miles
nne of Constance.

Heiligenhafen, a town of Lower Sax-
ony, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic,
opposite the island of Femeren, 40
miles N of Lubec.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Lower Sax-
ony, capital of the territory of Eichfeld,
with a castle and a college. It is seated
at the conflux of the Geissland with the
Leina, 17 miles se of Göttingen. Lon.
10 10 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Heilsberg, a town of Prussia, in the
province of Ermeland. In 1703, Charles
xii of Sweden fixed here his head
quarters. It is seated on the Alla, 45
miles s of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 30 E,
lat. 54 4 N.

Heider, a town of N Holland, with a
strong fort which defends the entrance
of the Texel. In September 1799 the
fort was taken by the English, and the
whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the
Texel surrendered to them; for the ser-
vice of the prince of Orange; but the
English abandoned the fort in Novem-
ber following. It is situate on the nw
point of the province, opposite the w
end of Texel island, 24 miles N of Ale-
maer. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Helena, St. an island in the Atlantic
ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to
the English E India company. It lies
between the continents of Africa and S
America, about 1200 miles w of the
former, and 1800 E of the latter; and
was discovered by the Portuguese, in
1502, on St. Helena day. Afterward,
the Dutch were in possession of it till
1600, when they were expelled by the
English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it

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by surprise, but it was soon after recovered. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified flags. The chief inconvenience to which the island is subject, is want of rain; however, it is far from being barren, the interior valleys, and little hills, being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with English sheep; goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 3000, including near 500 soldiers, and 1600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures by the company's ships in return for refreshments. The town, called James-town, is small, situate at the bottom of a bay on the s side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. Lon. 5 49 w, lat. 15 55 s.

Helens, St. a village in Hampshire, at the e end of the isle of Wight, two miles n of Brading. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward bound and kept back by westerly winds.

Helens, St. a village in Lancashire, three miles n of Prescot. In and near it are a variety of manufactures; particularly an extensive copper work, and a still larger one, at Ravenhead, for casting plate-glass. The Sankey canal begins at the coal mines here, and takes a circuitous course by Newton to the Mersey, below Warrington.

Helier, St. the capital of the island of Jersey, seated on the bay of St. Aubin, with a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and have manufactures of woollen stockings and caps. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II; and in the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierfon, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 49 11 n. See *Jersey*.

Helier, St. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the s side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island, and was slain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown

HEL

among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey was founded here. On the site of this abbey now stands Elisabeth castle, the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey. It occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, formed of sand and stones.

Heliopolis, or *Materca*, a village of Egypt, four miles ene of Cairo, where the French gained a decisive victory over the Turks in 1800. Here is a celebrated spring of fresh water, said to be the only one in Egypt; and, according to tradition, the Holy Family came here on their flight from Herod, and bathed the child Jesus in this fountain.

Helleh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, situate on both sides of the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Babylon. The surrounding gardens are so covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, that the town appears as if seated in a wood. It is 72 miles s by e of Bagdad. Lon. 45 5 e, lat. 32 25 n.

Hellgate, a strait near the w end of Long Island sound, eight miles e of New York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across; but, at proper times of the tide, ships of any burden may pass through this strait.

Helmershausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Diemel, 20 miles n of Cassel.

Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles s of Bois le Duc.

Helmsdale, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over its rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German ocean is a good salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has the remains of a castle, and is seated on the Rye, 20 miles n of York, and 218 n by w of London.

Helmsladi, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university, 22 miles n of Brunswick.

Helsingburg, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Sound, nearly opposite Elsinore. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark, and it has manufactures of ribands, hats, and boots. It is five miles n of Elsinore, and 31 nw of Lund. Lon. 12 40 e, lat. 56 3 n.

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Helsingfors, a seaport of Sweden, in Finland, and the chief town in the province of Nyanland. It has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, and an immense fortress. It is 110 miles NNE of Abo. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 60 10 N.

Helsingia, or *Helsingland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 210 miles in length, between Dalecarlia and the gulf of Bothnia, and from 50 to 80 in breadth. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber. The principal town is Hudwicksvald.

Helston, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It stands on the river Loe, near its entrance into Mount bay, and is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin. A little below it is a harbour, where vessels take in their lading. It is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Helvetia. See *Switzerland*.

Helvoetsluis, a strong seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; and it was lately the general port for the English packets from Harwich. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is seven miles S by W of Briel. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Hemmendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunwick, situate on the Saale, 12 miles E of Hamelin.

Hempsted, or *Hemel Hempsted*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated among hills, on the river Gade, 18 miles W of Hertford, and 23 NW of London.

Hems, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls three miles in circuit; but the present buildings only take up about a quarter of the area in the NW quarter. To the S of the town is a large ruined castle, on a high round mount, faced with stone. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Orontes, 95 miles S of Aleppo. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 25 N.

Heng-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. The chief manufacture is paper. It is seated on the river Heng, 840 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Henley, a town in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The church is a large ancient building, but the houses are modern and the streets spacious. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech wood. It is seated on the Thames, over which

H E R

is a stone bridge, 24 miles SE of Oxford and 35 W of London.

Henley, or *Henley in Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Aine, 13 miles S by E of Birmingham, and 101 WNW of London.

Henneberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of the same name. Some ruins of the castle of its ancient counts are yet to be seen. It is four miles S W of Meinungen.

Hennebon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a great trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. It is seated on the Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes.

Henrichemont, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Saire, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

Henry, Cape, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay: Lon. 76 5 W , lat. 36 56 N.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Elbach, 12 miles E of Heidelberg.

Herakli. See *Erekl*.

Herat, a city of Persia, in Chorasán, of which it was formerly the capital. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it is called Surgultzar, or the City of Roses. It is situate on a river of the same name, 160 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. 61 50 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Heraul, a department of France, so named from a river which runs into the gulf of Lyon. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

Herbmont, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles WNW of Chiny.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a celebrated Calvinist academy, and manufactures of iron; seated on the Dille, eight miles SSE of Dillenburg.

Hercoleareum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of emperor Titus. In 1689 and 1711, something of this city was discovered; and from 1738 to the present time, researches being frequently made by digging, a great number of manuscripts, paintings, statues, busts, domestic utensils, instruments of husbandry, &c. have been found. The village of Portici now stands on part of its site.

Hereford, the capital of Herefordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

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The city is governed by a mayor, and its chief manufacture is gloves. The castle, part of the walls, and three of the six gates are destroyed. It has four churches beside the cathedral; several meeting-houses for dissenters, and a free-school endowed with some exhibitions at each of the universities. In 1786, the w tower of the cathedral fell down, but it has been rebuilt. The city is in general well built, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6328. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 24 miles wsw of Worcester, and 135 wnw of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Herefordshire, a county of England, 46 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, N by Shropshire, W by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and S by Monmouthshire. It contains 600,000 acres, is divided into 11 hundreds, and 221 parishes; has one city and seven market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 89,191. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit, as is evident from the Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider. The apples producing the cider grow in greater abundance here than in any other county, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deemed the superior breed in this island. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool. The principal rivers are the Wye, Munnow, and Lug.

Herenthals, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 20 miles NE of Louvain.

Herford, or *Herforden*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, with a nunnery, belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg. It has a trade in ale and linen, and is seated on the Werra, at the influx of the Aa, 20 miles sw of Minden.

Heri, an island in the Indian ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is not more than two miles in circumference, but very fertile and well inhabited.

Hericour, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 11 miles SE of Lure, and 23 E of Vesoul.

Herisau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel, with manufactures of fine linen and muslin, 12 miles NW of Appenzel.

Heristal, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle,

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seated on the Meuse, three miles W of Liege.

Heriuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the Vedawati, 23 miles WNW of Sera.

Herk, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maestricht.

Herkemer, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name; situate on the N side of Mohawk river, 20 miles SE of Whitestown, and 60 WNW of Albany.

Hermanstadt, a strong city, capital of Transylvania, and a bishop's see. It has a large church, built by Maria Theresa, with a globe and steeple not easily described. In the great square is the house of the governor, in the best German style, containing many good pictures. It is seated on the Ceben, 230 miles ESE of Buda. Lon. 24 56 E, lat. 45 43 N.

Hermbach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 17 miles S of Juliers.

Hermstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolan, on the river Bartch, 10 miles NW of Trachenberg.

Herngrund, a town of Upper Hungary, seated among mountains, with rich mines of copper, 28 miles N by E of Schemnitz.

Hernhuth, a village in Lusatia, six miles NNW of Zittau. It was founded in 1722, by some persecuted Moravian brethren, in the fields belonging to count Zinzendorf, who they considered as their bishop and father; and they were for some time called Hernhuthers, as this place continued their principal nursery.

Hernsand, a seaport of Sweden, in Angermania, situate on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, which is joined to the continent by a bridge. It was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade in linen. In 1710, 1714, and 1721, it was burned by the Russians. It is 240 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 53 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Heroldsberg, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, seven miles NNE of Nuremberg.

Herrieden, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichst, with a collegiate church, situate on the Altmuhl, five miles sw of Anspach.

Hersbruck, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, noted for

excellent horses, seated on the Nuremberg.

Hertford, chief of Gate the Perquimono sound, 18 miles ESE of W.

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excellent hops and strong beer. It is seated on the Pregnitz, 16 miles E of Nuremberg.

Hertford, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county, on the W side of the Perquimons, a water of Albermarle sound, 18 miles NNE of Edenton, and 28 ESE of Wynton.

Hertford, or *Hartford*, a borough and the capital of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. The town is governed by a mayor, and had formerly five churches, but now only two. Here is a fine hospital belonging to Christ's hospital in London; also a noble shire hall, and a large county gaol. About a mile to the E is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head spring of the New River. Hertford is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, 36 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the NW by Bedfordshire, N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Middlesex, and W by Buckinghamshire. It contains 302,080 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 170 parishes, has 19 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 97,577. The N part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of clear streams take their rise from this side. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. The soil, however, with the aid of proper culture, is favorable to wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The W part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal rivers are, the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River.

Hertzberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; seated near the Hartz mountain, 17 miles SSW of Goslar.

Hertzberg, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a trade in saltpetre, wool,

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and cloths; seated on the Elster, 14 miles NNE of Torgau.

Herwe, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, nine miles WNW of Limburg.

Herzegovina, a fortified town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a duchy of the same name, and the residence of a Turkish governor. It is 80 miles SSW of Belgrade.

Hesdin, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Oanche, 12 miles SE of Montreuil.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the principality of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, E by Thuringia, S by Fulda and Wetteravia; and W by the Westerwald, the duchy of Westphalia, and county of Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hesse; the latter, which is the northern part, lies on the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weser, and is subject to Hesse-Cassel; and the former, or southern part, lies on the Lahn, and belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. These are the two principal branches of the house of Hesse, and each of them has the title of landgrave. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

Heukelum, or *Hockelum*, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum.

Heusden, a strong town of S Holland, seated on the Meuse, with a castle. It was taken by the French, in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Bois le Duc.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. It had formerly a famous abbey, some parts of which yet remain. Near this place, in 1463, was fought a battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is seated on the river Tyne, 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 285 NNW of London.

Heydenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, on the river Brenz, 16 miles NNE of Ulm.

Heydingsfeld, a town of Franconia,

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on the river Maine, three miles s of Wurtzburg.

Heymerien, a town of France, in the department of Ruer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erft, 11 miles s of Cologne.

Heytesbury, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Willy, 20 miles wnw of Salisbury, and 92 w by s of London.

Hiemen. See *Emouy*.

Hidelheim, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a fortified castle and convent, and is seated on the Eisse, 38 miles n of Treves.

Hieres, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the Mediterranean sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles e of Toulon.

Hieres, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. The four principal ones are called Porquerollos, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent that it has afforded shelter for large squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiera. See *Ferro*.

Hiesmes, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 w of Paris.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is seated on an ascent, on the river Nen, 25 miles sse of Coventry, and 65 nwn of London.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, four miles n by w of London. Here lord chief baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Sandys, bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

Highworth, a town in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a hill, in a rich plain, 36 miles n of Salisbury, and 77 w of London.

Higuey, a city on the e part of the island of St. Domingo, formerly of some importance, but now greatly decayed. It is situate near the mouth of a river, 90 miles e by n of St. Domingo.

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Hilburghausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg. It is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hilburghausen, who has a palace here, and seated on the Werra, 18 miles nwn of Coburg.

Hildesheim, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the Irneste, 17 miles sse of Hanover, Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Hillsborough, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Granville, Pearson, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph.

Hillsborough, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the n side of the Eno, which unites with the Little and Flat River, and forms the Neus, 17 miles below the town. It is 35 miles nw of Raleigh. Lon. 79 15 w, lat. 36 2 N.

Hillsborough, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a manufacture of muslins. It is 16 miles nw of Down, and 20 sw of Belfast.

Himmaleh, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the n of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Tibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that delineated by the ancients, under the names of Imans and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindoko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

Hinchinbrook Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 38 E, lat. 17 25 S.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, with a lofty spire; and had formerly a castle and walls, traces of which are still to be seen. Here is a considerable manufacture of common stockings. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles sw of Leicester, and 99 nwn of London.

Hindelopen, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider Zee, 21 miles ssw of Lewarden.

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Hindia, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in Candesh; situate on the Nerbudda, 90 miles NNE of Burhampour. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 22 35 N.

Hinlopen, Cape, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Hindon, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London.

Hindoo-ko. See *Himmaleh*.

Hindoostan, or *India*, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the N, Bootan, Assam, and the bay of Bengal on the E, the Indian ocean on the S, and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and all those that lie to the north of the river Nerbudda; the principal of which are Agimere, Agra, Allahabad, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moulton, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna; these are Candesh, Dowlatabad, Berar, Orissa, the Circars, the chief part of Golconda, Visapour, and Concan. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does not authorize that appellation: it includes a small part of Golconda, Mysore, and the Carnatic, with Madura, and other smaller districts; the W coast being called that of Malabar, and the E that of Coromandel. The principal rivers of this extensive region are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Indus, Jumna, Pudda, Nerbudda, Tapti, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cauvery. The chief mountains are those of Himmaleh and the Gaus. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mahometan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the

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Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1386, the Mongul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mongul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mongul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, emperor Jehanguire, his son, received sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent; his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000l. sterling. But in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to very narrow limits, and deprived it of all its power and splendor. In consequence of the intrigues of the nizam of the Deccan, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mahomed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded thirty millions sterling by way of ransom. Nadir, afterward, evacuated Delhi, and left the nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E of the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo

tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by Mahomed Kooli; and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mongul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views; for the name and person of the emperor retains a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Ahlum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and the Circars. This prince died in 1806, and was succeeded by his second son, Akber Shah. Hindoostan now consists of five principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These five states are, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, the nizam of the Deccan, and the Sikhs; for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Circars, the Jaghire, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, and some others in Mysore. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Tanjore. For the other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundelcund, Ballogistan, Jats, Rohilcund, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English improperly call Moors, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribe or casts. The four principal tribes are the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and

these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gento government) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain of their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd

with the of each c profession generation miss have to follow. To this m gree of pei of the Ind that strik Hindoostan situtions, manners o is, that the nor are t whatever t pretend. here except mitted int are treated Hindoos vi spect to the and the de one f their institutions system of st thing which the people to their dei religious co absolute de have obtain people is su the immen liberality o pilgrims ar their pagoe ligion exten which, in o by the civi and fashion the commo marriages, the jurisdic of the Hi chiefly of ri butter) mil spices. Th the flesh of Other sups and fish; b hibited from kind. The the use of fumes, of very lavish purest of partakes o the nectar they esteem divinity. Their hap of domesti by their rei

to a multiplicity of degrees of excellence of religion are held sacred and acknowledge and creep into their same Being, and of the multitude, necessity of working of the vulgar; them are as ignorant as are not fruits are a very people, who such as they can, but those who are generally the gods; for, persons of the Ganges their sins, and the utmost rigour (under the they run into The Soldiers Rajah-poots; rajahs. They than the rest, courage, and a honour, which in fidelity to ing is their proper into the ser-pay them, and he leads; but, in the battle, and they run ny stain of their E India Comons of them in called Sepoys, disciplined in the Labourers in who cultivate anics include all who follow are subdivided side these, are not be called e refuse of all et of unhappy all the vilest ead, and carry olluted. All kept distinct surmountable den to interat with each at of the same rbe. Every ints subjects their tribe, or ever, and ant, to herd

with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an

indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shastah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N, is pretty temperate, but hot toward the S; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are muslins and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

Hingham, a town of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, with two churches, seated on a small bay, 19 miles SE of Boston.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of Norwich, and 99 NE of London.

Hing-hou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. The vicinity furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk. It is seated on a bay, opposite the N part of the island of Formosa, 460 miles S of Nan-king. Lon. 119 30 E; lat. 25 28 N.

Hintergersdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, eight miles E of Freyburg.

Hinzuan, or *Joanna*, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It is about 30 miles long and 15 broad; and the coasts are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have driven the original natives to the interior and mountainous parts. Though not the largest, it is the principal of the Comora islands, for it exacts tribute from all the others. The cattle are a kind of buffalos, which are delicious eating; and there are sheep and hogs. The town of Joanna, where the king resides, is on the E side, close to the sea, at the foot of a very

high hill, and contains about 200 houses. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room to receive guests; the other apartments being sacred to the women. The original natives occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. When any ship touches here, it is surrounded by canoes, and the deck is crowded by natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief to the half naked slave. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipped in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines, of whom they are extremely jealous, and never allow any man to see them. The men are very temperate and abstemious, and attend the mosques three or four times a day. In general they appear to be a well-disposed people, and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some vitiously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is amputation of both hands. The climate promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is picturesque and pleasing: lofty mountains, clothed to the very summits; deep and rugged valleys, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets; and groves extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea. Lon. 44 48 E, lat. 12 14 S.

Hio, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

Hjerring, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 27 miles N.W. of Alburg.

Hirschberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleaching-grounds, and next to Breslau it is the most considerable trading-town in Silesia. It is seated on the Bober, 20 miles SW of Jauer, Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Hirschfeld, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulda, 35 miles S by E of Cassel. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Hirschhorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Neckar, eight miles E of Heidelberg.

Hirschholm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a castle, 12 miles N of Copenhagen.

Hispaniola. See *Dominga*, &c.

Hissar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, seated near the river Sursoory, 112 miles W.W. of Delhi. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Hit, a town of Syria, near which is a spring of naphtha and bitumen. It stands on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Euphrates, 100 miles W by S of Bagdad.

Hitchin, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt, 15 miles N.W. of Hertford, and 34 NW of London.

Hithe, or *Hytbe*, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor, and has a small fort. Near it are the remains of Saltwood castle, now turned into a farm-house, barns, &c. Hithe had formerly four parishes, but now only one; and the harbour is choaked up. It is 10 miles WSW of Dover, and 68 SW of London.

Hoai-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 320 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 35 6 N.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated in a marsh, and inclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of a canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the Hoan-ho. It is 415 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang; seated on the Kian-ku, 585

miles S of Peking, 38 30 N.

Hoan-ha, called the quantity of sources are the mountains known by about 35 N. rection to a running d. penetrating parallel to it. an easterly Eastern ocean the mouth of of its course. At 70 miles crossed by the is little more rapid and navigable.

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miles s of Peking. Lon. 114 27 E, lat.
38 30 N.

Hoa-n-ho, a large river of Asia, also
called the Yellow River, from the
quantity of clay which it devolves. Its
sources are two lakes situate among the
mountains of that part of Tartary
known by the name of Kokonor, in
about 35 N lat. It pursues a NE di-
rection to about 42 N lat. and after
running due E it suddenly bends S,
penetrating China to a latitude nearly
parallel to its source, and then it pursues
an easterly direction till it enters the
Eastern ocean, 100 miles to the N of
the mouth of the *Kian-ku*. The length
of its course is estimated at 2000 miles.
At 70 miles from the sea, where it is
crossed by the great canal, the breadth
is little more than a mile; but it is so
rapid and shallow as to be scarcely na-
vigable.

Hochberg, an ancient castle of Suabia,
in Brigau, which gives name to a
marquitate, annexed to the margravate
of Baden-Durlach. It is situate on a
mountain, two miles NE of Emmending-
gen, which is the principal town.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the
late electorate of Mentz, seated on the
Maine, six miles W of Frankfort.

Hochstat, a town and castle of Ba-
varia, famous for a signal victory gained
near it by the duke of Marlborough, in
1704, and which the English call the
battle of Blenheim, from a village three
miles SW of this place. It is seated on
the Danube, 17 miles WSW of Donawert.

Hochstat, a town and castle of Fran-
conia, in the principality of Bamberg,
on the river Aisch, 23 miles SSW of
Bamberg.

Hoddesdon, a town in Hertfordshire,
with a market on Thursday, seated near
the river Lea, four miles SE of Hert-
ford, and 17 N by E of London.

Hodeida, a town of Arabia, in Yemen,
with a harbour for small vessels, on the
Red sea, 90 miles NNW of Mocha.
Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 14 30 N.

Hoci-tcheou, a city of China, of the
first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan,
famous for its tea, varnish, and japan-
ened work, 625 miles S of Peking. Lon.
118 5 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Hoci-tcheu, a city of China, of the
first rank, in the province of Quang-ton,
1010 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 58
E, lat. 23 1 N.

Hoecklum. See *Heuckelum*.

Hoff, a town of Franconia, in the
principality of Bayreuth, with manu-
factures of cotton, linen, and fine paper.
The adjacent country has quarries of

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excellent marble. It stands on the
Saale, 32 miles NNW of Bayreuth.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the cir-
cle of Olmutz, with a great trade in
wool, 23 miles NE of Olmutz.

Hogue, *Cape la*, the NW point of
Normandy, near which admiral Rooke
burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692.
Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Hobenberg, an ancient castle of Suabia,
in a county of its name, situate near the
source of the Neckar, 10 miles SE of
Rothweil.

Hobenlinden, a town of Bavaria, near
which the French gained a great victory
over the Austrians in 1800. It is 22
miles E of Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, a principality
of Franconia, W of the margravate of
Anspach, abounding in wine, corn,
wood, and cattle. The castle of its
ancient counts stood close by the vil-
lage of Holach, near Uffenheim. The
chief town is Ohringen.

Hobenmaut, a town of Bohemia, on
the river Meyta, 13 miles E of Chru-
dim.

Hohenstein, an ancient castle of Up-
per Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives
name to a county. It is situate on a
mountain, at the foot of which is the
village of Neustadt, five miles NNE of
Nordhausen.

Hohentweil, a fortress of Suabia,
surrounded by the county of Nellen-
burg. Its fortifications were destroyed
by the French in 1800. It stands on a
mountain, nine miles ENE of Schaff-
hausen.

Hohenzollern, a town of Suabia, in a
principality of the same name, with a
castle on a mountain, the seat of the
ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is
seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16
miles S by W of Tubingen. Lon. 9 8
E, lat. 48 28 N.

Hohnstein, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 miles
NE of Zwickau.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first
rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, situ-
ate between two rivers, 85 miles S of
Peking. Lon. 116 23 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Hola, a town of Iceland, and a bi-
shop's see, at the mouth of a river, on
the N coast. Lon. 19 20 W, lat. 65
40 N.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire,
with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S
by E of Boston, and 109 N by E of
London.

Holbeck, a seaport of Denmark, in
the island of Zealand, with a good har-
bour, from which great quantities of

corn are annually exported. It is 30 miles w of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holdsforth, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles w by N of Exeter and 214 w by S of London.

Holland, or *Dutch Netherlands*, a country of Europe, extending 130 miles from N to S and 100 from W to E; bounded on the W and N by the German ocean, E by Westphalia, and S by Liege and Brabant, or Belgium. It consists of seven provinces, namely, Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, and Groningen; and what is called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant. They were lately styled the *United Provinces of the Netherlands*. This country was a part of that inhabited by the ancient Batavi: it is usually called Holland, from the name of the principal province; which signifies a hollow, or low country. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheldt, and Vetch. Holland affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarcely any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the Dutch have rendered this seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. Among the most valuable natural productions of the country may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The Dutch trade, though much reduced, is still very great, and their country was, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E India Company, the spice trade is the most valuable; comprehending cloves, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon. Their Asiatic possessions are the coasts of the island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Suma-

tra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice Islands; and settlements of factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat and Petra, and in the gulf of Persia. In Africa, the Dutch have the Cape of Good Hope, with several forts and factories in Guinea; in the W India, St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curaçoa; and in S America, the colonies of Isequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice. But they have lost several of these in the present war. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. By these canals and the Rhine, the inland trade with Germany is very considerable; and the most remarkable feature consists in the vast floats of timber, which arrive at Dort from Andernach, and other places on the Rhine. A great quantity of corn is also obtained by this inland trade, and the other branches of traffic are numerous; that the Rhine may be said to supply Holland with insular advantages, secure from the destructive inroads of maritime war. This country contains thousands of wind-mills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c. and the number of its manufactures is astonishing; the chief of which are linen, pottery, painted tiles, tobacco-pipes, refined salt, snuff, leather, wax, oil, sugar, starch, paper, beside some of woollen, cotton, and silk. From the year 1579 to 1795, the Seven United Provinces must be considered as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole. In consequence of the Union (see *Netherlands*) the Seven Provinces guaranteed each other's rights; they made war and peace, levied taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent. They sent deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states-general, which was invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercised a considerable part of the executive power. After the death of William II (the fourth stadtholder) in 1667, this office was abolished by the states; but, in 1672, when Lewis XIV invaded Holland, the popular commotions compelled them to repeal the edict; to invest William III, prince of Orange, with the office, and to declare it hereditary. On his death, in 1702, it was again abolished: but, in 1745, some popula-

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commotions compelled the states to restore the rank to William IV, and again to declare it hereditary in his family. In 1787, a civil war commenced, and the stadtholder, William V, was deprived of the office of captain general; but he was restored, the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When Holland, however, was rapidly overrun by the French, in January 1795, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country; and a convention was assembled to frame a constitution for the Seven Provinces and Dutch Brabant. The first plan they presented was rejected by the primary assemblies; another was drawn up, which was accepted; and, in imitation of France, the country was declared the Batavian Republic one and indivisible, governed by a directory of twelve members. The country was also divided into eight departments, which had names taken from rivers; but, in 1801, they were changed to the names of the seven provinces and Brabant. In 1806, Holland was erected into a kingdom, by Napoleon Bonaparte, in favour of his brother Louis. The Calvinist religion is established in Holland; but most other Christian sects, and the Jews, are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of government is at Hague.

Holland, the most considerable of the provinces of the Dutch Netherlands, bounded on the s by Dutch Brabant and Zealand, w and n by the German ocean, and e by the Zuider Zee, Utrecht, and Gelderland. It is divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the e side of the Zuider Zee. The Ye, or Wye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider Zee, separates S Holland from N Holland. This province is not above 180 miles in circumference; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea; and the water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Menſe, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, which are travelled on day and night, at a small expence. The pastures are so rich, that it has plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese, and the seas and rivers abound with fish. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire

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conquest of this province in January 1795. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, a strong town of Prussia, in Oberland, near the river Weeske, 14 miles sse of Elbing.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109 to 153 e lon. and from 11 to 39 s lat. or 2730 miles from w to e, and 1960 from n to s. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the 17th century, the n and w coasts were traced by the Dutch; and what was deemed, till lately, the s extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the e and ne from 38 s, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed s extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel 40 leagues wide, named from the discoverer, Bass Strait. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his majesty's name by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *Wales, New South*.

Hollodale, a river in Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithnessshire, and flows n into a bay of the North sea, forming for several miles, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the two countries.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, sometimes called Holm-Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is seated near the mouth of the Waver, 12 miles n of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW of London.

Holstebro, a town in Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a shallow river which runs into the North sea. The principal trade is in corn, oxen, and horses. It is 24 miles w of Wiburg, and 68 n of Ripen.

Holstein, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the n by Sleswick, e by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, s by the duchies of Bremen and Lüneburg, and w by the German ocean. It is a fruitful country, and well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg,

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Lubec, and Kiel; and from the latter is a canal to the Rيدر, at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean. The religion of the country is Lutheran.

Holston, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in Virginia, and flows ssw into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a more westerly course to Knoxville, and 35 miles below that town is joined by the Clinch, when their united waters take the name of Tennessee. The whole course is about 200 miles, and it is navigable for boats of 25 tons upward of 100 miles. On its banks are several iron works; and the adjacent country abounds with iron ore, and has smeltry lead mines.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and an excellent free-school founded by sir John Gresham. It is 21 miles wnw of Norwich, and 119 NE of London.

Holten, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, 11 miles sse of Wesel.

Holy Island, an island on the coast of the detached part of Durham, in Islandshire, eight miles se of Berwick. It is three miles long and two broad; the soil rocky and full of stones; and at low water accessible by horses and carriages. It has a town called Kylo, and a castle on a high rock, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island are considerable remains of a stately monastery, called Lindisfarne, of which the celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior 12 years; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, a seaport and cape of Wales, in the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, being the station of the packet-boats to and from that city, distant about 20 leagues. In the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow. On Salt islands, which forms one side of the harbour is a capital lighthouse; and on the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is another. Holyhead is 88 miles w by N of Chester, and 277 NW of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Holystwell, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. From its vicinity to the mines, it is become the most flourishing town in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions

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have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 208 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Holzapfel, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is situate on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau, four miles NE of Nassau.

Holzhausen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Wolfenbuttel, seated at the conflux of the Holz with the Weser, 28 miles NW of Göttingen.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, and a glass manufacture, eight miles N of Frankfurt.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an iron forge and a glass manufacture, 20 miles S of Cassel.

Homburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 43 miles SE of Düsseldorf.

Homburg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on a mountain, five miles N of Deux Ponts.

Ho-nan, a province of China, bounded on the N by the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, E by Kiang-si and Chan-tong, S by Hou-quang, and W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower; being situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fong, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

Ho-nan, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Ho-nan, 360 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 112 9 E, lat. 34 44 N.

Honawera, or *Onore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on an inlet of the sea, which spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. It was formerly a place of great commerce, but demolished by Tippoo after he had recovered it by the treaty of Mangalore. Here is now a custom-house, and a few shops, also some mer-

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chants, who live scattered near the banks of the lake, and sell rice, pepper, cocoa and betel-nuts, &c. to the trading vessels that come from Goa, Rajapura, and Bombay. It is 50 miles N by W of Kundapura, and 84 SSE of Goa.

Hondtschoote, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seven miles SE of Dunkirk.

Honduras, a province of Mexico, 490 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by a bay of its name, E by the Atlantic, S by Nicaragua, and W by Guatemala and Vera Paz. The country consists of mountains, valleys, and plains, watered by numerous rivers; and is exceedingly fertile. The vineyards bear thrice a year, and the soil in many parts yields three crops of maize; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, logwood, with excellent pastures, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. The bay of Honduras lies W of the Caribbean sea, between this province and the peninsula of Yucatan; and on its coasts great quantities of logwood are cut, chiefly by the English, who once possessed the NE part of the province, called the Mosquito Shore. Honduras was formerly one of the most populous countries in America, but at present, though so fertile, is almost a desert. The capital is Valladolid.

Honfleur, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 120 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a church half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it; also a manufacture of broad lace. A fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three-fourths of the town; and another, in 1765, destroyed nearly 180 buildings. It is seated on the river Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 15 1/2 W by S of London.

Hoogly, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the two westernmost branches of the Ganges, named the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, which unite at Nuddea. It flows by Hoogly, Chinsura, Chandermagore, and Calcutta, to the bay of Bengal, and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

Hoogly, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness.

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In the beginning of the 18th century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on the river Hoogly, 25 miles N of Calcutta.

Hoogstraeten, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 15 miles N of Herentals.

Horaidan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 76 miles NW of Shiras.

Horb, a town of Suabia, with a considerable trade in woollen goods, seated on the Neckar, 21 miles WSW of Tübingen.

Horēb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, a little to the W of that of Sinai. Here God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. At its foot Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. Here are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

Horn, or *Hoorn*, a seaport of N Holland, with a good harbour. Here cattle are fatted that come from Denmark and Holstein, and it has a great trade in butter and cheese. The herring-fishery is also considerable, and many ships of war and merchant-vessels are built here. It was in the possession of the English, for a short time, in 1799. It is seated on the W side of the Zuider Zee, 20 miles NNE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Horn, a town of Austria, with a trade in beer made of oats, seated on the Tisler, 48 miles WNW of Vienna.

Horn, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, three miles WSW of Ruremonde.

Horn, *Cape*, the most southern extremity of S America, forming part of Hermite island, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 68 13 W, lat. 55 58 S.

Hornachos, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the river Malachel, 30 miles SSE of Merida.

Hornbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the river Horn, five miles S of Deux Ponts.

Hornberg, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, with a fortress on a mountain; seated on the Gutlach, 12 miles NW of Rothweil.

Hornburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, situated on the Ilse, eight miles S of Wolfenbüttele.

Hornby, a village in Lancashire, on the river Loyne, 10 miles NE of Lancaster. Here is a cotton manufacture,

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and a market every alternate Tuesday for cattle.

Horncastle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall of the castle is still remaining. It is seated on the Bane, 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London.

Hornsey, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Near it is a mere, two miles long and one broad, famous for its pike and eels. Hornsey is 40 miles E of York, and 190 N of London.

Horsens, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with manufactures of woollen goods, and a considerable trade. It is seated at the end of a bay, which opens into the Categat, 20 miles ssw of Arhusen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horsbam, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. noted for fine poultry. Here is the county gaol, and the spring assizes are held here. It is seated on the Arun, 36 miles s by w of London. Lon. 0 12 w, lat. 51 8 N.

Horstmar, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on an eminence, 23 miles NW of Munster.

Hottentots, *Country of the*, a large region in the s extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange river, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish river, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35 s lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all, explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negros, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negros. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in

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winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little foot is mixed; and they are likewise perfumed with a rank and aromatic powder of herbs. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. The women braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. The outermost is the largest, finest, and most showy, and frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded, and seldom wear any shoes. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments; but the nose is sometimes marked with a black streak of foot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs, chiefly made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; but rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered more genteel. Girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round beehive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low that a middle-sized man cannot stand upright in them. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping and crawling on all-fours, and who is more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The order of these huts in a craal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterfon visited a Hottentot village in Little Nimiqua Land, in the NW part of the country: it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was

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a cane with a braf top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with mufic and dancing: their vifitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their mufic was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different fizes. The men form themfelves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Bojesfmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life: they live by hunting and plunder, and never keep any animal alive for the fpace of one night. On this account they render themfelves odious to the planters, and are perfued and exterminated like wild beafis; or made flaves of when taken alive. Their weapons are poifoned arrows, fhot from a fmall bow; and they will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the diftance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims; bufhes and clefts in rocks ferve them by turns for dwellings. Many of thefe favages are entirely naked; but fome of them cover their body with the fkin of any fort of animal, great or fmall, from the foulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off in rags. Being ignorant of agriculture they wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw; alfo caterpillars, termites, locufis, grafhoppers, fnakes, and fpiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange river, were obferved by lieutenant Paterson, in his journey to the NW in 1799. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with graf; and were furnifhed with ftools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the higheft degree wretched, and they are apparently the moft dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their drefs is compofed of the fkins of feals and jackals, the flefth of which they eat. When a grampus is caft afhore, they remove their huts to the place, and fubfift upon it as long as any part remains. They fmeer their fkin with the oil, the odour of which is fo powerful, that their approach may be perceived fome time before they appear in view. They carry their water in the fhells of oſtriches eggs, and the bladders of feals, which they fhoot with arrows. To the N of the country of the Bojesfmans, and on

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the banks of Orange river, are another tribe called Koras, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the S of Africa. Their features are of a fuperior caſt; they are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their drefs and domeſtic utenfils; their huts are alfo conſtructed with greater care, and with a view of being more durable. They feem to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caſſie. They appear to have no knowledge of agriculture, but are particularly attentive to their horned cattle, ſheep, and goats, which they train in habits of ſtrict fubordination and command. With reſpect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them feem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any inſtruction. All of them, however, have the firmeſt opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worſhip to him, though from this fource they derive all the evils that happen; and among thefe, they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. They feem to have ſome idea of a future ſtate, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them ſo ſoon; and admoniſh them to behave henceforth more properly. The country poſſeſſed by the Dutch is conſiderable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, N to lat. 30, and E to the Great Fiſh river, about 450 miles in length and 230 in breadth. The whole is naturally barren and mountainous; but the induſtrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces not only a ſufficiency of all the neceſſaries of life for the inhabitants, but alfo for the reſreſhment of all the European ſhips that touch at the Cape. The Dutch conſider the year as divided into two ſeaſons, which they term monſoons: the wet monſoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or ſummer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in large herds; buffalos; camelopardilifes; the gemsboch, a ſpecies of antelope, which has remarkably long ſharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will fit on its hind quarters, and defend itſelf; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very deſtructive to ſheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal rather larger than a deer, of a mouſe colour, with three white ſtripes over the back, and the male having very large twiſted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the qua-

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cha, a species of zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof several hundred birds. Among the insects are a species of termites, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

Houat, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and defended by a fort. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 47 26 N.

Houdain, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, six miles s of Bethune.

Houdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 miles w of Versailles.

Hounslow, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder mills, 10 miles w by s of London.

Hou-quang, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the N and S, by the river Kian-ku. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called by the Chinese, the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang is the capital.

Hourn, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 20 miles inland from the sound of Skye.

Houssa, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, extending along the N side of the Niger. It is 200 miles E of Tombuctoo. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Tcheking. The quantity of silk manufac-

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tured here is almost incredible, and it is the chief place for making writing pencils. It stands near a large lake, called Tai, 110 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 15 E, lat. 30 55 N.

Howden, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howden-shire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farmhouse. Here is a large church, like a cathedral, part of which is in ruins. It is seated near the Ouse, 20 miles SSE of York, and 179 N by W of London.

Howe, Cape, the promontory at the SE end of New Holland. Lon. 150 2 E, lat. 37 32 S.

Hoexter, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Corvey, seated on the Weser, 23 miles E by N of Paderborn.

Hoy, one of the Orkney islands, situate between the island of Pomona and the N coast of Caithness-shire. It is 10 miles long and three broad. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary; and on the w coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a seamount. Lon. 3 9 w, lat. 58 46 N.

Hoya, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Weser, 37 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, celebrated for its oyster-fishery, four miles w of Tonderen.

Hoyerswerda, a town and castle of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 miles NW of Bautzen.

Hoym, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, seven miles E of Quedlinburg.

Hradisch, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces excellent wine. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and stands on an island in the river Moraw, 30 miles SSE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Huachine, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a commodious harbour, called Owharre bay, on the w coast. Lon. 151 8 w, lat. 16 44 S.

Hubert, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a celebrated abbey, seated in the forest of Ardenne, on the rivulet Homme, 14 miles W of Bastogne.

Hubertsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a magnificent

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hunting-seat, built by Augustus III, then electoral prince. A peace was concluded here between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress queen. It is 22 miles E of Leipzig.

Huddersfield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, ferges, kerseymere, &c. manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. It stands on the Colne, three miles from the Calder, from which it has a canal to Alhton-under-Line. It is 4 miles sw of York, and 189 NNW of London.

Hudson, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 miles in the state of N York. It rises between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, flows s by Lausenbourg, Albany, and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic ocean at New York. It is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany.

Hudson, a city of New York, in Columbia county. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles; and the houses are supplied with water brought in pipes from a spring two miles distant. The trade is considerable, and vessels of the largest size can unload here. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of Hudson river, 30 miles s of Albany, and 120 N of New York. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 42 16 N.

Hudson Bay, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69 N latitude, discovered in 1610 by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a nw passage to the Pacific ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia. Other attempts toward a discovery of that passage have been since made, but without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isle on the N, and the Labrador coast on the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin bay; on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the sw by New S Wales, and on the w by New N Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, for the exclusive

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trade to this bay. This company possesses three forts, on the s coast of James bay, by which name the s part of Hudson bay is distinguished; these factories are called Rupert, Moore, and Albany, but the former has been abandoned. On the w side of Hudson bay, up Hayes river, is a factory called Flamborough; and to the N of this is York Fort and Prince of Wales Fort. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Arctic ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and a bar at its mouth, which is in lon. 119 W, lat. 72 N. In 1789, Mr. Mackenzie, another officer of the company, explored the country still more to the westward; and entering a river (now called after his name) which is the outlet of the Slave-lake, he traced it to its mouth in the Arctic ocean, where it forms a wide estuary in lon. 135 W, lat. 71 N.

Hudwickswald, a seaport of Sweden, the chief town of Helsingia, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. It is 185 miles N by w of Stockholm. Lon. 17 46 E, lat. 62 6 N.

Hue, or *Huefo*, the capital of Cochinchina, with a royal palace. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river, 30 miles from its mouth, in the China sea. Lon. 107 25 E, lat. 16 25 N.

Huelva, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto, 53 miles w of Seville.

Huen, an island in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and nine sse of Elsinore. It is six miles in circumference, and was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes, in 1658. It has one scattered village; and here was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. See *Uraniburg*.

Huesca, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the Isuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in Gra-

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nada, with a castle, 42 miles NE of Guadix.

Huessen, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, seven miles NE of Nimeguen.

Hueta. See *Custa*.

Huetinberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 20 miles NNE of Clagenfurt.

Huffingen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, four miles NNW of Furstenburg.

Hugheisburg. See *Catawewy*.

Hultschin, a town of Silesia, near the river Oppa, 13 miles E of Troppau.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a borough and seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was built by Edward I, who called it Kingston, and is seated on the W side of the river Hull (over which is a modern stone bridge) near its entrance into the Humber. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has two parish churches. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 27,616. It is fortified, and was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. The commerce of this place is considerable, and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Beside its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent, and all its branches; that it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity-house, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a customhouse, and an exchange. Hull is 37 miles SE of York, and 170 N of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Huledypura, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated in a plain of rice-ground, to the E of a considerable creek, which runs N from the entrance into Honawera lake, 54 miles N by W of Kundapura.

Hulpen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles SE of Brussels.

Hulst, a town of the Netherlands, in the late Dutch Flanders, strong by its situation and fortifications. It was shamefully surrendered to the French in 1747, and taken by them in 1794. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, and on a canal that com-

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municates with the Scheldt, 15 miles WNW of Antwerp.

Humber, a river formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, which divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and enters the German ocean, at Spurn Head.

Hummelstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, on the S side of the Swetara, which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 miles E by N of Harrisburg, and 110 N of Washington.

Hummoch, a small island in the Indian ocean, 16 miles S of Mindanao. Lon. 123 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

Hundsmarch, a town of Germany, in Stiria, near the river Muehr, 17 miles W by S of Judenburg.

Hunefeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, with a collegiate church, 10 miles N of Fulda.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland and Silesia, W by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria, S by Slavonia and Servia, and E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Banat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal, at Czerweniza, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is much plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous, and brave, but haughty and revengeful; and are estimated at seven millions. The trade principally consists in cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine; and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda,

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when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

Hungen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Solms-Braunfels, 14 miles *se* of Wetzlar.

Hungerford, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade by its canal navigation. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer. It is seated on the Kennet, 22 miles *ssw* of Abingdon, and 64 *w* of London.

Huninguen, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rhine, two miles *n* of Basel, and 14 *n* of Altkirch.

Hunmanby, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles *ne* of York, and 209 *n* of London.

Huntingdon, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long Island, situate on a bay, in the sound, 38 miles *e* by *n* of New York.

Huntingdon, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a mountainous county of the same name, which abounds with limestone, iron, and lead. It is situate on the Juniatta, at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 23 miles *ws* of Lewistown. Lon. 78 15 *w*, lat. 40 22 *n*.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a great trade in corn. It was once a large place, said to have had 15 churches, which are now reduced to two; and there are the cemeteries of two other parishes, in one of which is an ancient steeple. On an eminence near the town stood a castle, erected by Edward the elder. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester, 16 miles *wn* of Cambridge, and 59 *n* by *w* of London. Lon. 0 5 *w*, lat. 52 17 *n*.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the *nw* and *n* by Northamptonshire, *e* by Cambridgeshire, and *sw* by Bedfordshire. It contains 240,000 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 78 parishes; and has six market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 37,568, and it sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The *se* part consists of beautiful

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meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The *ne* part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish; and a lake: six miles long and three broad, called Whittlesea-mere. The chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle.

Huntley, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a manufacture of linen cloth; seated on the Bogie, near its conflux with the Deveron, 35 miles *nw* of Aberdeen.

Huntspill, a town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Parret, in Bridgewater bay, seven miles *n* of Bridgewater, and 143 *w* by *s* of London.

Huntsville, a town of N Carolina, on Yadkin river, 30 miles *n* of Salisbury, and 90 *w* of Hillsborough.

Hurdwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the country. It is 100 miles *n* by *e* of Delhi. Lon. 78 23 *e*, lat. 29 55 *n*.

Huron, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85 *w* lon. and 42 and 46 *n* lat. It has a communication with Lake Michigan, to the *w*, by the strait of Michilimackinac; with Lake Superior to the *nw*, by the strait of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie to the *s*, by the strait of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, 250 miles in length, and its circumference 800 miles. On the *n* side is a chain of islands 150 miles long, called Manitoulin by the Indians, who consider them as sacred. On the *sw* side is Saguin Bay, extending 45 miles into the country of the United States; and a little more to the *nw* is Thunder Bay, so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there. At the entrance of the strait of St. Mary is the island St. Joseph, about 75 miles in circumference, on the *s* extremity of which is a handsome fort, belonging to the British government. The Chippeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and on its banks are found great quantities of sand cherries.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, four miles *s* of Lymington. It stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots two miles into the sea toward the isle of Wight, from which it is distant one mile. In this castle Charles I was confined previously

J A B

to his being brought to trial. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Hus, or *Husu*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop. Here Peter the great made peace with the Turks. It is situate on the Pruth, 70 miles SW of Bender. Lon. 28 34 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S side of the Nerbudda, and the frontiers of Nagpour, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, opposite the island of Nordstrand. It has a trade in horses and oxen, and manufactures of leather, cotton, and linen. It stands on the river Ow, near the German ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 36 N.

Huttany, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishapour, 30 miles SSW of Vishapour. Lon. 75 6 E, lat. 17 5 N.

Hutswell, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 16 miles NE of Bern.

Huy, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with many paper mills, and iron founderies. The confederates reduced it in 1706, and the Dutch retained it till 1718, when they demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop. It is seated on the Maese, 12 miles WSW of Liege.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Golconda, and the metropolis of the Deccan. It is surrounded by walls with towers, and supposed to contain upward of 100,000 inhabitants. The suburbs, which are very large, are occupied by merchants and tradesmen. It stands in a plain, on a river that runs into the Kistna, 310 miles NNW of Madras. Lon. 78 52 E, lat. 17 16 N.

Hydrabad, a fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Sind, and the usual residence of the prince of Sind; situate near the Indus, six miles E of Nusserpour, and 62 NE of Tatta.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 40 miles E by N of Besançon.

Hythe. See *Hithe*.

I. J.

Jablunkau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, with a fort near it,

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which defends a defile toward Hungary. It is seated on the river Elia, between high mountains, 12 miles SSW of Teschen.

Jaca, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jaca, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 52 miles N by E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 42 28 N.

Jaci d'Aquila, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 10 miles NNE of Catania.

Jacksonsborough, a town of S Carolina, on the E side of the Edisto, 35 miles W of Charleston.

Jaen, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruit and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guadalbullon, 60 miles E by S of Cordova. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 37 38 N.

Jaffa, a town of Syria, in Palestine, formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, being laid waste in the time of the crusades. It is situate near the Mediterranean, on an eminence in the form of a fugar-loaf, on the summit of which is a small citadel; and the houses distributed along the side appear rising above each other, like the seats of an amphitheatre. The bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, with battlements; and it is environed by gardens, which produce lemons, oranges, and citrons of a prodigious size. The road is defended by a castle, on a rock; and the harbour is now too shallow to admit large vessels. The principal commerce is in grain, particularly rice from Egypt. In 1799, it was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, with some difficulty and much bloodshed; but they held possession forty days only. According to sir Richard Wilson, the conquest was followed by the massacre of 3800 prisoners; and that 580 French soldiers, sick in the hospital, were poisoned with opium by the command of their general. It is 35 miles SSW of Acre. Lon. 35 10 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Jaffierabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 40 miles NNE of Aurnungabad, and 60 S of Burhanpour.

Jaffrabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the mouth of a river, noted for large oysters, 37 miles ENE of Diu.

Jasnapatam, a seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of

tobacco, and accounted world. T Portuguese by the Eng end of Candy. 1 Jagarna the provin mous page Hindoo ve seamark. gal, 48 mil E, lat. 19 Jagerma Silesia, ca same name miles NW lat. 50 0 N Jagersbu the princip miles SSW Jaghires, the Carnat India Com along the c s to Lake miles inland is the chief Jago, St. of the Cape and five barren moun rainy season gers. The asses, mule cats, and and birds of plantains, lemons, tar nuts, guav canes. It and plenty is the capit at Porto P Jago, St. bishop's se royal audi there are eight mo upward of and Spania and a dik water the It is seatec ing in all foot of t pocho. J Jago, S of Veragu and stand produces abundanc sw of Po 8 28 N.

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tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the S end of the island, 100 miles N of Candy. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 9 45 N.

Jagarnaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. Here is a famous pagoda, one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seamark. It stands on the bay of Bengal, 48 miles S of Cattack. Lon. 86 6 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name; seated on the Oppa, 13 miles NW of Troppau. Lon. 17 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Jagersburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 miles SSW of Darmstadt.

Jaghire, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English E India Company. It extends 108 miles along the coast, from Alemparve on the S to Lake Pullicate on the N, and is 47 miles inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

Jago, St. the largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd islands, 10 miles long and five broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pumpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoanuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugarcanes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya.

Jago, St. the capital of Chili, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a royal audience. Beside the cathedral, there are three parish churches, and eight monasteries. The inhabitants, upward of 30,000, are native Americans and Spaniards. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Lon. 71 45 W, lat. 34 10 S.

Jago, St. a town of Mexico, capital of Veragua. It has an elegant hospital, and stands in a fertile country, which produces maize, plantains, &c. with abundance of cattle. It is 130 miles SW of Porto Bello. Lon. 81 24 W, lat. 8 28 N.

J A M

Jago, St. a fortified seaport on the S coast of Cuba, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour; situate on a bay, about six miles from the sea. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 5 N.

Jago de los Cavalleros, St. a town of Hispaniola, in a fertile soil, on the river St. Jago, 70 miles from its mouth, and 90 NNW of St. Domingo. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

Jago de Compestella, St. See *Compostella*.

Jago del Estero, St. the capital of Tucuman, and a bishop's see. The vicinity produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, fruit of all sorts, particularly figs and raisins. It is seated on the Dulce, 560 miles NNW of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 28 0 S.

Jago de Nexapa, St. a town of Mexico, in Guaxaca, situate in the valley of Nexapa, 65 miles ESE of Guaxaca.

Jago de los Valles, St. a town of Mexico, in the province of Panuco; seated on the river Panuco, 170 miles N by E of Mexico. Lon. 99 56 W, lat. 22 30 N.

Jago de la Vega, St. or Spanish-town, a town of Jamaica, where the legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Cobre, 16 miles WNW of Kingston.

Jagodina, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SSE of Belgrade.

Jaicza, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 50 miles NE of Serai.

Jakutskoi. See *Yakutsk*.

Jalalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cabul, situate on the Kameh, 60 miles ESE of Cabul.

Jallindar, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Lahore. It is 80 miles E by S of Lahore. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 30 50 N.

Jalonitza, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the same name, 95 miles SW of Imael.

Jalour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, situate on a mountain difficult of access, 85 miles WNW of Cheitore. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Jamagorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva.

Jamaica, an island of the W Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W of Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and is of

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an oval figure, 170 miles long and 60 broad. It is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; and contains upward of 4,000,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E to W, whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seaside: some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Cobre and Pedra. The mountains, and a great part of the island, are covered with many different kinds of trees; such as lignum vitæ, cedar, mahogany, &c. always green. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwags in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the easterly breeze did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. Not above a third part of the island is inhabited, for the plantations are along the coasts. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the Negro huts, made of reeds, will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots: but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the Negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal

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drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the Negroes, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly-pears, melons, pumpkins, guavas, and many other sorts. The first settlement on this island was made, in 1509, by the Spaniards, who were cruel to the natives; but none of their bloody settlements supported themselves, except that of St. Jago de la Vega. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their W India colonies. The number of white inhabitants in 1787 was 30,000, free blacks 10,000, Maroons 1400, and slaves 250,000. The value of the slaves, the landed property, and buildings to which they are appurtenant, and that of the vessels employed in trade, is estimated at 39 millions sterling. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown: the standing salary is 2500l. and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor, which, with other perquisites, make it little less than 10,000l. a year. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796: St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government, but Kingston is the capital.

Jamaica, a town of New York, chief of Queens county, Long Island, with three churches, 12 miles E by S of New York.

Jamalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with a fort on the summit of an immense rock, which is only accessible by one narrow way. The town stands on the banks of a river, 30 miles ENE of Mangalore.

Jamama, a town of Arabia, capital of a district of the same name, lying W of the province of Bahrin. It is seated on the river Aftan, 140 miles SW of Lachfa. Lon. 46 8 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Jambi, the capital of a small kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. The town is large, and situated inland, on a river navigable for boats, 160 miles N by E of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 22 S.

Jambo, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a good harbour, on the Red-sea, 85 miles SSW of Medina. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 24 5 N.

Jamets, a town on the W side of the Allegany river, through the bay, near H.

James Bay, a bay, near H. 160 miles up the English river, 160 W, lat.

James Island, on the S side of the Charles river, opposite Char.

Jamestown, a town in the county of James river, Williamsburg.

Jamestown, a town in the county of Shannon, 73 NW of Jamestown.

Jamets, a town in the department of the Mayenne.

Jamsio, a town in the province of Carlsberg.

Janna, a town in the key, bounded by the Ar.

Janna, a town in the province of the ancients, 39 48 N.

Janowitz, a town in the circle of Pils, 28 miles SSW of Janville.

Janville, a town in the department of the Seine, 40 miles W of Chartres.

Jao-tcheou, a province of the river Po, near Poyang, 40 miles W of Japan.

Japan, an island in the part of Asia, 142 E, and composed of several islands.

Japan, a town in the Nippon, 142 E, and composed of several islands.

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James, a river of Virginia, which rises on the w side of the Blue ridge of the Alleghany mountains, and flowing e through the state, enters Chesapeake bay, near Hampton.

James Bay. See *Hudson Bay*.

James Island, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16° 0' W, lat. 13° 15' N.

James Island, an island of S Carolina, on the s side of Charleston harbour, opposite Charleston.

Jamestown, a town of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the n side of James river, eight miles ssw of Williamsburg.

Jamestown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles s by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin.

Jamets, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles s of Steunay.

Jamsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, 32 miles w of Carlscrona.

Janna, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the n by Macedonia, e by the Archipelago, s by Livadia, and w by Albania. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

Janna, a town of European Turkey, in the province of the same name, 62 miles w of Larissa. Lon. 21° 36' E, lat. 39° 48' N.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Bradawke, 28 miles ssw of Pilsen.

Jarville, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 20 miles SE of Chartres.

Jao-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, near its entrance into the lake Poyang, 40 miles NE of Nan-tchang.

Japan, an empire in the most eastern part of Asia, extending from lon. 131° to 142° E, and from lat. 30° to 41° N. It is composed of several islands; the principal and most northern of which is Nippon. The whole empire is divided into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces; and the population is, in proportion to extent, deemed equal to that of China. It is the richest country in the world for gold; there are also rich silver mines, and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. It produces a great deal of rice, which is reaped in September; and millet, wheat, and barley, which are cropped in May.

J A P

Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots. The woods and forests, and long ridges of mountains, with which the country is intersected, produce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, hogs, and a few horses; but there are no sheep nor goats. Here are large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion all over; their heads are in general large, their necks short, and their hair black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils; their eyes are small, of a dark brown colour, and sunk deep in the head, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which discriminates them from other nations; their eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher; and their noses, though not flat, are thick and short. They are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Their common drinks are all hot; they uncover the feet out of respect, are fond of black teeth, and get on horseback on the left side. Their houses are of wood, coloured white, and never exceed two stories in height; and the interior is divided into apartments at pleasure, by moveable partitions sliding in grooves. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but sit and lie on carpets and mats, the meal being served apart to each in a basin of porcelain, or on a square salver of japanned wood. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables. The dress consists of trowers, and a loose robe of silk or cotton, fastened by a girdle; the number being increased according to the coldness of the weather; stockings are not used; and the shoes are commonly of rice straw. The men shave the head from the brow to the nape, and the hair on the sides is turned up and fastened at the crown, which forms the common covering of the head; but conical hats made of grass are worn on journeys. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their arts and manufactures even surpass those of Europe.

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They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting. With a bow; however, as they inhabit islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch; and with them only at the port of Nangasaki. The merchandize brought by the Dutch are spices, fugar, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, rice, tea, fine porcelain, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered wares. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire; but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 before the Christian epoch. Their emperor was called dairo; but in the minority of one of them, in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called cubo. From that time the dairo has only been at the head of religious matters, while the cubo or secular emperor bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs. The former still lives in great state and grandeur at Miaco; and the latter pays him a kind of homage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; but, in reality, the cubo is now the real monarch of Japan, and the dairo only his high priest. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all extirpated. The capital of the empire is Jedo.

Japara, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 253 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Jaquemet, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S coast, 32 miles SSW of Port au Prince.

Jargeau, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by

J A V

the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is seated near the Loire, 10 miles SSE of Orleans.

Jarisberg, a town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, five miles N of Tonsberg.

Jarnac, a town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III, obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angouleme.

Jaromitz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, nine miles N of Konigin-gratz.

Jaron, a town of Persia, in Faristan, celebrated for abundance of palm trees and their excellent fruit. It is 95 miles S by E of Shiraz. Lon. 53 10 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Jaroslaw, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here by the Swedes, in 1666, after which they took the town. It is included in the kingdom of Galicia, and seated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemberg. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Jaroslaw, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures; seated on the Wolga, 145 miles NNE of Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Jasenitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stettin.

Jasque, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 57 4 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Jassy, a city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, and an archbishop's see. In 1753, it was destroyed by fire; but is now a well fortified place, defended by a castle. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1738, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is seated on the Pruth, 170 miles NNE of Bucharest. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Java, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the Strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420

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miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118 E lon. and 6 to 8 S lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the shore; but rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only, one under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javanese live chiefly on vegetable food, and use no fermented liquors. They are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people; of a brown complexion, short coal-black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. They paint their teeth black of the deepest hue, except the two middle ones, which they cover with gold leaf; and the operation is repeated, as often as is necessary, to keep them in that state. The men are very robust and strong limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the

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circumjacent country: these afterward re-unite, and pass through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. The whole coast of this island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beside the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayan, Amboynese, Topafese, Bugaffes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that, they barbarously massacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

Jauer, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is seated in a fine country, on the rivulet Jauer, 35 miles W by S of Breslau. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Jaulnais, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, six miles N of Poitiers.

Jaxtberg, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 10 miles SE of Mergentheim.

Ibiza. See *Ivica*.

Iburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 miles S by E of Osnaburg.

Iceland, an island to the W of Norway, 260 miles in length and 150 in breadth, lying between 63 and 65 N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. The chief rivers are in the E part; the Skalfanda, Oxarfird, and Bruna, all flowing from S to N. Some are white with lime, others smell of sulphur. The highest mountains, clothed with perpetual snow, are called Yokuls; and of these Snafla, hanging over the sea on the SW coast, is esteemed the highest, being computed at 6860 feet. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, about 5000 feet in height, and is a volcano; but there are several other volcanos, and the convulsions caused by them in 1783 were so dreadful and multiplied, that it was feared the island would fall to pieces: the eruptions were the most tremendous of any recorded in history; and from Mount Shapton Gluver issued a torrent of lava, which flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a breadth of nearly 12 miles. The in-

habitants are estimated at 50,000. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and seahorses teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

Ichtherhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, 12 miles ESE of Gotha.

Icolmkill, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the isle of Mull. It is only three miles long, and produces beautiful white marble. Here are the ruins of an august nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, about the year 735; also a small chapel, dedicated to St. Oran, containing many marble tombstones of the great lords of the isles; and adjoining it is a cemetery, in which many ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. Other ruins of monastic and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. This island was the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks, and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. This place, formerly so religious, has now divine service performed only four times in the year. The only village is *Sodor*. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 56 23 N.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

Ida, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being

the resort of the gods during the Trojan war. It is 140 miles to the W of Olympus.

Idanha a N-ova, a town of Portugal, in Beira, three miles SW of Idanha a Vella.

Idanha a Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the Pontal, 25 miles E of Castel Branco. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, in Carniola, celebrated for its rich quicksilver mines. It is seated amid mountains, on the river Idria, 20 miles ENE of Gorz.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, 22 miles SW of Wetzlar.

Jean, St. a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 14 miles W of Deux Ponts.

Jean d'Angely, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1641, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and seated on the Bontonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 NE of Rochelle.

Jean de Losne, St. a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Saone, 15 miles SSE of Dijon.

Jean de Luz, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain, with a harbour. It owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery, and is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 12 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Jean de Maurienne, St. a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 25 miles ENE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Jean Pied de Port, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports. It is seated on the river Nive, 20 miles SSE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampluna.

Jed, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburg. On its banks are several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border-warriors.

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pital of Roxburgshire. Here is the ruin of a fine abbey, part of which has been made the parish church. The woollen manufacture has lately revived here, and the vicinity is noted for its orchards. It is situate on the Jed, near its conflux with the Teviot, 42 miles ss of Edinburg. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 55 32 N.

Jedo, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate on the se side of Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands. The city has neither walls nor ramparts, is nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or magazine, for merchandize. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and the emperor's palace; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is surrounded by walls and ditches with drawbridges, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. The houses of the common class are nothing but ground floor, the rooms parted by folding screens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain at the head of a shallow bay, and a river which passes through it supplies several canals. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Jegun, a town of France, in the department of Gers, eight miles NNW of Auch, and 13 s of Condom.

Jehud, or **Joud**, mountains in the sw part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behnbur. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakaes.

Jekyl, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, s of the island of St. Simon.

Jellalore, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated on the Subanreeka, 50 miles s by w of Midnapour.

Jellinghy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges,

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where a branch separates from the main stream, and is called the Jellinghy river. It is 25 miles s by s of Moorshedabad.

Jemappee, a new department of France, including Austrian Hainault and a small part of Flanders. It has its name from a village, three miles w by s of Mons, where the French, in 1792, obtained a complete victory over the Austrians. The capital is Mons.

Jemptia, or **Jemptland**, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland, 120 miles long and 75 broad. The w part, on the frontiers of Norway, is full of craggy rocks and high mountains; but the s part is a champaign country, watered by lakes and rivers. It is divided into eleven parishes, but has not one town. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing, and supply the Norwegians with iron-ware, steel, and leather; of the last they make shoes, boots, and jackets which are proof against wet.

Jena, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, there was a general action between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss. It is seated on the Saale, 10 miles sse of Weimar. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Jenisa. See *Yenisei*.

Jeniskoi. See *Yeniseisk*.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Deffau, situate on the Muldau, two miles ne of Deffau.

Jenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonichi, by a canal 12 miles long. It is 24 miles wnw of Salonichi.

Jeno, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles s of Great Waradin, and 48 ne of Segedin.

Jeremie, a town and cape on the n side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, five miles w of St. Domin go. Lon. 74 14 W, lat. 18 42 N.

Jericho, a town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles w of the river Jordan, and 20 s by n of Jerusalem.

Jericho, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on

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the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

Jermah, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that feed around it, and by many majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. It is 60 miles SE of Mourzook.

Jersey, an island in the English channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 8 s of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey, and the s part of the island is nearly covered with apple-trees for cider. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000 of whom 3000 bear arms. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant-governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierfon, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender prisoners of war; but he was killed in the moment of victory. See *Helier, St.*

Jersey, *New*, one of the United States of America, 161 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean, S by Delaware bay and river, W by Pennsylvania, and N by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamac river in lat. 41° 24' to a point in Hudson river in lat. 41°. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Cape Mary, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris; the last two are mountainous, and one-fourth of the others are sandy and barren. The hilly country feeds great quantities of cattle; the barren parts produce little else but shrub-oaks and yellow pines; and the sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the numerous iron-works in this state: the soil in other parts is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The principal rivers are, beside the boundary ones, the Hackensack, Passaic, and Rariton. Trenton is the capital.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Palestine.

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capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as was foretold by him. Emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it *Meleod*, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was without the walls of the old city. What renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet high and two broad. It is so small, that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is that place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was laid to have been laid at first is two feet and a half high from the pavement, and is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of many lamps, which are always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above

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Iglesias, a town in Sardinia, and a few miles WSW of Cagliari.
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Ibor. See J.
 Jidda, a sea-port on the Red sea, in Arabia. A very considerable city here, this city is the principal port of Egypt and India. Goods seldom proceed to Europe and those from India do not advance to Surinam. Particularly favored by the

the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and forming six arches, which have three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. On Good Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized in this church. Jerusalem is 112 miles sw of Damascus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 31 47 N.

Jesi, a town of Italy, in Anconia, seated on a mountain, near the river Fiumefino, 15 miles wsw of Ancona.

Jesselmere, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, and circar of Bickaneer, 70 miles w by N of Bickaneer.

Jesso, a large island, lying between those of Nippon and Saghalien. It is of a triangular form, 350 miles in length, and from 80 to 220 in breadth; the narrow part is in the s, toward Nippon. It is full of woods; and the natives, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. Here are some Japanese colonies, and the island is generally deemed subject to Japan; but it may be rather considered as a foreign conquest than as a part of the civilized empire. The s point is in lon. 142 30 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Jever, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, capital of a territory of its name, 28 miles NE of Embden.

If, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marfeilles, and well fortified.

Iglau, a fortified town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with two convents and a college. Good cloth is manufactured here, and the commerce in corn and hemp is considerable. It is seated on the Igla, 40 miles wsw of Brinn. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Iglesias, a town of the island of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 37 miles wsw of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 39 18 N.

Ibor. See *Johore*.

Jidda, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favoured in the trade of this

place, as they pay only eight per cent. dues of custom, while all others, even the subjects of the sultan, pay ten; and they are suffered to discharge this in goods, while all others must produce money. Jidda has no fresh water, and is situate in a barren sandy district, 34 miles wsw of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

Jinbala, a town of Negroland, capital of an island so called, which is formed by two branches of the Niger that separate at leaving the lake Dibbie, and unite again about 15 miles from Tombuctoo. The town is a resting place for traders between Tombuctoo and the western parts of the country. It stands on the w branch of the Niger, 80 miles sw of Tombuctoo. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 16 4 N.

Jionpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the conflux of that river with the Ganges is the fort of Jionpour, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. This place was at one time the seat of an empire; and sultan Shirki, built the great musjud, or mausoleum, which is still remaining. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, and has hitherto withstood the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, frequently flows over the bridge; and in 1774 a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 48 miles nw of Benares. Lon. 82 55 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Ikery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a principality. The last rajah fled in 1789, for fear Tippoo should compel him to become a Mussulman, and soon after procured a friendly Nair to shoot him dead. It was of a great size, surrounded by three concentric walls; but the court being removed to Nagara, the inhabitants willingly followed, and devastation succeeded. Ruins, and a large temple in good repair, are all that remains. It is 24 miles N of Nagara.

Ila. See *Ishu*.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilanz, a town in Switzerland, in the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls, and seated on the Rhine, 23 miles sw of Coire.

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Ilchester, or **Iwelchester**, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, and once had 16 churches, but now only one, at the w end of which is an octagonal tower, supposed to be built with Roman materials. Here are also various relics of monastic antiquities. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Roger Bacon. The election of the county members is held here, and here also is the county gaol. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles s by w of Wells, and 122 w by s of London. Lon. 2 37 w, lat. 50 56 N.

Ildefonso, *St.* a town of Spain, in New Castile, noted for a magnificent summer palace, built by Philip v; and for a large manufacture of glass, belonging to the crown. It is seated on the Cogoludo, five miles N of Uzeda.

Ildefonso, *St.* a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, seated on a mountain, 70 miles ENE of Guaxaca. Lon. 97 30 w, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilderton, a village in Northumberland, four miles s of Wooler. On a hill near it is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ilfracomb, a seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the Bristol channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 202 w of London. Lon. 4 5 w, lat. 51 14 N.

Ilheos, a province of Brasil, s of that of All Saints Bay. Its chief town, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the river Ilheos, 130 miles ssw of St. Salvador. Lon. 40 15 w, lat. 14 55 s.

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver and lead mines. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles NW of Cracow.

Ille, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrennees, on the river Teck, 10 miles SE of Perpignan.

Ille and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

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Ilter, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, runs N through Suabia, by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illesca, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles ssw of Madrid, and 15 NNE of Toledo.

Illinois, a river of the United States, in the territory of Indiana. It is formed by the junction of several streams near the s end of Lake Michigan, and taking a sw course of 250 miles enters the Mississippi, 30 miles above the influx of the Missouri.

Illock, a strong town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles w of Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade.

Ilm, a town of Upper Saxony, in the upper county of Schwartzburg, on the river Ilm, 13 miles NW of Rudelshadt, and 14 miles s by E of Erfurt.

Ilmen, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. Near it stands the city of Novogorod. This lake communicates with that of Ladoga, by the river Volkhof.

Ilmenau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg. Near it is a mineral spring, also a copper and silver mine. It is seated near the source of the Ilm, 17 miles NE of Smalkeden.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. Here is a handsome church, with a glazed tower, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It is seated among hills, near the river Ille, 26 miles sw of Wells, and 136 w by s of London.

Ilstey, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated between two hills, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 54 w of London.

Ilt, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles s of Lewarden.

Iltrop, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 27 miles sse of Gotheborg.

Ilten, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg, 16 miles ssw of Zell.

Ilthofen, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Halle, eight miles NE of Halle.

Imbro, an island in the Archipelago, about 20 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Imertitia, a country of Asia, lying s of the Black sea; bounded on the s by Turkey, w by Mingrelia, N by Offetia, and s by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The revenues

of the czar the peasant and from the ing princes, nary source have a consi regular troo disciplined a he any artill mated at 20 over the c They send tities of win of Georgia, hories; but tures, very p elly oppressi meritians a Their patri the royal fa write; and better instru scarcely to b more cottage the principal of the virgin the capital.

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Immensta, county of K river, which miles s of K

Imola, an in Romagna, is surrounde ditches; con convents; an 13 miles w NNE of Flo 44 28 N.

Incbrayon, land, in Fort of the S Elk become of bridges; one cates with th a draw-brid island with large and co **Incheolm**, in the frith of Aberdour, c is the ruin founded by of his eicay land in a t table treatm mit.

Inchgaru, land, nearly over the Fo

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of the czar arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men; nor has he any artillery. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses: but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write, and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but by a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

Immenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, eight miles N.W. of Cassel.

Immenstadt, a town of Suabia, in the county of Koenigsberg, situate on a small river, which soon after joins the Iller, 12 miles S. of Kempten.

Imola, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel. It is surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches; contains 16 churches, and 17 convents; and is seated on the Santerno, 13 miles W. by S. of Ravenna, and 45 N.N.E. of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E; lat. 44 28 N.

Inchbrayock, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, within the mouth of the S. Esk, near Montrose. It is lately become of importance from its two bridges; one of stone, which communicates with the southern shore, the other a draw-bridge, which connects the island with Montrose. It has also a large and convenient dry dock.

Inchcolm, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near the village of Aberdour, on the coast of Fife. Here is the ruin of a famous monastery, founded by Alexander I, in consequence of his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received from a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, in Lin-

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lithgowshire. In 1799, its fortifications were repaired, and four 24 pounders mounted on them.

Inchkeith, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, a small island of Scotland, on the S.W. side of the isle of Bute. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock are still to be seen; and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells.

Indal, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 23 miles N. by W. of Sundswald.

Indapour. See *Indrapour*.

Inden Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. It is 420 miles E.N.E. of Peking. Lon. 124 36 E, lat. 41 46 N.

India, an extensive region in Asia, lying between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E. of the river Burampooter (namely Aracan, Assam, Birmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which some geographers have distinguished by the name of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Tibet. See *Hindoostan*.

Indiana, a territory of N. America, belonging to the United States, bounded on the N. by the Illinois, which parts it from Michagan, E. by the Great Miami, which divides it from the state of Ohio, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky, and W. by the Mississippi, which parts it from Louisiana. The other principal rivers are the Chipaway and Wabash. This country, upward of 600 miles square, contains much fine land; but the white inhabitants are at present few.

Indians, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. These people are scattered through the extent of the two vast con-

tlents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the natives of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that, accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brazil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America, with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the New World who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas, in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians a general idea may be formed by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the Six Nations, the Shawanese, Hurons, Illinois,

&c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain in all 20,000 souls, and may furnish about 5000 warriors. These Indians darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in well-designed figures. They are of middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and their features well formed, especially those of the women. They have or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them pierce the cartilage of the nose, and pass through it a large feather; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A piece of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and moccasins, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scaling knives, and tomahawks: the last is one of their most useful pieces of field furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon: they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of

their enemies, bearing he in a surprise people are eating and power. To commit, who imputed to revenge any received from self. Amor equal, perfectly teemed. N rank, render prejudice to sins: and from merit, which make own inferior show them they have in natural eloquence in villages, on the banks of little plantations not enough to the year; and der of it, by ing, and the grow spontaneously. Their huts are logs; and covering a chimney they place a towns, called in the form some of their long council-length of the chiefs of the and consult of chance, whether huts are built forks, and places of reeds, and The fire is in the and the smother hole. They jump run through for tables and upon skins of ground. The pots to boil calabashes, cups, pails, cups, are of travellers, are various; absolutely affixed yet it is very is. All agree one Supreme him. They do not know so far exalted

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their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely imputed to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons: and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have in a high degree the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of maize and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs; and covered with bark; each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether civil or military. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it is very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him; they do not know him; believing him to be so far exalted above them, and too

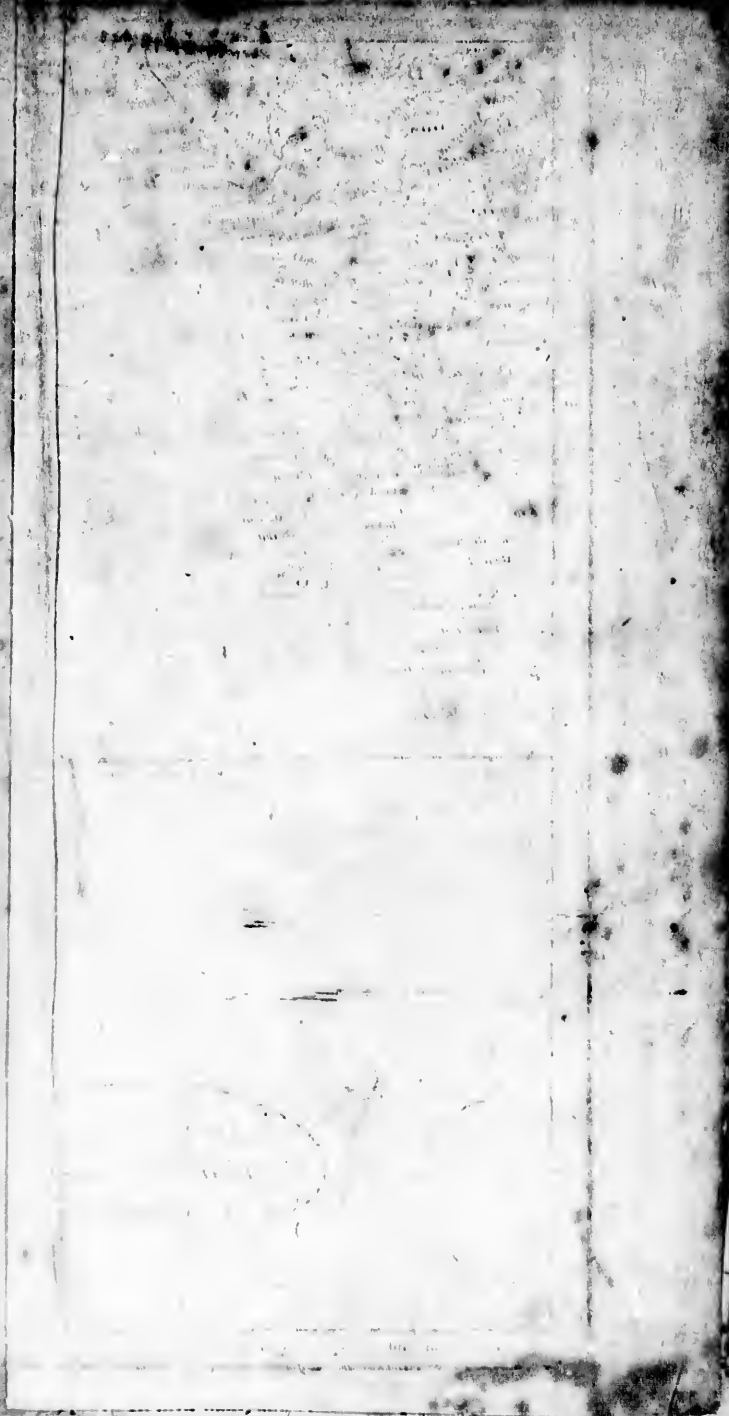
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happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium or paradise. The Wyandorts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanoe, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they sing and dance in a ring; taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire and kindle it; and the head of the buck is first sent about; every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, singing a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead; and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater

liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees, they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress: afterward her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is usual in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people afford a more striking evidence of the miseries to which mankind are exposed from the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them; and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies: some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh, pluck off their nails, and rend and

twist their sinews. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-song with a firm voice; they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance which awaits them for what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary at length with contending with men whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, at their first entrance, meet with the same rough reception as among the N Americans; but afterward they are treated with the greatest kindness, and some young women are appointed to attend and solace them: yet by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty with which the first conquerors of that continent are charged. They are no longer considered as slaves; but are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. For their further relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district with

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the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. Hospitals also are founded in every new settlement for the reception of indigent and infirm Indians, where they are treated with tenderness and humanity. See *Esquimaux*; *Indies, West*; *Patagonia*.

India, East, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia, which is situated to the s of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far e as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China sea as far s as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; beside many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

India, West, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the nw extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma. Cuba is the most western, and Barbados the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a w course across the Atlantic, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the

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smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour, and the same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, and part of the Virgin Islands. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Desada, Hispaniola, Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curaçao, Saba, and St. Maarten; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew. This distribution of the islands is to be understood as prior to the present wars, during which several have been taken by the English from the other powers.

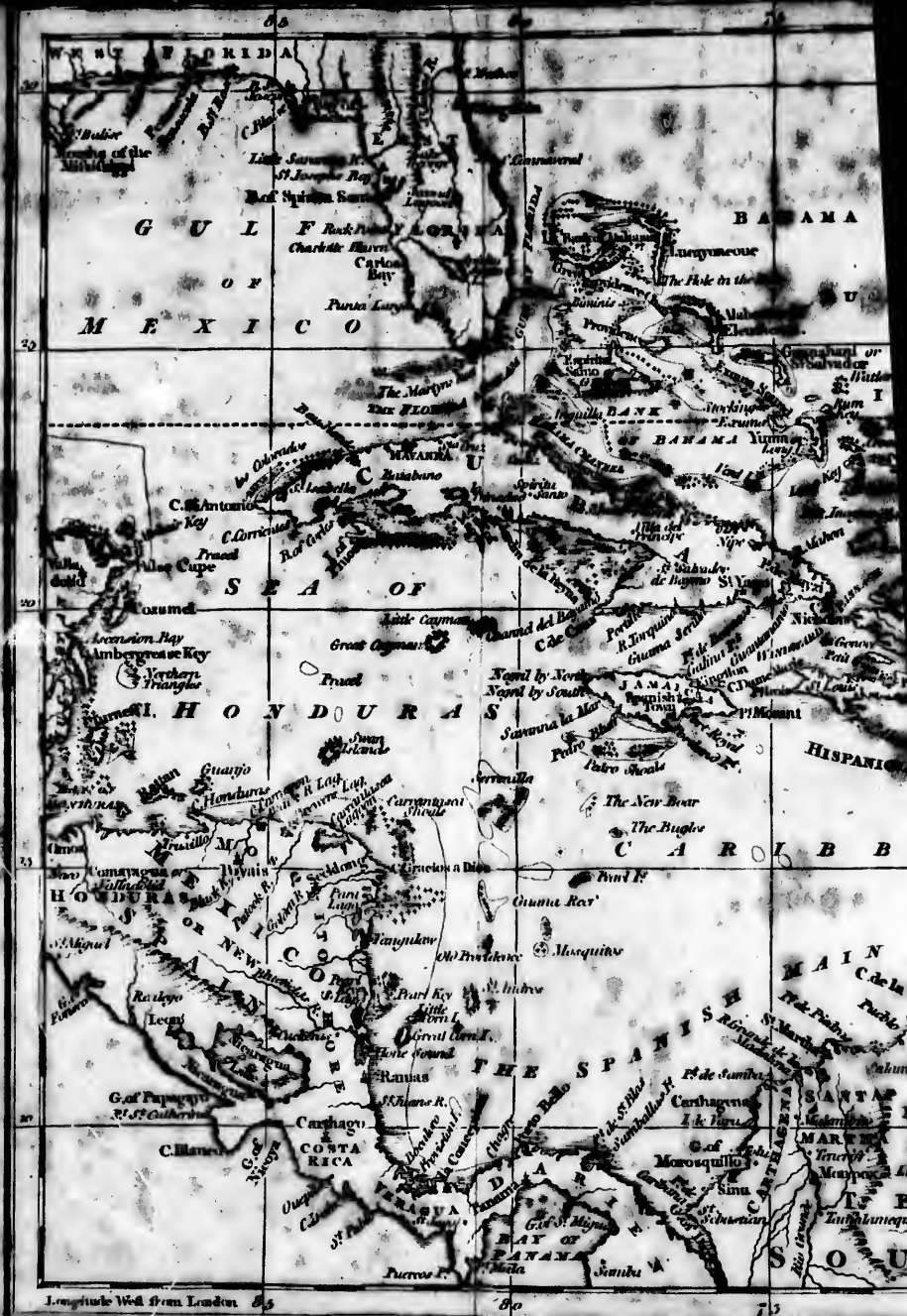
Indore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is seated on a river, that flows into the Nerbuddah, 28 miles sse of Ougein. Lon. 76° 11 E, lat. 22° 56 N.

Indrapour, a seaport on the w coast of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. Here the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper. It is 160 miles nw of Benecoolen. Lon. 100° 45 E, lat. 1° 56 S.

Indre, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, flows into that of Indre and Loire, and joins the Loire, four miles below the influx of the Cher. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indus, or *Sindus*, a great river of Hindoostan, formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tibetan mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the influx of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a s direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sind; and enters the Arabian sea, by an extended delta of several mouths, nw of the gulf of Cutch. See *Tatta*. On the e of the Indus is a great sandy desert, extending



WEST INDIES

FROM THE BEST

AUTHORITIES.



ING

near 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth.

Ingelfingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, seated on the Kocher, 20 miles ssw of Mergentheim.

Ingelheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the province of the Rhine; seated on an eminence, on the river Salva, 10 miles wsw of Mentz.

Ingelmunster, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, near the river Mandel, five miles n of Courtray. Here is a castle, which was often made a garrison, in the religious wars of the sixteenth century.

Ingleborough, one of the highest mountains of England, in Yorkshire, eight miles nnw of Settle. It is 3987 feet above the level of the sea. The top is a circular plain, near a mile in circumference, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c. from which some imagine it has been a Roman station. Its sides are steep and rocky, and contain several pits and dreadful chasms, but may be ascended without danger. Its limestone base, which nearly extends to those of Wharfedale and Pennycuik, is perforated in every direction with long caverns.

Ingleton, a village in W Yorkshire, 10 miles wnw of Settle. It has a cotton mill, and stands at the bases of Wharfedale and Ingleborough, amid the natural curiosities of those mountains.

Ingling, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, six miles e of Thionville.

Ingolstadt, a town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded by a morass. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, and bombarded by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles e of Neuburg, and 45 n by w of Munich. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingraham Islands, seven in number, in the Pacific ocean; discovered in 1791 by captain Ingraham, of Boston, in Massachusetts; and named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. They lie from 35 to 50 leagues nnw of the Marquesas, in lon. 140 and 141 w, lat. 9 s. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded. Most, if not all of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas.

ING

Ingrande, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, situated on the Loire, 15 miles wsw of Angers.

Ingria, a province of Russia, which now forms the government of Peterburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the n by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, and s by the government of Novogorod, and w by that of Livonia. Peter the great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Ny-stadt in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finnish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Ischorki, and Ischortzi, from the river Ischora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its ancient Swedish privileges: on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the Ischortzi to certain Russian nobles; who, on their side, were obliged to people the less cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it is that a village of Russians is often surrounded by villages of Fins. These Ischortzi have long followed agriculture. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean between that of the Russians and the Fins. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their inclination to idleness and drinking leads them often to sell their stock, and the corn they have saved for sowing the fields. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in better circumstances. The Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament, and propensity to pilfering. They resemble the gypsies, are vagabonds like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. The dress of the men is like that of the Fin boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. The lower part of their dress resembles that of the Fin country women. Their shift reaches down to their knees, has a neck and close wristbands, both of them pinked or wrought: the body and sleeves are large; the latter whimsically worked, and the body puffed with numberless plaits. Instead of a petticoat, they tie on two aprons: these are sometimes of cloth and sometimes of linen worked

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with different colours; that behind being much the widest, and the smaller one in front is generally adorned with glass beads and little shells. Several strings of these beads are worn round the neck, and fall upon the breasts; and they have heavy earrings, with the addition generally of strings of beads. The girls wear their hair loose and uncovered: the married women, on the contrary, conceal their hair, like the Finnish women, with a long piece of linen, folded toward the middle into a kind of cap, while its extremities fall upon the back, and are supported by the girdle in such a manner that the whole makes a kind of spread sail over the shoulders. When they dress themselves to go to town, they commonly put on the Russ cap, which is ornamented with a peak in front, is lined with fur, and laced round the edges: with this they wear a long gown, made of coarse stuff, and fastened down the breast with buttons. Before the Russians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are addicted to absurd notions and pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonies of Christianity. They carry the figures of the saints into the woods in procession, and there pay them a formal worship. When a man is inclined to marry, he purchases a girl, and celebrates his nuptials at the church, to which they are accompanied by two women in veils, who sing compositions. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continue to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the surface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reason they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world.

Ingushi. See *Kisti*.

Inishannon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a considerable linen manufacture; seated on the Bandon, seven miles *nw* of Kinsale.

Inn, a river which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, flows *se* through Tyrol, by Inspruc and Kufstein, and continuing its course in Bavaria, passes by Wasseburg and Braunau, and joins the Danube at Passau.

I N V

Innaconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, situate on a hill, 46 miles *nw* of Ongole.

Innhichen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, situate among mountains, at the source of the Drave, 29 miles *e* of Brixen.

Inowloczaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wladislaw, 24 miles *w* by *n* of Wladislaw.

Insch, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 miles *nw* of Aberdeen.

Inspruc, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and here, in 1672, emperor Leopold I. founded a university, which, in 1782, was changed into a lyceum. The principal manufactures are gloves, silk and woollen stuffs, and all kinds of glass wares. Inspruc was entered by the French in 1805. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles *s* of Munich. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Insterbürg, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a trade in corn and beer; seated on the Pregel, opposite the influx of the Instar, 45 miles *e* of Königsberg.

Interlachen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It is seated between the lakes of Brienz and Thun, 28 miles *ssw* of Lucern, and 32 *se* of Bern.

Inveraray, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Argyleshire, situate on the *nw* side of Loch Fyne, at the influx of the Aray. It has some manufactures, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Near the town is Inveraray castle, the seat of the duke of Argyll; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable iron-work. It is 33 miles *nw* of Dumbarton, and 88 *nw* of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 54 *w*, lat. 56 15 N.

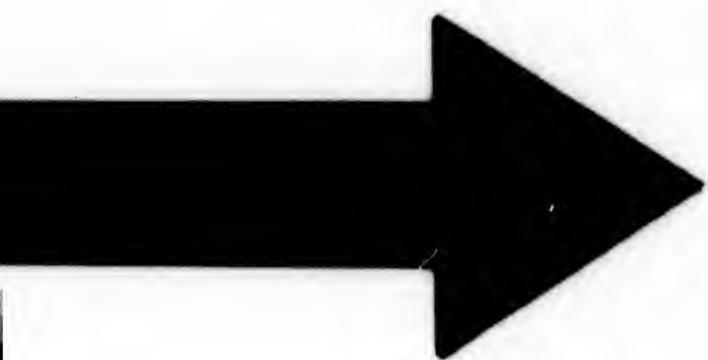
Inverbervie. See *Bervie*.

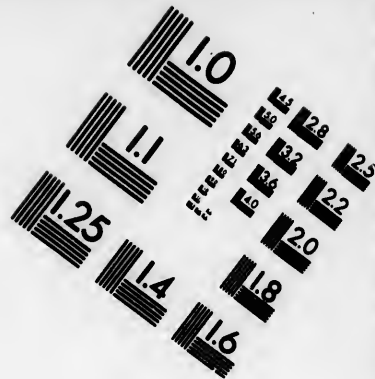
Inveresk, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, situate on a hill, on the *e* side of the mouth of the Esk, a little to the *n* of Musselburg. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hot bath were discovered here.

Invergordon, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, eight miles *ssw* of Tain. It has a good harbour, and a regular ferry over the frith to the town of Cromarty.

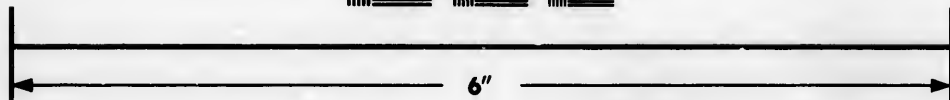
Inverkeithing, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Fife-shire, which has a considerable trade in coal and salt. Before the entrance of the harbour is a bay







Resolution test chart showing patterns of vertical and horizontal lines with numerical values ranging from 1.0 to 2.5.



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which affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden in all winds. The harbour itself is commodious, and has two quays. It is situate on the N side of the frith of Forth, 10 miles WNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 57 N.

Inverleithen, a village of Scotland, on the river Tweed, at the influx of the Leithen, five miles E of Peebles. Here is an extensive woollen manufacture; and near it is a famous sulphurous spring.

Inverness, a borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on both sides the river Ness, near its entrance into the frith of Murray. It has 2 commodious harbours, a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvas, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. Here are six incorporated trades; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8732. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. Near this town, on Culloiden heath, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of the town is the hill of Craig Phatric, on the summit of which are the extensive remains of a vitrified fort, so called from the marks of fusion which the cement and stones exhibit. Inverness is 66 miles NE of Fort William, and 116 NNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 57 31 N.

Inverness-shire, the most extensive county of Scotland; bounded on the N by Ross-shire, E by the counties of Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeen, S by those of Perth and Argyle, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It also includes several of the Hebrides. Independent of the islands, it is 80 miles long and 50 broad; and is divided into 31 parishes, which in 1801 contained 74,292 inhabitants. The N part is mountainous and barren; the S part is also mountainous, and supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes, and is divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Linne; through which is now cutting the Caledonian canal, to unite the eastern and western oceans. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and black-cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants; and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense num-

bers of red and roe deer; the phease and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal rivers are the Spey and Beaviey.

Inverurie, a village of Scotland, on the E coast of Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ugie, one mile N of Peterhead. It has an extensive bleach-field, and a considerable brewery. Near it are the ruins of Inverurie castle.

Inverury, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, just above the influx of the Ury, 15 miles WNW of Aberdeen.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 miles N by E of Elbogen.

Joachimsthal, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 miles NNE of Berlin.

Joanna. See *Hinzuan*.

Jockgrim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, nine miles SE of Landau.

Johangeorgensstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 miles SSE of Zwickau.

Johannesburg, a town of E Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pech, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

John, St. one of the Philippine islands, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

John, St. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, belonging to the Danes. It is 12 miles in circumference, and has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 18 10 N.

John, St. or, *Prince Edward*, an island in the S part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, Nova Scotia on the S, and Cape Breton on the E. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and fertile, with several streams. In 1745 it surrendered, with Cape Breton, to the English. The capital is Charlottetown.

John, St. a river which rises in the NW part of the district of Main, flows NE into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a SSE course, and enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John. It is navigable 60 miles for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a

common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

John, St. a city of New Brunswick; situate at the mouth of the river St. John, in the bay of Fundy. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

John, St. the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the E side of the island. It has a good harbour, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 26 W, lat. 47 32 N.

John, St. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward islands. Lon. 62 9 W, lat. 17 4 N.

John, St. a town and fort of Lower Canada, on the W bank of Sorrel river, at the N end of Lake Champlain. In 1796, it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the United States into Canada. It is 20 miles E by S of Montreal, and 110 N by S of Crown Point. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 45 25 N.

John d'Acres, St. See *Acres*.

Johnshaven, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a harbour for small vessels, four miles SSW of Bervie. It was formerly a great fishing town, but is now more noted for an extensive manufacture of canvas.

Johnston, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county, on the N bank of Mohawk river, 24 miles WNW of Schenectady.

Johnstown, a town of Upper Canada, extending near a mile on the river St. Lawrence. It is 50 miles NE of Kingstown, and 100 SW of Montreal. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 44 42 N.

Johnstown, St. a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Foyle, five miles SSW of Londonderry.

Johor, or Jor, a town of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but has been rebuilt, and is seated near the S coast, 150 miles SE of Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 1 35 N.

Joigny, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, surrounded by thick walls, and seated near the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens.

Johnville, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar le Duc.

Jona. See *Icolmille*.

Jonesborough, a town of Tennessee, capital of the district of Washington, seated near the foot of the Iron moun-

tains, 46 miles E by N of Knoxville. Lon. 82 40 W, lat. 36 8 N.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, and the seat of justice for Gothland. It has a strong citadel, and a manufacture of arms. The houses are chiefly of wood; and on the roof is spread layers of birch bark, covered with turf or moss, many of them producing herbage, and some ornamented with flowers. It is seated near the S end of the lake Wetter, 80 miles WNW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Joodpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Agimere; seated near a branch of the Padma, 100 miles WSW of Agimere. Lon. 73 48 E, lat. 26 8 N.

Jordan, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and flows S through the lake of Tiberias, to the Dead sea.

Jorjan, or *Korgan*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, capital of a district of its name, bordering on the Caspian sea. It is 60 miles E by N of Altabad, and 120 W of Melched. Lon. 56 5 E, lat. 35 56 N.

Jorkau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz; where great quantities of beer are brewed. On a mountain by the town is the magnificent castle of Rothenhaus, and near it are celebrated alum-works. It is five miles N of Comotau.

Josselin, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 miles NNE of Vannes.

Jouare, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 S of Paris.

Joud. See *Jehud*.

Joux, Mount. See *Jura, Mount*.

Joyeuse, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Baune, 27 miles SW of Privas.

Jhofen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 15 miles ESE of Wurtzburg.

Ips, a town of Austria, situate near the conflux of the Ips with the Danube, 22 miles W of St. Pöten.

Ipsala, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum; and red wine is an article of commerce. It is seated on the Marissa, 60 miles S of Adrianople, and 130 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

Ipsera, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

Ipsheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 17 miles NNW of Anipach.

I R E

Ireland, a large island of Europe, lying to the w of that of Great Britain. It is 280 miles in length, and 160 in breadth; bounded on the E by St. George channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It contains about 10,426,000 acres, and the

population is upward of 3,000,000. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, Kings county, Queens county, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow; Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary; and Waterford and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wax, salt, honey, and bark. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is very great. This country is well situate for foreign trade on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sur, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries. The ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; the latter are Dromore, Down and Connor, Londonderry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore and Ardagh, Meath, Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, Ossury, Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Limerick, Ardferd and Aghadoe, Killaloe and Kilmorah, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Elphin, and Killala and Achonry. Formerly, this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the

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two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and 32 peers (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland, are elected to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The common Irish are generally represented as an ignorant, uncivilised, and blundering sort of people, implacable and violent in all their affections, but quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and patient of hardships. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and butter-milk; the favorite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hole of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. Dublin is the capital.

Ireland, New. See *Britain, New.*

Irjeb, a town of the country of Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 110 miles ssw of Cabul. Lon. 68 35 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Irishtown. See *Kilkenny.*

Irken, or Irkien. See *Tarkan.*

Irkutsk, the largest and least-populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the e part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okhotsk.

Irkutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name, and the see of a bishop. It is a place of considerable commerce, the caravans passing through it which trade to China, and being the seat of supreme jurisdiction over eastern Siberia. There are several churches and other edifices of stone, and the wooden houses are large and convenient. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It stands on the river Angara, near the lake Baikal, 900 miles sse of Tobolsk. Lon. 104 58 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Iroquois. See *Lawrence, St.*

Irrawaddy, or Irabatty, a considerable river of Asia, which rises in Tibet, flows s through the kingdom of Birmah and Pegu, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths. On its banks are pro-

I S E

duced great quantities of the finest teak timber, so much esteemed in ship-building. The principal market for this valuable timber is Rangoon, at the most eastern mouth of this river.

Irtysk, a river of Siberia, which issues from the lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, runs nw between the two countries above 300 miles, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samarof, below which it joins the Ob.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the frith of Clyde.

Irvine, a borough of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Here is a dock-yard, a large tan-work, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. It is seated near the mouth of the river Irvine, 10 miles n of Ayr, and 24 sw of Glasgow. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 55 39 N.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and joins the Mersey, below Flixton.

Isabella, a town on the w coast of Hispaniola, founded by Christopher Columbus in 1493. Lon. 71 2 W, lat. 19 55 N.

Ischia, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruits, and excellent wine. Fresh water is scarce, and the rain is collected in cisterns; but the air is healthy, and there are several hot baths, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids.

Ischia, an episcopal city of Naples, capital of the island of its name, with a strong fort. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge, and is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which the city is entered. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Isenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated on the rivulet Iser, 48 miles n w of Frankfurt.

Isenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated near the Maine, three miles s by e of Frankfurt.

Iseo, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, on the se side of a lake of the same name, 10 miles nw of Brescia.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises

on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Iser, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river, which rises in Savoy, crosses this department by Grenoble, Moirans, and St. Marcellin, and joins the Rhone, above Valence. Genoble is the capital.

Iserlohn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron, tin, velvets, silks, and stuffs. It is 40 miles N by N of Dusseldorf.

Isernia, a town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Apennines. In 1805 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 1500 persons perished. It is 12 miles W of Molise.

Ligny, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 15 miles W by N of Bayeux.

Iis. See *Thames*.

Isla, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Isla. It is 22 miles long, and 15 broad. On the E side the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlagan, about three miles in circuit, with an inlet of the same name in the middle, where the great lord of the isles resided; but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Isla has mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much flax is raised here, a great number of cattle fed, and a large quantity of whisky distilled. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour and quay. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Islamabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the country of Chittigong; situate on the Currumfully, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 55 E, lat. 22 22 N.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, were murdered by the natives.

Ile Adam, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris.

Ile of Beeves, an island in the bay of

Campeachy, 17 miles long and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Ile Bouchard, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, surrounded by the Vienne, 21 miles SSW of Tours.

Ile Dieu, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Polton. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Ile de France. See *France*, *Ile of*.

Ile Jourdain, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an island in the river Save, eight miles N of Lombex.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Here are many elegant villas; and near it is Sion-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a large village in Middlesex, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the SW end of it, into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this is a spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. To the E of the town, is a manufacture of white lead.

Islip, a village in Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, five miles N of Oxford. It is noted for being the birthplace of Edward the confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

Ismail, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honours, but they were massacred by the Russians; and the city was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismaning, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county. It is situate on the Isar, eight miles NNE of Munich, and nine SSW of Freisingen.

Ismid, or *Is-Nikmid*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, supposed to have been the ancient Nicomedia, the capital of Bithinia. It is situate on a bay of the sea of Marmora, 45 miles ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 47 E, lat. 40 37 N.

Ismid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 24 miles ESE of Cogni.

Isnic, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see.

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It is the ancient Nice, famous for the
first general council held here in 325.
Nothing remains of its ancient splen-
dour but an aqueduct. The Jews in-
habit the greater part of it; and silk
forms the principal article of trade. It
is seated in a country fertile in corn and
wine, 60 miles SE of Constantinople.
Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Isny, a town of Suabia, with an ab-
bey, called St. George, whose abbot was
a state of the empire. It is seated on
the Isny, 18 miles NE of Lindau.

Isola, a town of Naples, in Calabria
Uteriore, 18 miles SE of St. Severino.

Isfahan, a celebrated city, capital of
Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi.
It is 12 miles in circumference, situate
in the middle of a plain, surrounded on
all sides by mountains at eight miles
distance, and near the river Senderud,
which supplies it with water. The
houses have flat roofs, on which the in-
habitants walk, eat, and lie, in summer,
for the sake of the cool air. The streets
are not paved, but always clean, as it
seldom rains here; and many of them
have a canal, planted on each side
with trees. Here are a great number
of magnificent palaces; and that of the
king is above two miles in circumfer-
ence. The mosques, bazars, caravan-
saries, public baths, and coffeehouses,
are very numerous. The inhabitants
were computed at above 600,000; but
this kingdom having been long distract-
ed by civil wars, the principal towns
are greatly depopulated. Isfahan has
three suburbs called Julfa, Hasenbath,
and Kebrabath; the first is very large,
and possessed by the Armenians.
Though at a distance from the sea, it
carries on a great trade, people of sev-
eral nations resorting here for the sake
of traffic. It is 260 miles NE of Bas-
sora. Lon. 52 32 E, lat. 32 35 N.

Ipsperlick, a town of European Tur-
key, in Servia, 24 miles NNE of Nis-
sa.

Issel. See *Yssel*.

Issengeaux, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Loire, 17 miles
NE of Puy.

Issequibo, or *Essequibo*, a settle-
ment of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river
of the same name, and contiguous to that
of Demerara. The river is 20 miles
wide at its mouth, and more than 300
in length. See *Demerara*.

Issigeac, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Dordogne, 12 miles ssw
of Bergerac.

Issoire, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Puy de Dome, seated on

the Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles
swe of Clermont.

Issoudun, a town of France, in the
department of Indre, with a castle.
Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats,
and stockings. It is seated on the
Theols, 17 miles w of Bourges, and 135
s of Paris.

Is sur Tille, a town of France, in
the department of Côte d'Or, seated on
the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

Itapa, a town of Mexico, in the pro-
vince of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco,
60 miles sw of Tabasco.

Itapa, a town of Mexico, in the
province of Mechoacan, at the mouth
of the Tlaluc, 30 miles SE of Zacatula.

Itapa, a town of Mexico, in the
province of Culiacan, 40 miles E by S
of Culiacan.

Istria, a district of Italy, forming a
kind of peninsula on the NE part of the
gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Car-
niola on the NE, and on all other sides
by the sea. The soil produces plenty
of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are
quarries of fine marble; also forests that
produce not only abundance of fire-
wood and ship-timber, but likewise
plenty of game. Part of Istria belong-
ed to Venice, and part to Austria: by
the treaty at Campo Formio, Austria
became possessed of the whole; and by
the treaty at Presburg, it was ceded to
Italy. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, a country of Europe, bounded
on the N and NE by Switzerland and
Germany, E by the gulf of Venice, S
by the Mediterranean, and W by that
sea and France. Its figure has been
compared to that of a high boot: its
length, from the utmost point of the
Milanese to the gulf of Squillace, is 670
miles; its breadth, between France and
Germany, is 350 miles, but the medi-
ate breadth between the Mediterranean
and the gulf of Venice is only 110.
This classical and interesting country
has been, in all ages of history, divided
into three parts, the northern, central,
and southern. The northern had the
appellation of Cisalpine Gaul; the cen-
tral was the seat of Roman and Etru-
rian power; and the southern, having
received many Greek colonies, was
called Magna Græcia. In the middle
ages the kingdom of Lombardy and
that of Naples held the two extremes,
and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states
occupied the centre. In more modern
times the northern part became divided
into a great number of states; and pre-
vious to the late alterations made by
the French the whole country was di-

vided in the following manner. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the *w* and *n* were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the *ne* are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and *s* of the latter is the Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. West of the Modenese is the duchy of Parma, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon; to the *sw* of which lies the republic of Genoa; and *ss* of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies *ne* and *e* of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all *s* of this is the kingdom of Naples. Of the present unsettled state of this country a brief account must be given. Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont have been annexed to France. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the *e* and *n* of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the Ecclesiastical State, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo in 1800; and in 1802 it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In March 1805, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of King of Italy. In December following the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg. The kingdom is divided into departments, and the city of Milan is the capital. See *Tuscany*, *Ecclesiastical State*, and *Naples*, for further changes in the government of this country, the whole of which seems to be under the control of France. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains: in those on the *ne* side of the Apennines, it is more temperate; but on the *sw* it is very warm; in Campagno di Roma, and the

Ferrarese, it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yari; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffalos, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject. They are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their disposition they are a medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peasant can be luxurious at a very small expence. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtizans, and use paints and washes, both for their hands and face. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and

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conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations. There are forty-one archbishoprics in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Itamarca. See Tamarica.

Itchen, or Alre, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Itzehoe, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a fortress. A duty is exacted here from all ships coming up the Stoor, on which river it is seated, 12 miles NNE of Gluckstadt, and 33 NW of Hamburg.

Juan, St. or Desaguadera, a river of Mexico, which is the outlet of the lake Nicaragua. It flows, from the SE corner of the lake, in an easterly direction, between the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.

Juan, St. a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, situate at the head of the river St. Juan, 110 miles E of Nicaragua. Lon. 84 45 W, lat. 11 15 N.

Juan, St. the capital of California, situate on the W coast, 100 miles NNW of Cape St. Lucar. Lon. 113 0 W, lat. 26 15 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili. Its territory contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated near the lake Guanacho, on the E side of the Andes, 150 miles N of Mendoza. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 32 5 S.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the W coast of N America. The entrance is in lon. 124 55 W, lat. 48 25 N.

Juan de Porto Rico, St. the capital of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, well built, and better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns. It was taken by sir Francis Drake, and afterward by the earl of Cumberland, who was forced to abandon it from losing most of his men by sickness. In 1615, the Dutch took and

J U D

plundered this city, but could not retain it. It stands on a peninsula, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 66 45 W, lat. 18 30 N.

Juan de Ulhua, St. a small island in the gulf of Mexico. See *Vera Cruz*.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying 110 leagues W of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, and lived many years, till he was discovered in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings in this island, gave rise to the celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. The island is about 40 miles in circumference, and at a distance appears like a naked rock; but there are intersecting vallies covered with wood, and a great number of goats on the sides of every hill. In 1766, a settlement was made by the Spaniards, on the N and highest part of this island, at Cumberland bay, which is defended by batteries. The town is situate in a fine valley, between two high hills, and every house has a garden, with arbours shaded with vines. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Juangorod. See Narva.

Jvanitz, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia, 42 miles NE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Jubo, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Yucatan, or Yucatan, a province and peninsula of Mexico, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 120 leagues, and extends 50 in breadth. The S part has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood and mahogany, as also sugar, cassia, and maize. Here the English have a settlement, on the coast of the bay of Honduras, between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo. The N part is less productive, and not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. This town was taken by the French, in 1797. It is seated on the Muer, 40 miles W of Gratz. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 47 10 N.

JUL

Judigne, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 miles sse of Louvain.

Juelchester. See *Ilchester*.

Jves, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only. Here is a good grammar-school, founded by Charles I. It is eight miles w of Penzance, and 277 w by s of London.

Jves, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the river Oule, six miles w of Huntingdon, and 59 w by w of London.

Jagon, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the Arqueon, 19 miles sse of St. Brieux.

Juica, or *Ibiza*, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles sw of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and mountainous; but fertile in corn and fruits. A great quantity of salt is made here, highly esteemed for its whiteness. The capital, of the same name, which stands on the s side of the island, is little more than a fortress, and has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Jvingho, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of bonelace. It is six miles sw of Dunstable, and 33 nw of London.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situate on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 100 miles nw of Oman. Lon. 56 14 E, lat. 25 55 N.

Julien, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, 18 miles s by w of Lons le Saunier.

Julien de Sault, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, six miles nw of Joigny.

Juliers, a late duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 68 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by Gelderland, E by Cologne, s by Luxemburg and Treves, and w by Limburg. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer. It is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.

Juliers, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and capital of a duchy of its name. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 22 miles w of Cologne. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 50 55 N.

JUR

Juliusburg, a town of Silesia, with a castle, four miles n of Oels.

Jumella, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles sw of Murcia.

Jumiege, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated on the Seine, 12 miles sw of Rouen.

Jummo, or *Jumbo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Rawee, 80 miles w of Lahore. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 31 52 N.

Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Sirinagur, flows s by Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges, at Allahabad.

Junagur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 170 miles sw of Amedabad. Lon. 69 53 E, lat. 21 48 N.

Jungnau, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, 14 miles w of Buchau.

Junien, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Vienne, 15 miles w of Limoges.

Junkneilan, an island in the Indian ocean, near the sw coast of Siam, 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, is situate on the n part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of a moderate size. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Jwoix. See *Carignan*.

Jura, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, n of Illa. It is 23 miles long and seven broad, separated from the mainland of the county of Argyle, by a strait four miles wide, called the Sound of Jura. Here are three mountains of a conic form, and stupendous height, called the Paps of Jura. The rest of the island is rugged, and generally covered with heath; but it feeds numerous herds of sheep and goats. There is great abundance of iron ore; and on the w coast a great quantity of fine sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. It has a village of the same name, on the e coast, with a good harbour. Lon. 5 44 w, lat. 56 8 N.

Jura, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

J U T

Jura. Mount, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine, into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; particularly one on the top of that part called Mount Joux, which is watered by two picturesque lakes, the largest called Joux, and the other Brenet.

Jorea, a city of Piedmont, and a bishop's see, with a fort, citadel, and castle. It now belongs to France, and is the capital of the department of Doria. The cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo; beside which there are four other churches, and several religious houses. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles E of Turin, and 32 E by N of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Jury, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a late Benedictine abbey; seated on the Eure, 12 miles S2 of Evreux.

Jurey, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône, situate on the Amance, 15 miles NW of Vesoul, and 22 E of Langres.

Justingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 16 miles NNE of Buchau.

Jüterbock, a town of Saxony Proper, situate on the Angerbach, 12 miles NE of Wittenberg.

Juthia. See Siam.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark, 210 miles in length, and from 30 to 80 in breadth; bounded on the S by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic. In the middle of the northern part the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and bees, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England. It is divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland. N Jutland is subdivided into the dioceses of Alburg, Wiburg, Arhusen, and Ripen, so named from the chief towns; and Wiburg is the capital of the province. S Jutland is not half the size of the other province, and is commonly called the duchy of Slefwick, from its capital of that name.

K A I

Kaworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmund, and 77 NNE of London.

Jyepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of the territory of Jyengar. It is a place of great wealth, being the staple for goods that are brought from the neighbouring provinces. It is 120 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 34 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Izeron, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 10 miles SW of Lyon.

Iziginisk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, defended by lofty palisades, and wooden bastions provided with cannon and military stores. The commerce consists of furs and the skins of reindeer. It is seated on the Izigin, 15 miles from its mouth, and 540 NE of Okotsk. Lon. 160 10 E, lat. 63 40 N.

Izquentenango, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. It is 100 miles SE of Chiapa. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 10 N.

K.

Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter C.

Kadhema, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 miles N by W of Lachis. Lon. 47 36 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Kahl, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, on a river of the same name, four miles S of Hanau.

Kahla, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Saale, 30 miles SW of Naumburg.

Kain. See Kin.

Kairouan, a city of Tunis, the second in the kingdom for trade and population. It has the most magnificent mosque in Barbary, and is 60 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kaisariéh, or Kaisarijah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, the capital of a fangiacat. It was the ancient Cefarea of Capadocchia. It is five miles in circumference, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle; and is divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a

K A L

mosque or chapel. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, always capped with snow, 130 miles *E* & *N* of Cogni. Lon. 36 25 *E*, lat. 38 50 *N*.

Kaketi, a town of the country of Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia. It is situate near Mount Caucasus, 45 miles *N* & *E* of Teflis, and 120 *N* & *W* of Derhend.

Kalau, a town of Lufatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 miles *S* of Luckau.

Kalhat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 miles *S* of Mascat.

Kalis, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 miles *E* of Stargard.

Kalisch, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the river Prozna, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 miles *S* of Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 *W*, lat. 52 0 *N*.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mongul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country *N* of the Mongul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths; and is near 300 leagues in extent from *E* to *W*. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal one called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kallingburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It is 55 miles *W* by *N* of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 *E*, lat. 55 47 *N*.

Kalmuc, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed, and from it they make a strong spirit, to

K A L

which they are partial. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledge the authority of one principal khan, who is called Or-chicurtikhan, or the king of kings, and derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans, and believe in the transmigration of souls. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard; they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide furcoat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their only weapons were the cimeter, lance, and bow and arrow; but they now use fire-arms. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the banks of the Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle, and the cattle themselves starving on the scanty produce of a desert. Here they remain till spring, when their former habitation, on the *E* side of the river, is overflowed, for near a month, by the melting of the snow, and their country appears one continued sea overgrown with trees. When the water subsides, they swim their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make the passage easiest. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without further preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are round, with a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke, on which is a krine that can be turned against the wind: they are capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure; the sides being made of wicker-work, and the cross sticks jointed for folding together or extending; and they are covered over with thick felt, more or less according as the season is cold or warm.

Kalmunz, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, at the conflux

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Kalnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław, 16 miles SNE of Bracław.

Kalo, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on a lake, 22 miles SE of Tockay.

Kaluga, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa, 100 miles SW of Moscow. Lon. 71 34 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Kamakura, an island of Japan; three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Niphon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

Kamalia, a town of Negroland, in the country of Mandingo. The inhabitants are partly pagans, and partly Mahometans, and have manufactures of cotton, leather, and iron. It is 210 miles WNW of Kong. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Kambala, a ridge of mountains in Tibet, between the lake Palte and the river Burrampooter.

Kamenitz, a town of Pohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 27 miles E by N of Bechin.

Kaminieck, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracław, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Kamnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a manufacture of stockings, 21 miles NNE of Leitmeritz.

Kamtschatka, a peninsula on the E coast of Siberia, extending from 51 to 61 N lat. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N, lies between the gulfs of Olutorfk and Penshink; and its extremity to the S is Cape Lopatka. The greatest breadth is 240 miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to that of the river Kamtschatka; and toward each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. It is bounded on the N by the country of the Koriacks, NE by the sea of Kamtschatka, SE by the Pacific ocean, and W by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of high mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course to the sea. In the S part is a volcano; and near it are

K A M

hot baths of Natchlkin, where the ... falls in a rapid cascade 900 feet, and is extremely hot. The soil, in general, is barren and healthy, with stunted trees thinly scattered over the whole face of the country; but some parts are said to produce good grass. The severity of the climate is equal to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September. October may be considered as an autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. Some vegetables grow here in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and celery; also a variety of berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam; these constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to dried fish. Here are also some excellent turnips and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmost extent of garden cultivation. The inhabitants may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacs, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. Their habitations are of three different sorts, which they call jouts, balagans, and loghouses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jout, resembles a round squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre; and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toes. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a wagoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankin; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots, made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

Kamtschatkoi, *Nizui*, a town of Si-

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beria, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 miles from its mouth. Lon. 161 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, a town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 miles sw of Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kandegheri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1599 it was the capital of a kingdom, called Narlinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. It is 70 miles NW of Madras. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

Kanem, a town of the empire of Bornou, in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 miles NW of Bornou.

Kaniew, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 52 miles S by E of Kiow, and 100 NE of Bracław.

Kanisa, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar; seated on the Grave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and the soil produces a great number of trees, whence distils a fine varnish, which is reckoned the best in China. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, 340 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 2 E, lat. 25 52 N.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 miles from the sea, and 1130 SSW of Peking. Lon. 145 36 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Kaposwar, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Karahissar. See *Apbiom*.

Karasubasar, a town of the Crimea, noted for its noble antique bath, and an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats. It is situated on the Karafu, in a delightful valley, 34 miles W of Caffa.

Karek, or **Garak**, an island in the NE part of the gulf of Persia, five miles

K A U

long and two broad; where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50 26 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Karleby, Gamla, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building; seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 miles N by E of Christinesadt. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 63 56 N.

Karleby, Ny, a town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, on the river Lappojoek, six miles from the sea, and 20 S of Gamla Karleby.

Kasan, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmucs, to whom the dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But, in 1552, Ivan Basilowitz 11 conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

Kasan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a strong stone fort, several churches, almost all of them built with stone, and eleven convents; and there are several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 miles E of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 44 N.

Kataba, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel; situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 miles N of Aden. Lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

Katif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 miles N of Lachsa. Lon. 48 53 E, lat. 27 40 N.

Kaufbeuren, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wuttach, 30 miles SSW of Augsburg.

Kauga, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is seated on a large lake, 280 miles S by E of Bornou. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Kaukeban, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, situate on a mountain, almost inaccessible, 20 miles W of Sana.

Kaunitz, a town and castle of Moravia, situate on a mountain, on the river Igla, 11 miles SSW of Brinn.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces much timber. It stands on a river which runs into the Elbe, 46 miles ESE of Prague.

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Kaye Island, an island in the Pacific
ocean, near the w coast of N America,
30 miles long and four broad, discovered
by Cook in 1778. Its N E point is a
naked rock, considerably elevated; and
the other parts of it abound in small
valleys, filled with pine-trees, but of no
extraordinary growth. Lon. 144 48 W,
lat. 59 56 N.

Kaysersberg, a town of France, in
the department of Upper Rhine, five
miles NW of Colmar.

Kaysersbach, a town of France, in the
department of Rhine and Moselle, late-
ly of Germany, in the electorate of
Trevés, 12 miles W of Coblenz.

Kayserslautern, a town of France, in
the department of Mont Tonnere, late-
ly of Germany, in the palatinate of the
Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the
French, who, the year following, were
surprised in their intrenchments near
it, by the Austrians, and defeated. It
is seated on the Lauter, 28 miles SW of
Worms. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Kayersiubh, a town of Switzerland, in
the county of Baden, with a castle,
seated on the Rhine, eight miles SE of
Zurzach.

Kayserswert, a town of Germany,
in the late electorate of Cologne, seated
on the Rhine, seven miles NNW of Duf-
feldorf.

Kazimiers, a town of Poland, in the
palatinate of Lublin, with a castle,
situate on a hill, on the Vistula, 30 miles
WSW of Lublin.

Kazroon, a town of Persia, in Farsis-
tan, of considerable extent, but many
parts of it are in ruins. It is 70 miles
WSW of Shiras.

Kcho. See *Cachao*.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire,
three miles NNW of Derby; noted for
its medicinal spring, much resorted to
in summer, and the most elegant seat
of the earl of Scarfdale.

Keene, a town of New Hampshire,
in Cheshire county, 25 miles S by E of
Charleston, and 95 W by S of Ports-
mouth.

Keff, or *Keffis*, a town of the king-
dom of Tunis, with a citadel; situate
on the side of a hill, with a plentiful
source of water, 70 miles WSW of Tu-
nis.

Kefli, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in
Irak Arabi. 14 miles S of Helleh; cele-
brated for the tomb of the prophet
Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a
number of Jews.

Kehl, a strong fortress of Suabia, seat-
ed on the Rhine, over which is a bridge
to Straßburg; and to that city, when an

K E N

imperial one, it belonged. Some of the
ancient fortifications are in ruins, but
it is still an important pass between
France and Germany. It was taken by
the French in June 1796; retaken by
the Austrians on Sept. 18 following;
but the French regained possession of it
the same day. In 1808, it was trans-
ferred to France.

Keighley, a town in W Yorkshire,
with a market on Wednesday, and ma-
nufactures of woollen cloths, cottons,
and lindsays. It stands near the river
Aire, 12 miles N of Halifax, and 206 N
by W of London.

Keith, a town of Scotland, in Banff-
shire, with manufactures of flax, 12
miles SSW of Cullen, and 42 NW of
Aberdeen.

Kelbra, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Thuringia, near the river Helm, 10
miles S of Stolberg.

Kelheim, a town and castle of Bava-
ria, with a Franciscan convent, a con-
siderable brewery, and extensive maga-
zines of salt. It is situate at the conflux
of the Altmühl and Danube, 10 miles
SSW of Ratibon.

Kells, a borough of Ireland, in E
Meath, on the river Blackwater, 12
miles N by W of Trim.

Kelso, a town of Scotland, in Rox-
burghshire, with a bridge over the Tweed,
below the influx of the Teviot. The
abbey, magnificent ruins of which still
remain, was founded by David I. Here
are manufactures of carpeting, flannels,
leather, linen, and shoes. It is 10 miles
NNE of Jedburg, and 20 SW of Ber-
wick.

Kemi, or *Kiemi*. See *Kimi*.

Kemmoo, a town of Negroland, capi-
tal of a country, lying to the W of
Bambara. It is 340 miles W of Segou.
Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 14 15 N.

Kemnat, a town of the palatinate of
Bavaria, 15 miles ESE of Bayreuth, and
26 N of Amberg.

Kempton, a town of Suabia, with a
late princely abbey of the Benedictine
order. It has a great trade in linen, and
is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of
Augsburg.

Ken, a river in Westmorland, which
flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy
wash of Lancashire, called Morcambe
Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth,
which obstructs the navigation.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which rises
in the NW part of Kirkcudbrightshire,
flows to New Galloway, thence expands
into a lake, four miles long and one
broad, and then joins the river Dee.

Kendal, a town in Westmorland, go

K E N

verned by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood leading to the castle, which is now in ruins. It has a spacious church, and a free-school endowed with some exhibitions to Queens college in Oxford. Here are manufactures of coarse woollen, woven and knit stockings, cottons, leather, fish-hooks, wool cards, and gunpowder. It has seven trading companies, who have each a hall; and its trade is very considerable, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6892. It is 46 miles s of Carlisle, and 262 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Kene, or *Caana*, a town of Egypt, with a manufacture of black earthen ware. The caravans assemble here in their journey to Coseir. It is seated on the Nile, 280 miles s of Cairo. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kenilworth, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was a famous castle, the remains of which form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. It is five miles N of Warwick, and 95 NW of London.

Kenmare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the head of a river or bay of the same name, 26 miles SSE of Tralee.

Kennebec, a river of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, which enters the Atlantic ocean, between the bays of Calco and Penobscot.

Kennei, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable: it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, one mile W of London. Here is a royal palace, formerly a seat of the lord chancellor Finch, and purchased of that nobleman by William III. The gardens have since been considerably augmented, by upward of 350 acres taken from Hyde-park; and they are now a fashionable promenade.

Kent, a county of England, 58 miles long and 36 broad; bounded on the N by the Thames and the German ocean, E by the same ocean, SE and S by the English channel and Sussex, and W by Surrey. It contains 935 600 acres, is divided into five lathes, subdivided into 61 small hundreds, and 408 parishes; has two cities and 28 market-towns; and sends

K E N

18 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 307,624. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the NE extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The s part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rochester, but Maidstone is the county-town.

Kentaisse, a ridge of mountains, in the s part of Tibet, bordering on Hindoostan. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burram-pooter.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, 350 miles long and from 30 to 190 broad; bounded on the N by the Ohio, E by Virginia, S by Tennessee, and W by the Mississippi and the Ohio. It is divided into fourteen counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, Madison, Woodford, Mason, Washington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. The other principal rivers are the Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kanaway. The soil is amazingly fertile in the central part; to the E and W it is mountainous, and the S is principally composed of the Barrens, a sterile country destitute of water. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, and the different grains of Europe, but particularly

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maize and wheat, are cultivated. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds: those peculiar to it are the sugar-tree, which grows in great plenty, and furnishes excellent sugar; and the honey-locust, which is surrounded by large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, papwa, cucumber, black mulberry, wild cherry, buck-eye, and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. There is plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed: it grows from three to twelve feet high, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which proceed leaves resembling those of the willow. Where no cane grows there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass. The mountainous parts produce a great quantity of ginseng. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and there are many large caves, some of which extend above a mile under a limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. The waters produce plenty of fish and fowl; and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkeys; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Serpents are not numerous, and such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockason snakes. Among the native animals are deers, bears, wild cats, wolves, beavers, otters, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlements, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. Frankfurt is the capital.

Kentucky, a river in the state of its name, which rises in the Laurel mountains, and after a general NW course of 200 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38 42 N. It is navigable 150 miles. Its banks may rather be called precipices, for, almost every where, they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

Kentzingen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, on the river Elz, 13 miles NNW of Friburg.

Kercolang, an island in the Indian

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ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126 30 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen Land, an island in the Southern ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1776. For its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. On the NE coast is a good and safe bay, named Christmas Harbour. Lon. 69 4 E, lat. 48 41 S.

Kerkut, a town of Curdistan, the capital of a government and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, 135 miles SSE of Betlis. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 35 48 N.

Kerman, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The northern part is barren, but toward the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, or *Sirgan*, a city of Persia; capital of the province of Kerman. It is celebrated for its beautiful pottery, carpets, and stuffs. It is 120 miles N by W of Gombron. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Erft, 14 miles SSE of Juliers.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork; W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and S by Desmond and the ocean. It is divided into 84 parishes, contains about 107,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the greater part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported from its excellent harbours. Tralee is the capital.

Kertch, a seaport and fortress on the E coast of the Crimea, near the entrance of the strait of Caffa. This fortress, and that of Yenikal, are of the greatest importance, as they command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black sea. It is 60 miles NNE of Caffa. Lon. 36 24 E, lat. 45 21 N.

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Keshim, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut, 80 miles E of Shibam. Lon. 50 50 E, lat. 15 25 N.

Kesh, or **Sebs**, a town of Ussbec Tartary, in Bokharia, once the ordinary summer residence of Timur, who surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace in 1379. It is 35 miles S by W of Samarcand.

Kessel, a town of the Netherlands, in the late Prussian-Gelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Ruremonde.

Kesseldorf, a village of Upper Saxony, seven miles W of Dresden, celebrated for a victory gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons in 1745.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; seated in a vale of its name, near the rapid river Greeta. This vale is much visited by the admirers of nature: here is the lake of Keswick, or Derwent-water; and to the N of this soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England. Keswick has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. It is 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 291 NNW of London.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of tammies, serges, lastings, &c. It is 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 74 NW of London.

Keuchberg, or **Kiade**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, six miles SE of Merzburg.

Kew, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. Here is a royal palace, built by his present majesty; and a stone bridge over the Thames, to Brentford.

Kexholm, the eastern part of Finland, belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **Wiburg**.

Kexholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two islands in the river Woxon, which here flows into Lake Ladoga. The houses are built of wood, but it is well fortified, and has a strong castle. It is 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in malt; seated on the Chew, at its conflux with the Avon, five miles SE of Bristol, and 114 W of London.

Khar'kof, or **Charkow**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodisia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which flows into the Donetz, 400 miles S by

K I A

W of Moscow. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Khiwa, the capital of the country of Chagism. It has a strong wall of earth, with three gates, turrets at small distances, and a broad ditch full of water. The houses are low, mostly built with mud, the roofs flat, and covered with earth. It stands on a rising ground, amid fertile plains, 220 miles NW of Bokhara. Lon. 59 20 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Khum. See **Kom**.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The streets have beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain; and there is scarcely a house where they do not breed silkworms. There are many triumphal arches both in the city and suburbs; and several marble towers on the sides of a canal to the W of the city. It is 590 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 14 E, lat. 30 50 N.

Kiakta, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary. It has a considerable fur trade, and is the centre of the Russian and Chinese commerce. It stands on a small river, near its conflux with the Selenga, 75 miles SSW of Selenginsk. Lon. 106 30 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Kiangari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, chief place of a sangiacat, with a castle on a rock. It is 230 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 34 47 E, lat. 39 56 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the W by Ho-nan and Hou-quang, S by Tche-kiang and Kian-fi, E by the gulf of Nan-king, and N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-ning. See **Nan-king**.

Kiang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, W by Hou-quang, S by Quang-tong, and E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The N part contains the great Po-yang lake, and some extensive morasses; the middle and S parts abound in mountains, but there are fine valleys among them. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Nan-tchang is the capital.

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Kian-ku, the largest river of Asia. It rises on the N borders of Tibet, flows E to the confines of Tartary, then S through Lower Tibet into China, entering the province of Yunnan, where it turns to the E, and crossing the provinces of Se-tchuen, Hou-quang, and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern ocean opposite the island of T'fong-ming, after a course of about 2200 miles. Near its source it is called, by the Eleuths, Porticho or Petchow. At the place where the Kian-ku bends to the S, it is on the opposite side of the mountains which give rise to the Hoan-ho; and these two great rivers afterward part to the distance of above 1000 miles, yet finally discharge themselves into the same sea at about the distance of 100 miles from each other.

Kiburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Theoff, 14 miles ENE of Zurich.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal passes this place. It is seated on the river Stour, 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 126 NW of London.

Kidge, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Meeran. It is fortified, and seated on the Nehenk, 530 miles SW of Candahar. Lon. 63 30 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, in Carmarthen-shire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It stands on a creek of the Bristol channel, and has a canal to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. Here is also an iron foundery, and a tin mill. On the opposite bank of the creek, where the old town formerly stood, are the remains of a castle. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 226 W by N of London.

Kiel, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade is augmented by means of the Eyder canal to Rendsburg. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and

K I L

all the inhabitants were put to the sword. It was afterward re-established, by the Tartars, and is a place of considerable trade. It stands on the river Min-ho, 260 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 117 2 E, lat. 27 5 N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated in a fertile country, 340 miles SSW of Nan-king. Lon. 116 35 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Kieou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, situate on the Kian-ku, immediately above the influx of the Poyang-hou. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which pass to and from other places in this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan and Hou-quang. It is 250 miles SW of Nan-king. Lon. 116 0 E, lat. 29 54 N.

Kilbarchan, a village of Scotland, on the W side of Loch Winnoch, five miles SW of Renfrew. It is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleach fields.

Kilbeggan, a borough of Ireland, in W Meath, seated on the Bofna, 14 miles E of Athlone, and 42 W of Dublin.

Kilbride, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, noted for its cotton manufactures, and for being the birthplace of Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, two celebrated anatomists. It is six miles S by E of Glasgow.

Kilcalmonli, a town of Scotland, in Argyle-shire, and in the peninsula of Cantyre, 17 miles N of Campbeltown.

Kilda, St. an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 28 miles to the W of N Uist. It is three miles long and two broad, fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except at the landing-place, on the SE, where there is a narrow and steep passage to a village on the top of the rock. The surface of the island is hilly; but it feeds many sheep, and produces plenty of barley and potatoes. Many of the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous; being let down by a rope from the summit of the precipitous rocks, and then clamber along their fronts, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. St. Kilda is the most westerly island belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 57 43 N.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, W by Kings county and

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Queens county, N by E Meath, and S by Catherlough. It is divided into 100 parishes, contains about 56,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. It is a very fertile and arable country. The capital is of the same name; but the assizes are held alternately at Athy and Naas.

Kildare, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is chiefly supported by frequent horseraces on what is called the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, containing upward of 3000 acres, which feeds a great number of sheep. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kilfenora, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united to Killaloe. It is a small place, 12 miles NW of Lunit.

Kilgarro, a town of Wales, in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are the remains of a castle, on a high rock; and near it are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is seated on the Tyvy, 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 231 WNW of London.

Kilham, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 31 miles ENE of York, and 200 N of London.

Kilia, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, on an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It was taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, W by Tipperary, N by Queens county, and S by Waterford. It is divided into 127 parishes, contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The surface is in general level, and the soil fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore.

Kilkenny, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the river Nore, over which are two bridges. Irishtown, on the E side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial towns in Ireland. It once had a bishop; and the cathedral, which stands in Irishtown, belongs to the bishop of Ossory. The chief ma-

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nufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 64 SW of Dublin. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Killala, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and a bishop's see united with Achonry. It stands on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 24 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 42 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united with Killfenora. It is seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge, 10 miles NNE of Limerick.

Killany Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the E coast of the island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the side of a celebrated lake of the same name, 14 miles SE of Tralee.

Killarney, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles long and three broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls about 70 feet into the lake with a tremendous roar; and opposite this cascade is the island of Innistallen, which contains 18 Irish acres. The promontory of Mucruis divides the upper from the lower lake, and on passing round its extremity into the upper lake, there is a celebrated rock, called the Eagles-nest, which produces wonderful echos. The upper lake is four miles long and two broad, and from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards: this fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl.

Killeullen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Liffey, over which is a bridge, nine miles ESE of Kildare, and 25 SW of Dublin.

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Killeuan, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of
Monaghan.

Killingley, a town of Connecticut,
in Windham county, situate on the
Quinabaug, 18 miles NE of Wind-
ham.

Killingworth, a town of Connecticut,
in Middlesex county, seated on the
Hammonasset, on Long Island sound, 24
miles E of Newhaven.

Killony, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a seaport
of Ireland, in the county of Down, to
the N of St. Johns point, in the Irish sea.
A rock stands in the middle of the en-
trance of its harbour, covered at half
flood. Here is a manufacture of salt.
It is six miles SSE of Downpatrick.
Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Killybegs, a borough of Ireland, in
the county of Donegal, with a spacious
harbour on the N side of Donegal bay,
12 miles NW of Ballythannon. Lon.
8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Killyleagh, a borough of Ireland, in
the county of Down, with a linen and
thread manufacture. The celebrated
sir Hans Sloane was born in this town.
It is seated on an arm of Strangford
Lough, 35 miles NE of Newry.

Kilmacduagh, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Galway, and a bishop's
see united to Clonfert. The ruins of
the cathedral, a monastery, &c. denote
the former consequence of this now
wretched place. It is 12 miles N of
Ennis.

Kilmactharas, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Waterford, 12 miles WSW
of Waterford.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, in
a valley, about half a mile W of Dublin.
It has a session-house, a gaol, a found-
ling hospital, and a hospital for invalid
soldiers. Here the knights for the coun-
ty of Dublin are elected; and it was
the seat of government, before the cas-
tle at Dublin was appropriated to that
purpose.

Kilmallock, a borough of Ireland, in
the county of Limerick, 18 miles S of
Limerick

Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, the
largest in Ayrshire. Beside the parish
church there are four other places of
worship. It has a manufacture of car-
pets, serges, and other woollen goods,
and a trade in saddlery, leather, &c.
Near it are the remains of Dean castle,
the seat of the earls of Kilmarnock, in
the desolate condition in which it was

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reduced by fire in 1735. In 1801, the
number of inhabitants was 8079. It is
seated near the Irvine, 11 miles NNE of
Ayr, and 20 SSW of Glasgow. Lon. 4
28 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Kilmairs, a town of Scotland, in
Ayrshire, with a trade in cutlery, two
miles NW of Kilmarnock.

Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Cavan, and, with Armagh,
is a bishop's see. It is three miles SW
of Cavan.

Kilrenny, a borough of Scotland, in
Fifehire, on the frith of Forth, two
miles NE of Anstruther.

Kilsyth, a town of Scotland, in Stir-
lingshire. The vicinity abounds with
coal and iron-stone; of the latter about
5000 tons are sent annually to Carron.
It is 15 miles SW of Stirling, and 15 NE
of Glasgow.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in
Ayrshire. Here are the remains of a
magnificent monastery; the steeple and
part of the church are in a good state
of repair. The vicinity abounds in
limestone and coal. It is seated near
the Garnock, five miles NNW of Ir-
vine

Kimberworth, a village in W York-
shire, two miles W of Rotherham, noted
for its woollen and linen manufactures.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdon-
shire, with a market on Friday. Here is
a castle, the seat of the duke of Man-
chester, where queen Catharine, first
wife to Henry VIII, died in 1535. It
is eight miles NW of St. Neot, and 63
N by W of London.

Kimi, or *Kiemi*, a town of Sweden,
in E Bothnia, on a river of the same
name, near its entrance into the gulf of
Bothnia, 10 miles E of Tornea.

Kimlassa, a town of Hindoostan, in
Malwa, 40 miles S of Chanderee, and
185 ENE of Ugein.

Kimpolung, a town of European
Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Mol-
dava, 92 miles NE of Colofwar.

Kin, or *Kain*, a town of Persia, in
the province of Chorasan, situate at
the foot of a mountain, 60 miles SSW
of Herat.

Kinburn, a fortress of Russia, on the S
side of the estuary of the Dnieper. It
has been frequently attacked by the
Turks, by land and sea, but without
success. It is 18 miles SSE of Oczakow,
on the opposite side of the Dnieper.
Lon. 30 34 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in
Perthshire, in a district almost surround-
ed by Clackmannanshire, with a commo-
dious harbour, and a good road in
the frith of Forth. Ship-building is car-

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ried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable. It is four miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Alloa, and 22 s by w of Perth.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, with a small harbour, on the frith of Dornoch, 14 miles w by n of Tain.

Kincardine Oniel, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles w by s of Aberdeen.

Kincairdineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the nw and n by Aberdeenshire, e by the German ocean, and s and sw by Angus-shire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles, and 20 is its greatest breadth. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 26,349. The nw part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the s of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincairdine, nine miles sw of Stonehaven, was formerly the capital, but Stonehaven is now the county-town.

Kinderhook, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the e side of Hudson river, 13 miles n of the city of Hudson.

Kington. See *Kington*.

King George the Third Sound, a harbour on the sw coast of New Holland, discovered by captain Vancouver in 1791. It is safe, and easy of access any where between its outer points of entrance, Bald-head and Mount Gardner, 11 miles distant from each other. Lon. 118 17 E, lat. 35 5 S.

King George Sound, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the w coast of N America, in lon. 126 48 w, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English. It is not situate on the continent, as Cook had reason to suppose, but on an island, to which captain Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island, the former being the name of the Spanish commandant on the coast. The woods are composed of the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine; and in general they are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common stand-

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ard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine graces. Their bodies are always covered with red paint; but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour. They are docile, courteous, and goodnatured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, and a small ax, not unlike the common American tomahawk. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pine bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides and ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable; they have also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is exceeded by their nastiness and stench: every thing stinks of train oil, fish, and smoke; and every part is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1786, a few British merchants in the E Indies formed a settlement in this place, to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry made their demand of reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention.

Kin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the Kan-kiang, 800 miles s of Peking. Lon. 115 10 E, lat. 27 16 N.

Kinghorn, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, nearly opposite Leith. It has two harbours, one below the town, and the other half a mile w, at Pettycur, for the passage-boats between this place and Leith. The chief manufactures are thread stockings, and the spinning of cotton and flax. It is eight miles n by w of Leith.

Kings County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by W Meath, e by Kildare, s by Queens county and Tipperary, and w by the Shannon, which separates it from Gal-

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way and Roscommon. It is divided into 52 parishes, contains about 74,500 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow. It is not so well cultivated as some of the other counties, but the soil is tolerably fertile. The capital is Philipstown.

Kings Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Gade, five miles sw of St. Alban. Here was a royal palace built by Henry III, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, called Selcomb river, over which is a bridge to Dodbrook. It is 34 miles s by w of Exeter, and 208 wsw of London.

Kingsclere, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings. It is nine miles sw of Basingstoke, and 54 w by s of London.

Kingscliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles w of Peterborough, and 86 N by w of London.

Kingstein, a strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericstadi*.

Kingston, a corporate town in Surry, on the river Thames, with a market on Saturday. A national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II and III; but it ceased afterward, in consequence of a petition from the corporation. Queen Elisabeth founded here a free-school; and the spring assizes are held at this place. It has a wooden bridge over the river, and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 10 miles sw of London. Lon. 0 12 w, lat. 51 27 N.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, in the W Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the sw shore of the island. Lon. 61 15 w, lat. 13 5 N.

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, situate on the N side of Port Royal bay. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692 (which destroyed the town of Port Royal) has since continued to increase in size and opulence, and in 1803

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was incorporated as a city. It is a place of good trade, being much resorted to by ships coming to load and unload their cargoes. The houses are one story high, many of them with porticoes, and every convenience for a comfortable habitation in this climate. The number of white inhabitants in 1778 was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, and of slaves 16,659. Lon. 76 42 w, lat. 18 3 N.

Kingston, or *Esopus*, a town of New York, chief of Ulster county. It was destroyed by an English fleet in 1777, but has been rebuilt on a regular plan. It stands on Esopus creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 86 miles N of New York. Lon. 74 3 w, lat. 41 54 N.

Kingston, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lenoir county, on the N side of the Neus, 40 miles w by N of Newbern, and 50 SE of Raleigh.

Kingston, a town of S Carolina, in Georgetown district, on the w side of Wakkamaw river, 30 miles NNE of Georgetown.

Kingston, a town of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, at its outlet the river St. Lawrence. It was formerly called Frontinac, and part of the old fort is now standing, the best part of which is the magazine. Here the king's stores are kept and guarded. Vessels from Lower Canada go no further than this place; and hence to York, Niagara, &c. stores and merchandise are conveyed in boats. It is 150 miles sw of Montreal. Lon. 75 41 w, lat. 44 8 N.

Kingston on Hull. See *Hull*.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is divided by a single wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chinese and the other to the Tartars, of whom the garrison consists. It has a great trade, and stands on the Kian-ku, 620 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 37 E, lat. 41 6 N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain, is computed to contain above a million of inhabitants, and extends four miles along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour. This town wants nothing but walls to make it a great city. It is 655 miles s of Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 29 25 N.

Kington, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John kept his court in a castle he erected here. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 83 NW of London.

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Kington, or *Kyneton*, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is seated on the Arrow, under Bradnor mountain, 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 155 WNW of London.

Kin-bao, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, on the banks of a fine river, into which several little ones discharge themselves. It has a great trade in dried plums and hams; and is famous for good rice-wine, and very white candles; the latter made of a substance obtained from little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jessamine. It is 190 miles S by E of Nanking. Lon. 120 10 E, lat. 29 16 N.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the N coast of Aberdeenshire, projecting above a mile into the sea, to the N of the town of Fraserburg. Here is a castle, four stories high; and on the top of it is a light-house. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 57 39 N.

Kinnoul, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. The hill of Kinnoul is particularly famous for its fine agates; it also abounds with many rare plants. The town stands at the foot of the hill, on the river Tay, at the S end of the bridge of Perth.

Kinross, a borough of Scotland, capital of Kinrossshire, seated in a plain screened on the N by the Ochil hills, and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. It has a manufacture of coarse lincens, and is 23 miles NNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 56 7 N.

Kinross-shire, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife, and almost circular, about 30 miles in circumference. It is divided into seven parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6725. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

Kinsale, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a maritime arsenal, contains 8,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. Considerable quantities of grain are exported from this place. It is seated at the mouth of the Bandon, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Kin-tching, the capital of the island of Lieou-kieou, in the China sea, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is

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built on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-tching is seated in Cheonli, the S part of the island. Lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kin-tong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The surrounding country is mountainous, but the vallies yield abundance of rice. It is seated on the Pa-pien, 750 miles W by N of Canton. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Kintore, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 15 miles W by N of Aberdeen.

Kintzingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a noble Benedictine convent, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SSE of Wurtzburg.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It has always been deemed as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is strongly fortified. The country around is very fruitful. It is 560 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 107 30 E, lat. 36 6 N.

Kin-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is seated on a fine river, but surrounded with craggy mountains inhabited by a people almost savage, 310 miles W by N of Canton. Lon. 108 15 E, lat. 24 28 N.

Kiof, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. Here are catacombs of considerable extent, dug as would appear, through a mass of hardened clay. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kamienieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 30 27 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Kiof, or *Kioow*, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

Kiof, or *Kioow*, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacs, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John

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Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Pfol, and Trubesh.

Kio-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yentcheou. It is the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

Kioge, or *Koge*, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. The English defeated the Danes here, and took the town in 1807. It is 18 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in Wermland, seated on a small stream, that at a little distance enters the Lake Maeler, 10 miles W of Stroemsholm.

Kippen, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, seated near the Forth, nine miles W of Stirling.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Loyne, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 252 NW of London.

Kirby Moorside, a town in N York-shire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 28 miles N of York, and 224 N by W of London.

Kirby Stephen, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings; seated on the river Eden, nine miles SSE of Appleby, and 266 NNW of London.

Kirchbach, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 miles SE of Gratz.

Kirchberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 28 miles SSW of Coblenz.

Kirchberg, a town of Suabia, capital of a burgraviate of the same name; seated on the Iller, nine miles S of Ulm.

Kirchberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jaxt, 12 miles SSW of Rotenburg.

Kirchbayn, a town of Lusatia, on the river Bober, 18 miles S of Luckau.

Kirchbayn, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Wohra, six miles E of Marburg.

Kirchheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 15 miles W of Worms.

Kirchheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 16 miles SE of Sutgard.

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Kirdorf, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 11 miles E of Marburg.

Kirin, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the NW by the province of Teitcicar, N by the river Saghalien, E by the sea of Japan, S by Corea and Leaotong, and W by Western Tartary. This country, which is extremely cold, from the number of forests by which it is covered, is thinly inhabited. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirin, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of the province of Kirin, and the residence of a Mandshur general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situate on the river Sou-gari, which is here called Kirin, 540 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 127 20 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Kirkealdy, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Forth. Here are a dockyard for small vessels, and manufactures of checks, ticking, cotton, and leather. It is 11 miles N of Leith.

Kirkcudbright, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of its name, with a castle. The harbour will admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet it has no considerable trade or manufacture. It is seated at the mouth of the Dee, 25 miles SW of Dumfries. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 54 54 N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, or *East Galloway*, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the NW by Ayrshire, NE by Dumfriesshire, E and S by Solway Frith and the Irish sea, and W by Wigtonshire. It is divided into 28 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 29,211. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Ken, and Orr.

Kirkham, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of canvas. It is seated near the mouth of the Ribble, 18 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 NNW of London.

Kirkintilloch, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the Kelvin, seven miles NNE of Glasgow.

Kirkless, a village in W York-shire, situate on the Calder, three miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it is

the monument of the famous Robin Hood.

Kirkcubald, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. On an elevated spot, a little $\frac{1}{2}$ of the town, are the ruins of a castle; and on another eminence, three miles to the $\frac{1}{2}$, is the famous druidical monument called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkcubald is seated at the conflux of the Croglin with the Eden, nine miles $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ of Penrith, and 292 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of London.

Kirkpatrick, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, five miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Clyde at this place, to Abercorn on the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

Kirkwall, a borough of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is built on a neck of land, on the $\frac{1}{2}$ side of the island; and the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus, opposite which is the bishop's palace, now called a castle. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, which are defended by a fortification. Here are manufactures of linen and cotton; and great quantities of kelp are exported. It is 30 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Thurso, in Caithness-shire. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 59 12 N.

Kirn, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Nahe, 42 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ by W of Coblenz.

Kirrymuir, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with considerable manufactures of brown and coarse linens. It is five miles NW of Forfar, and 16 N of Dundee.

Kirschebr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a considerable city, called Diocæsarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 84 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cogni. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 39 10 N.

Kirsowa, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 76 miles SW of Ismael. Lon. 28 4 E, lat. 44 47 N.

Kirton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ by W of London.

Kishenagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 45 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Calcutta, and 50 S of Moorshedabad.

Kismich, a fertile island at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 50 miles long and eight broad, separated by a narrow channel from the continent of Persia. Its E end is 12 miles S of Gombron.

Kissingen, a town of Franconia, in

the principality of Wurtzburg. In the environs are some medicinal and salt springs. It is seated on the Saal, 10 miles NW of Schweinsfurt.

Kisti, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivulets. They are bounded on the W by Little Cabarda, $\frac{1}{2}$ by the Tartars and Lesguis, and $\frac{1}{2}$ by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of sixteen districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetschen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingush, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other; they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons; and celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths, allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kistna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Sukhien mountains, not far to the S of Poona, flows $\frac{1}{2}$ about 500 miles, forming the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the S of Masulipatam. This river rivals any Indian stream in the fertility diffused by its inundations; and the richest diamond mines in the world are in the neighbouring hills to the north.

Kistnageri, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. This town was attacked by the British troops, in 1789, who gained the lower fort and suburb, without much difficulty; but the upper fort made so desperate a resistance, that it was found necessary to desist from the attempt. It is 54 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Bangalore, and 66 WSW of Arcot.

Kittery, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on Sturgeon creek, eight miles SSW of York.

Wurtzburg. In the medicinal and salted on the Saal, 10 nsfurt.

the seven Caucasian the countries be- and the Caspian. s from the highest along the Sundha bounded on the w s by the Tartars by the Lefguis and consist of sixteen which are generally n other, and with those belonging to pi, Angushit, and o Russia in 1770. e is so numerous given the Russians its name is usually whole Kisti nation. capable of arming re in villages near diligent husbands le. Many of their ne tower, which ar, as a retreat to dren, and a maga- These people are e custom of wear- lligion is very sim- es of Christianity: God; whom they saints or religious e Sunday, not by y, but by resting observe no cere- o deaths, allow pork.

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and fortresses of e. This town itish troops, in lower fort and difficulty; but desperate a re- and necessary to . It is 54 miles wsw of Arcot. the district of y, on Sturgeon f York.

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Kinabul, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Acha, 11 miles s of Kufstein.

Kitzingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Main, 10 miles ssw of Wurtzburg.

Kiun-tcheou, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan, on the n coast, at the mouth of the Limou. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Lon. 109 38 e, lat. 20 6 n.

Kintaja, or *Cutaja*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purshak, 126 miles ssw of Constantinople. Lon. 30 44 e, lat. 39 14 n.

Kladrau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Misa, 20 miles w of Pilsen.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Walta, 22 miles ssw of Pilsen.

Klingnau, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, on the river Aar, seven miles n of Baden.

Knareborough, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. On a rugged rock, almost encompassed by the river Nid, are the ruins of its castle. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Knareborough is celebrated for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. It is 18 miles w by n of York, and 202 n by w of London.

Knighton, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Tend, 14 miles w of Hereford, and 158 nw of London.

Knightbridge, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here are extensive barracks for soldiers, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

Kniphausen, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the territory of Jever, eight miles ssw of Jever.

Kni tefeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Meur, 10 miles ssw of Judenburg.

Knocktopher, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 12 miles s by e of Kilkenny, and 18 n of Waterford.

Knottingley, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Aire, three miles ssw of Pontefract, noted for its trade in lime, which is burnt here in great quantities.

Knoxville, a town of Tennessee, ca-

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pital of that state, of the district of Hamilton, and of Knox county. Here is a college established by government, called Blount College. It stands on the river Holston, 22 miles above its junction with the Tennessee, 200 s by s of Frankfort, and 480 wsw of Richmond. Lon. 84 8 w, lat. 35 58 n.

Knutsford, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a cotton-mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is seven miles ssw of Northwich, and 173 nww of London.

Koang-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 miles ssw of Yun-nan.

Koang-si, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 100 miles ssw of Yun-nan.

Koang-sin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Here are manufactures of good paper, and the best candles in the empire. It is 250 miles s by w of Nan-king. Lon. 118 20 e, lat. 28 30 n.

Koben, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 15 miles ssw of Glogau.

Kobi, called by the Chinese *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the s extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from e to w, and almost as much from n to s.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the s by Quang-li, s by Hon-quang, n by Sea tcheou, and w by Yun-nan. It is almost a desert; but produces the best horses in China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Setchuen. It is very rich, through its great commerce, and has a customhouse to receive the duties on merchandise. Vast quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and there are several springs from which salt is procured. It stands on the great river Kian-ku, 637 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 109 24 e, lat. 31 10 n.

Koei-yang, a city of China, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles nw of Canton. Lon. 106 29 e, lat. 26 30 n.

Koge. See *Kioe*.

K O N

Kola, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 33 1 E, lat. 68 52 N.

Kolin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a castle. A little to the w of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Prussians. It is 26 miles ESE of Prague.

Kolivan, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, and chiefly near the mountains which separate Siberia from Chinese Tartary.

Kolivan, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name. In its neighbourhood are silver mines of considerable produce. It was formerly called Berdskoi, and is seated on the river Berd, at its conflux with the Oby, 480 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Kolonna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and a bishop's see; seated on the Occa, near the influx of the Moskva, 60 miles SE of Moscow.

Kom, or **Khum**, a city of Persia, in the province of Irac, with a celebrated mosque, and the superb tombs of Sefi I and Abas II. The best silks and pomegranates in Persia are made here. It is seated at the foot of high mountains, and near a river which is lost in the great salt desert, 110 miles N of Isfahan. Lon. 51 14 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Kong, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the borders of Guinea, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains. It is 230 miles SSW of Segó. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 11 20 N.

Kongsberg, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe. It is situate on both sides of the river Lowe, 40 miles SW of Christiania. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Kongsvinger, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which is a strong citadel. It is 42 miles NE of Christiania. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. It stands on the river Hoei, surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be

K O N

that of Fo-hi. It is 650 miles WSW of Peking. Lon. 104 20 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Konieh, or **Koinch**. See **Cogni**.

Koniggratz, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a spacious handsome market-place, and many very elegant buildings. In 1762 a body of Prussian troops entered the town, and laid the greater part of it in ashes. It is seated on the Elbe, 44 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Königsberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seven miles NW of Gießen.

Königsberg, a town and castle of Franconia, 14 miles E of Schweinfurt.

Königsberg, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 15 miles SE of Troppau.

Königsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Ronike, 25 miles NNW of Cultrín.

Königsberg, a fortified city, the capital of Prussia, with a university, a magnificent palace, and a public library. It stands on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, an inlet of the Baltic. The town-house, the exchange, the royal mint, and the cathedral are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The city is 10 miles in circumference, and contains 58,000 inhabitants, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houses are large and elegant; and the trade is very considerable. The strong citadel, called Fredericksburg, is a regular square, surrounded by broad ditches and the river; and within it are a church and an arsenal. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, that large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic. Königsberg was taken by the Russians in 1758; and in 1807, after the battle of Friedland, it was entered by the French. It is 170 miles N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 45 E, lat. 54 42 N.

Königsberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, eight miles NW of Ravensburg.

Königshof, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 12 miles S of Königgratz.

Königshafen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a castle, on the river Saal, 18 miles NNW of Schweinfurt.

Königsutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated abbey, on the rivulet Lutter, 10 miles E of Brunswick.

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Konigssee, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill,
seven miles w of Rudelstadt.

Königsstein, a town and fortress of
Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the fron-
tiers of Bohemia. A garrison is con-
stantly maintained in the fort, which
stands on a mountain, and is deemed
impregnable. The town has manufac-
tures of woollen and linen, and is seated
on the Elbe, 19 miles SE of Dresden.
Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Königsberg, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle
on a rock, 11 miles NW of Frankfurt.

Konitz, a town of W Prussia, 10
miles NW of Culm.

Kooch, a town of Hindoostan, in the
country of Agra, 60 miles E of Gwalior,
and 95 SSE of Agra.

Koonjoor, a town of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of a circar, in the province of
Orissa. It is 86 miles NNW of Cattack,
and 163 WSW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 38
E, lat. 21 52 N.

Kooshaub, a town of Hindoostan, in
Lahore, seated near the Chelum, 88
miles W of Lahore. Lon. 71 20 E, lat.
30 55 N.

Kopys, a fortified town of Lithuania;
on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilef.

Korfakan, a town of Arabia, in
Oman, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus,
110 miles N by W of Rostak.

Korgan. See *Jorjan*.

Koriacs, a people of Siberia, divided
into two forts. Those properly called
Koriacs have a fixed residence; the
others are wanderers, and are known by
the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs.
Their flocks are numerous, and they
maintain them by conducting them to
those cantons that abound with mofa.
When these pastures are exhausted,
they seek for others. In this manner
they wander about; encamping under
tents of skin, and supporting themselves
with the produce of their deer, which
are as serviceable for draught to the
Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamt-
schadales. There is, in many respects,
a great resemblance between the fixed
and the wandering Koriacs; yet the
misunderstanding which subsists among
them causes them to be considered as
two different people. Their country,
however, is the same, and takes in a
vast extent; bounded on the S by
Kamtshatka and the gulf of Penguia, N
by the country of the Oluterians, N by
that of the Tehoukchis, and W by the
Tongoufes, the Lamouts, and the Ya-
kouts. The number of fixed Koriacs
scarcely exceeds nine hundred; and

K O R

though it is not easy to calculate that
of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined
that they do not much surpass this
amount. The manners of the former
are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and
avarice. Robbers by nature, they are
suspicious, cruel, incapable either of be-
nevolence or pity. From this perfidious
and savage disposition, it would not be
easy for them to live in peace, or form
any durable ties with their neighbours:
hence their continual insurrections
against the Russians, and their daily in-
cursions on the people who surround
them; hence the respective animosities
and revenge that incessantly spring up.
This state of war fomented in every in-
dividual a ferocious spirit. The prac-
tice of attacking, and of defending
themselves, creates in them an inflexi-
ble courage, which delights in perpel-
tual combats, and glories in a contempt
of life. Superstition lends its aid to
ennoble in their eyes this thirst of blood,
by imposing a law that obliges them to
conquer or to die. Neither the bravery
nor the number of their adversaries can
at all intimidate them; it is then they
swear to destroy the sun. They dis-
charge this terrible oath by cutting the
throats of their wives and children,
burning all their possessions, and rush-
ing madly into the midst of their ene-
mies. The combat cannot terminate
but by the total destruction of one of
the parties; for the vanquished never
seek their safety by flight, and not a
Koriac will survive the slaughter of his
countrymen. Their regular occupation
is hunting and fishing; but every season
will not permit them to follow it. Dur-
ing these intervals, shut up in their deep
habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get
drunk. Thoughtless of the future,
without regret for the past, they come
not out of their jouts till the most
urgent necessity compels them. These
jouts are larger than those of the
Kamtshadales; but their sthiness is
more disgusting, for there is neither
dour, nor vent-hose for the smoke.
They live upon dried fish, and the flesh
and fat of the whale and seawolf. The
whale is commonly eaten raw, and the
seawolf dried and cooked in the same
manner as their fish, except the sinews,
the marrow, the brain, and now and
then a slice of the flesh, which they de-
avour raw with extreme avidity. Rain-
deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables
also form a part of their food: they
gather in autumn various sorts of ber-
ries, of a part of which they make a re-
freshing beverage, and the rest is bruised

K O R

ed to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom. The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances of its being practised without scruple. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If he be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they

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offer to him various animals, the first fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jouts; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Korsor. See *Corsoer*.

Kosel, or *Kosta*, a fortified town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, on the river Oder, 37 miles N of Ratibor.

Koslof. See *Eupatoria*.

Kostroma, a government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unza, the capitals of which are Kostroma and Makarief.

Kostroma, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and situate on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Volga, 168 miles NE of Moscow, and 380 SSE of Petersburg. Lon. 41 14 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Kotta, a town of Hindooستان, in the country of Malwa, seated on the Jesul, 100 miles SE of Agimere, and 215 S of Delhi. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Kottakalee, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name. It is 200 miles NE of Gago. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 12 45 N.

Kotun, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Cashgur, 110 miles SE of Ircken. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Koue-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between two large rivers, 312 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 29 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Kous, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, once a place of great wealth and trade, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red sea. It is 18 miles S of Dendera, and 45 NNE of Esne.

Kowno, a town of Lithuania, at the conflux of the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, five miles NE of Burkhaufer.

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppan, six miles SW of Ratibor.

Kranichfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Ilm, 12 miles SE of Erfurt.

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Kappitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, with a castle, at the conflux of the Prudnitz with the Oder, 14 miles s of Oppelen.

Kranipol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 32 miles nne of Kaminiack.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 26 miles ssw of Chelm.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. It has considerable tin mines in its vicinity, and is 17 miles wnw of Leitmeritz.

Kraupheim, a town and castle of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 15 miles sw of Mergetheim.

Krekith, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles s by e of Carnarvon, and 234 nw of London.

Krempe, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated in a marsh and on a river of its name, five miles n of Gluckstadt.

Krems, a town of Austria, which has alum-works, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated at the conflux of the Krems with the Danube, 36 miles wnw of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Kronberg, a town of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg, eight miles n w of Vienna.

Kronberg. See *Cronenberg*.

Kruszwica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, noted for being the birthplace of Pias, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 841. It is seated on the lake Goplo, 28 miles w of Brzesc.

Krutzow, a strong town of Lithuania, seated on the Sefz, 30 miles sw of Mozeislaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Krylow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles se of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Kubeshia, a strong town, in the country of the Lefguis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans) and form a republic. They are excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, fabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their

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own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. Kubeshia is considered as a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. In 1725, it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 47 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Kufstein, a strong town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 46 miles sse of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Kuhlshelm, or *Kultzebeim*, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 32 miles ene of Heidelberg.

Kundapura, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, and the chief place in the northern part of that province. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, which here expands into a lake, and forms a number of islands. It is the port for all goods coming from, or going to Nagara; but the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than twelve feet. It is 30 miles wsw of Nagara, and 54 nnw of Mangalore. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 13 34 N.

Kunersdorf, a village of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, three miles ene of Frankfort on the Oder. Here, in 1759, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record between the Prussians and Russians, in which the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the enemy for upward of six hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field, with the loss of all his cannon and 20,000 men.

Kuntingz, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach with the Altmuhl, 12 miles ne of Aichstadt.

Kuopia, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of Savolax, and that part of Carelia remaining to Sweden. It is situate on the w side of an extensive lake, 200 miles se of Ulea. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Kupferberg, a mine-town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Bober, 19 miles e of Schweidnitz.

Kupferberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, eight miles ne of Culmbach.

Kur, a river of Persia, which rises in the Caucasian mountains, passes by Teflis, and flows se to the Caspian sea

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At its mouth are several islets, liable to be overflowed in the spring.

Kuriles, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the promontory of Kamtschatka, in a sw direction, to the ne end of Jessô. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 21 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoosmka, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka: the next, named Paramousic, is considerably larger than Shoosmka. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1713, who have found it convenient to substitute numbers for the ancient names of those islands, concerning which authors are much at variance. They now call them No. 1, No. 2, &c. as high as 21, which last terminates the pretensions of Russia. Of these four only are inhabited, No. 1, 2, 13, 14; but on the others, the islanders land occasionally from their canoes for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The natives are very hairy, wear long beards, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; and have all embraced the Christian religion.

Kuron, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey. See *Taurus*.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which runs into the Sem. Lon. 37 8 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Kusistan, or *Chusistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irac-Agemi, E by Faristan, S by the gulf of Persia, and W by Irac-Arabi. The N part is mountainous, the S flat and marshy. Toftar is the capital.

Kutajah. See *Chintaja*.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines, 5 miles NW of Czaflan.

Kuttore, a country of Asia, between the NE part of Cabul and the NW of Cathmere. The Mahometans call it Caferistan, or the Land of Infidels. It has a town and fortress of the same name, 100 miles NE of Cabul, and 280 NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 17 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Kuynder, a town and fortress of Holland, in Friesland, on the W side of the river Kuynder, at its entrance into the Zuider Zee, 23 miles S of Lewarden.

Kuzneck, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the

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government of Kolivan. It has manufactures of iron, and stands on the Tom, at the influx of the Kondoma, 230 miles SSE of Kolivan. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Kylburg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Kyll, 16 miles N of Treves.

Kynetou. See *Kington*.

Kyragar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Berar, near the Luchnow hills, 95 miles SW of Ruttunpour, and 110 E by N of Nagpour.

Kyritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, nine miles NE of Havelberg.

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Laab, a town of Austria, on the river Teya and borders of Moravia, 30 miles N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Laas, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses, 12 miles S of Laubach.

Labadia, a town of Italy, in Polefino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige; 20 miles NNW of Ferrara.

Labes, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Reca, 22 miles NE of New Stargard.

Labia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

Labiau, a town of E Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curisch Haff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Konigsberg.

Labourd, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrencees.

Labrador, a country of N America, on the E side of Hudson bay. The climate, in only lat. 57 N, is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June commences hot weather, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads over the whole sky. The animals are moosedecers, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffalos, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild

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fowls. The fishes are whales, morfes,
seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to
herrings; and in the rivers and fresh wa-
ters are pike, perch, carp, and trout.
In summer, there is here, as in other
cold places, a variety in the colour of the
several animals; but when that season
is over, which continues only for three
months, they all assume the livery of
winter, and every sort of beasts, and
most of the fowls, are of the colour of
the snow. See *New Britain*, *Esqui-*
maux; and *Hudson Bay*.

Laccadives, a group of small islands,
in the Indian sea, lying w of the coast
of Malabar. They are thirty-two in
number; and their chief traffic is the
produce of the cocoa palm, such as oil,
cables, and cordage; and in dried fish.
These are sent to the continent of India,
whence they get rice, &c. in return;
and also to Malcat, in large boats, which
bring back dates and coffee. Calpeny,
one of the largest, lies most to the S and
E; and its S extremity is 170 miles W of
Cochin. Lon. 73 32 E, lat. 19 0 N.

Lacedogna. See *Cedogna*.

Lachsa, a city of Arabia, capital of
the province of Bahrin. It is well built,
and seated on the Aftan, which flows
into a considerable bay of the gulf of
Persia, opposite the isle of Bahrin. Lon.
48 40 E, lat. 26 20 N.

Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in
the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated
on the Necker, eight miles NW of Hei-
delberg.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between
the gulf of Finland and the lake Onega.
It is 140 miles long and 80 broad, and
esteemed to be the largest lake in Eu-
rope. It has many quicksands, which,
being moved from place to place by the
frequent storms, has often proved fatal
to the flat bottomed vessels of the Rus-
sians. This induced Peter the great to
cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the
SE extremity of this lake to the river
Neva, by which it has communication
with the gulf of Finland.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in
the government of Petersburg, seated
on the Volkhof, between the lake and
canal of Ladoga. Old Ladoga, an in-
considerable place, is higher up the
Volkhof. New Ladoga is 66 miles E
of Petersburg. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Ladrones, or *Marian Islands*, islands
of the Pacific ocean. They are eleven
in number, exclusive of the small islets
and rocks, lying in 140 E lon. and be-
tween 11 and 22 N lat. They were
discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He
touched first at the island of Guam,

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where the natives stole some of his
goods, which caused him to name these
islands the *Ladrones*, or *Islands of*
Thieves. Beside the other fruits na-
tural to the soil and climate, here is
the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The
names of the principal islands are Say-
pan, Tinian, Guam, and Rora.

Lagnasco, a town of Piedmont, 24
miles S of Turin.

Lagny, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Seine and Marne, with a
late famous Benedictine abbey; seated
on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in Al-
garva, with a castle. Here the English
fleets bound to the Mediterranean, usual-
ly take in fresh water. Off the cape near
this town, in 1759, admiral Boscawen
defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles
SSE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 37
14 N.

Laguna, the capital of Teneriff. See
Christophe de Laguna, St.

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or
lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seat-
ed. They communicate with the sea,
and are the security of the city. There
are about 60 islands in these Lagunes,
which together make a bishop's see.
Eurano is the most considerable, next
to those on which Venice stands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which
rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows by Mar-
burg, Wetzlar, and Nassau into the
Rhine, above Coblenz.

Lahn, a town of Silesia, in the prin-
cipality of Jauer, near which is the
castle of Lahnhaus. It is seated on the
Bober, 10 miles NW of Hirschberg.

Labolm, a seaport of Sweden, in Hal-
land, with a castle; seated on the Laga,
near its entrance into the Categat, 12
miles SSE of Halmstadt. Lon. 12 56 E,
lat. 56 31 N.

Lahore, a province of Hindoostan,
bounded on the W by Candahar, N by
Cashmere, E by Sirinagur and Delhi,
and S by Moultan. It is often called
Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers.
It is extensive and fertile; affording, in
addition to all the necessities of life,
wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the
tract between the Indus and the Chelum
are salt mines, which afford pieces of
rock salt, hard enough to be formed
into vessels, &c. See *Panjab*.

Lahore, a city of Hindoostan, capital
of a province of the same name, and
of the country of the Seik. It was the
residence of the Mahometan conquerors
of Hindoostan, before they had esta-
blished themselves in the central parts
of the country; and owes its modern

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improvements to Humaloon, the father of Acbar, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. The city and its suburbs form a circumference of seven miles. It is surrounded by walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is situate on the s bank of the Rauvee, 210 miles s of Cashmere, and 290 NW of Delhi. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Lahr, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 12 miles NW of Munster.

Lahr, a town of Snabia, in the Brisgau, on the river Schutter, 19 miles N of Friburg.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name, 19 miles WNW of Cassano.

Lajoon, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan, near the coast of the Caspian sea, 20 miles E of Resht.

Lai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow sea. It stands on a promontory, 255 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 119 46 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Laland, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying W of Falster, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lalang, an island, near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

Lambach, a town of Austria, 24 miles SSW of Linz.

Lamballe, a town of France, in the department of Gotes du Nord, with a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, 11 miles SSE of St. Brieux.

Lambayeque, a town on the coast of Peru, with upward of 30,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattos, and Indians. It is 110 miles NNW of Truxillo. Lon. 79 35 W, lat. 6 45 S.

Lambesi, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, nine miles N of Aix.

Lambeth, a village in Surrey, on the river Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here are a manufacture of artificial stone, extensive works for vinegar and homemade wine,

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a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with great stores of foreign timber.

Lambourn, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles SW of Abingdon, and 65 W of London.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonso Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. It is seated on the Douero, 50 miles E of Oporto. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Lamerquir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles, and terminates on the W at Soutra hill, which is elevated 1000 feet above the sea level. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamlash, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of the isle of Arran, on a bay of its name, which forms one of the safest harbours in the universe, for vessels of any size. It is sheltered from the sea by a lofty islet, two miles long, called Holy Isle. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Lamo, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Its capital, of the same name, is well fortified. Lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Lampa, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Cusco. The country is in some parts very fertile, others unproductive; but silver mines are abundant. It is 130 miles S by W of Cusco. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 14 56 S.

Lampedosa, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. It is 12 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, but not inhabited; and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Lampon, a town of Sumatra, capital of a district belonging to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here. It is situate on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda, 180 miles SE of Bencoolen. Lon. 104 15 E, lat. 5 40 N.

Lampsaca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, celebrated for its wine; seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles.

Lamspringe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildersheim,

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situate at the source of the rivulet Lame,
17 miles s of Hilderheim.

Lancashire, a county of England,
bounded on the N by Cumberland and
Westmorland, E by Yorkshire, S by
Cheshire, and W by the Irish sea. It is
74 miles from N to S (including a de-
tached hundred on the NW, called Fur-
nesh, which is separated from the rest by
a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay)
and its greatest breadth is 44 miles. It
contains 1,155,840 acres; is divided
into six hundreds, and 63 parishes; has
27 market-towns; and sends 14 mem-
bers to parliament. The number of
inhabitants in 1801 was 672,731. It is
a county-palatine, under the title of the
Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of
England (that of Cornwall excepted)
which is not merely titular. This coun-
ty comprises a variety of soil and face of
country; but upon the whole, is one of
those which are the least favoured by na-
ture. The hundred of Furness is a wild
and rugged region, stored with quanti-
ties of iron-ore and slate, and covered
with a growth of underwood, which is
cut in succession, and made into char-
coal. The E part, between the Ribble
and the Mersey, comprising the ancient
forests of Wyre-fdale and Bowland, is
mountainous and generally barren; but
the S part of the tract between these
two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to
the commencement of the ridge called
Blackstone-edge, which separates the
county from Yorkshire. Much of this
is a fertile country, though occasionally
deformed by black turf bogs, here called
moasses; some of which are of large ex-
tent, and impassable in wet seasons. In
the N part of this division are some
lofty hills, the most noted of which is
Pendle hill. The remaining part is
varied with hill, dale, and moor. Lan-
cashire is little adapted for a corn coun-
try, but is singularly fitted for the
growth of potatoes. Among its pro-
ducts is a species of coal, called cannel,
far exceeding all other, not only in
making a clear fire, but for being capa-
ble of being manufactured into candle-
sticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c.
As a commercial and manufacturing
county, it is superior to any other in
the kingdom. Its principal manufac-
tures are linen, silk, and cotton goods;
fustians and counterpanes, shaloons,
bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvas, sack-
ing, pins, iron goods, plate-glass, &c.
Of the commerce of this county, it may
suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the
second port in the kingdom. The
principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell,

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Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hodder,
Roche, Duddon, Winstler, and Ken;
and it has two considerable lakes, Win-
ander-mere and Coniston-lagere. It has
also numerous canals, and the honour
of exhibiting the first regular one in the
kingdom, which was begun by the duke
of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, a borough and the capital
of Lancashire, governed by a mayor,
with a market on Saturday. It is seated
on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a
port for vessels of moderate burden,
and over it are two stone bridges. Along
the river side is a fine quay, also
yards for ship-building; and a canal,
from Kendal, winds round the E part
of the town, which is conveyed over
the river by an aqueduct of five arches,
each of seventy feet span. In 1801 the
number of inhabitants was 9030. The
church is a fine structure, on the side of
a hill, on the summit of which is a
noble castle, serving both as the shire-
house and the county-gaol. Here are
also a neat chapel, several meeting-
houses, and an exchange. On the top
of the castle is a square tower, called
John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there
is an extensive prospect. Five miles
from this place is Dunald-mill-hole, a
cave at the foot of a mountain, into
which a large brook runs and passes
two miles under ground before it ap-
pears again: some of its vaults are so high,
that they resemble the roof of a church,
and in other parts so low, that they can
be passed only by creeping on the hands
and feet. Lancaster carries on a con-
siderable trade, especially to the W In-
dies; is noted for the making of maho-
gany cabinet ware; and has manufac-
tures of canvas and coarse linens. It
is 66 miles S of Carlisle, and 240 NNW
of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

Lancaster, a borough of Pennsyl-
vania, capital of a county of the same
name. Beside six churches, and other
public buildings, it contains a college
founded in 1787, called Franklin Col-
lege. Here are manufactures of guns
and other hardware. It is seated near
Conestogo creek, which runs into the
Susquehanna, 58 miles W by N of Phila-
delphia. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 40 2 N.

Lancaster, a town of the state of
Ohio, capital of Fairfield county, seated
on the Hockhocking, 50 miles W of
Marietta.

Lancaster, a town of Massachusetts,
in Worcester county. In its vicinity is
a quarry of excellent stones for tombs,
and the best slates for houses. It is
situate on a branch of the Nashua, which

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runs into the Merrimac, 14 miles W by S of Worcester, and 35 WNW of Boston.

Lancaster, one of the Canary Isles, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is very high, and has a good harbour at the NE end. Lon. 13 16 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It is famous for two great annual fairs, and seated on the Feltrino, 100 miles N by E of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 41 18 N.

Landau, a strong town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but ceded to the French in 1680; after which it was fortified by Louis XIV. In 1702 it was taken by the Austrians, and the next year was retaken by the French. It surrendered to the allies in 1704, and belonged to the empire till 1713, when it again fell into the hands of the French, to whom it was ceded, with its district, in 1714, by the treaty of Baden. In 1793 it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success. It is seated on the Queich, 20 miles WSW of Spire, and 43 NNE of Strasbourg. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Landau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, nine miles NE of Corbach.

Landau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on the Ruhme, 13 miles ENE of Gottingen.

Landau, a town of Bavaria, situate on an eminence, on the Iser, 15 miles SSE of Straubingen.

Landen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a bloody battle gained by the French over the allies, in 1693; and for a battle in 1793, in which the Austrians defeated the French. It is seated on the Becke, 18 miles SSE of Louvain.

Landerneau, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Elhorn, 20 miles NE of Brest.

Landeron, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel, situate at the SW extremity of the lake of Biennne, seven miles NE of Neuchatel.

Landes, a department of France, including the late territory of Marfan. It takes its name from a district, heretofore called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont de Marfan is the capital.

Landrecy, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712.

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It was taken by the allies in 1794, after a severe bombardment; but shortly after the garrison surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Sambia, 18 miles E by S of Cambray, and 19 S by E of Valenciennes.

Landriano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 21 miles SSE of Milan.

Landsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta, 23 miles NE of Cultrín.

Landsberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the frontiers of Suabia, near the river Lech, 20 miles S of Augsburg.

Landseron, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on an island, near the Sound, with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 20 miles NW of Lund, and 21 NNE of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 51 E, lat. 55 53 N.

Landseron, a town and fort of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 24 miles S of Cracow.

Landseron, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on an eminence, on the borders of Switzerland, five miles SW of Basel.

Lands-end, a promontory in Cornwall, and the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of moorstone, and on the outermost rocks at low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 50 4 N.

Landsbut, a town of Bavaria, with a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Upon an adjacent mountain is the ancient castle of Trausnitz. It is seated on an island in the river Iser, 35 miles NE of Munich. Lon. 12 11 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Landsbut, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It has a flourishing linen trade, and is seated on the Bober, 22 miles SW of Schweidnitz.

Landsbut, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morau, on the confines of Hungary and Austria, 36 miles SE of Brunn.

Landstrass, or *Landtrost*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle and a Cistercian convent, situate on an island in the river Gurk, 30 miles S by E of Cilley.

Lanerk, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanerkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde, 22 miles SE of Glasgow, and 30 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 55 42 N.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland,

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48 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Dumbartonshire, E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 146,699. It sends one member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

Lanesborough, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, situate on the Shannon, seven miles SW of Longford, and 15 N of Athlone.

Langanico, the ancient Olympia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus. It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympian games were celebrated; and here was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place, 32 miles SSE of Chiarenza, and 60 SW of Corinth.

Langeac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 12 miles S by E of Brioude.

Langeais, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the S part of the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five broad, and produces plenty of corn. The principal town is Rudkioping.

Langenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle; seated on the Jaxt, 13 miles S of Mergentheim.

Langensalza, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of Thuringia, with a castle, a college, and two churches. The environs are pleasant, and it has noted manufactures of stuffs. It stands on the Salza, near its conflux with the Unstrut, 17 miles W by N of Erfurt, Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Langenthal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Here are three annual fairs, at which great quantities of linen, as also cattle, cheese, and grain, are sold. Near the town are some medicinal springs. It is 10 miles N of Soleure, and 18 NE of Bern.

Langenzenn, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the ri-

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ver Zenn, and near the Rednitz, 20 miles NE of Anspach.

Langholm, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with an extensive cotton manufacture; seated on the Esk, on the borders of England, 28 miles N by W of Carlisle.

Langione, a city, deemed by some the capital, of the kingdom of Laos. It has a magnificent royal palace, and stands on a small river, 290 miles NNW of Lanjan. Lon. 101 15 E, lat. 22 32 N.

Langogne, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 21 miles NE of Mende, and 33 W of Privas.

Langon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire with a market on Saturday; seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges, 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London.

Langres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately a bishop's see. Its cutlery wares are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the source of the Marne, 35 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Langward Fort, a strong fort of England, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high-water it is surrounded by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a mile from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

Languedoc, a late province of France, 225 miles long, and 100 where broadest; bounded on the E by Dauphiny and Provence, SE by the Mediterranean, S by Roussillon, W by Gascony, and N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois. It now forms the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche.

Langjan, or *Lanchang*, a city, and the capital of the kingdom of Laos, at least of the southern part, to which it gives name. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace is of vast extent. The houses of the grandees and persons of condition are lofty and elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick and stone. Lanjan is situate on the W side of the river Mecon, 400 miles NNW of Cambodia. Lon. 101 38 E, lat. 18 30 N.

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Lannmeur, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, eight miles *NE* of Morlaix.

Lannion, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a trade in wine and hemp, 15 miles *W* of Treguier.

Lannoy, a town of France, in the department of Nord, five miles *SE* of Lille.

Lansinburg, a town of New York, capital of Rensselaer county. Here is a library company, incorporated in 1775; and an academy, incorporated in 1796. It stands on the *E* side of the Hudson, opposite the *S* branch of the Mohawk, nine miles *NNE* of Albany. Lon. 74 8 *W*, lat. 42 43 *N*.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 12 miles *NW* of Turin.

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. The principal trade consists in corn and wine. It is seated on a mountain, 77 miles *NE* of Paris. Lon. 3 43 *E*, lat. 49 34 *N*.

Laos, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the *N* by China, *E* by Tonquin and Cochinchina, *S* by Cambodia, and *W* by Birman. It is surrounded by mountains, covered with forests; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile, being watered by numerous rivulets from the mountains, and a number of canals from the Mecon, which flows from *N* to *S*, through the whole region. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; and the principal drugs are benjamin and lac. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing; for they pay no attention to arts and sciences. The king is absolute, and shows himself but twice a year: he has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. The religion, language, and manners are much the same as in Siam. Lanjan is the capital, or, according to some, Langione.

Lapela, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on the Minho, 13 miles *E* by *N* of Valenza.

Lapland, a country of Europe, bounded on the *N* by the North sea, *E* by the White sea, *S* by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia, and *W* by Norway. It lies between 69 and 75 *N* lat. comprehending, on the most northern side

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of it, the frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow. These Alps compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi, whose declivity toward the *E* and *S* consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the *S* division of this country, and is the largest; it is divided into five lapmarks, or provinces, Uma, Pitha, Lula, Tornea, and Kimi, so named from rivers; which all flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Russian Lapland forms the *E* part, and is included in the government of Archangel. Danish Lapland, which is the *W*allest, extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, forming the government of Wardhuys, in Norway. The Laplanders are of a middling stature: stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filthiness. They have generally a flattish face, fallen cheeks, dark gray eyes, thin beard, and brown hair. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple, but at the same time much inclined to laziness. They are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, and so proud of their country and constitution, that when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, complaisant, chaste, and of weak nerves; which is also observable sometimes among the men. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of reindeer, which they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the Fishers. Some of them possess six hundred or a thousand reindeer; and they castrate the superfluous males by crushing the testicles with their teeth. The Lapland fishers, who are also called Laplanders of the woods (because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests) live by fishing and hunting, and choose their situation from its convenience for either. Beside looking after their rein-

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deer, the fishery, and the chase, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are light and compact; they also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe, and harness for the reindeer: it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the reindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. The articles of dress are the sole labour of the women; and they also make several utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn. They prepare the nerves of the reindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the reindeer pierced, instead of a drawing iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with birch bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or reindeer-skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains which open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden caps, bowls, spoons, and sometimes, tin or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not be obliged to carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they build, at certain distances, in the forests, little huts made like pigeon-houses, and placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet from the root. In these elevated huts they keep their goods and provisions; and though they are never shut, yet are they never plundered. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear cloth pantaloons, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before. Their doublet, or close garment, is made of sheep-skin, with the wool on, the woolly side being inward: it has a high collar, made stiff with cloth neatly worked with different coloured threads, and extending a little way down the

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breast. Over this they wear a loose coat of coarse cloth, or of the skin of the reindeer, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are always bordered with fur, or cloth of a different colour. Their caps are of a conical form, generally made of four pieces of red kersey cloth, and the four seams adorned with lists of a yellow colour: on the top of the cap is fixed a tassell of shreds of different coloured cloth; and the lower part has a border of fur. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with ermine. The women wear pantaloons, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and earrings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans; and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with list of different colours. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered without difficulty; the husband assists at the labour, and affords his wife the necessary help. Their cradle is small, light, and made in the shape of a canoe; and, in their journeys, the women carry it at their backs. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-mess, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversions at weddings and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geese: they wrestle and jump over a stick; and are fond of giving grotesque accounts of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or rather howl in disagreeable measures. The reindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chase and the fishery furnish the rest: but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk; and they are fond of brandy, but it is scarce with them. Their most considerable

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traffic is with the Norwegians, and the balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and whatever they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden; imagining that they shall want it in the other world. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and pagan ceremonies.

Lar, a town of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock, and a palace. The Jews reside in a quarter by themselves, and carry on a great trade in silk. It is situate between mountains, in a sandy soil, 160 miles w of Gombroon. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Laracha, or *Larait*, a strong town in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle and a good harbour. Here are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building. It is seated near the mouth of the Lucos, 46 miles s by w of Tangier. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 35 8 N.

Laredo, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a good harbour, on the bay of Biscay, 30 miles wnw of Bilbao.

Largentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 18 miles sw of Privas.

Largo, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on a bay of its name, at the opening of the frith of Forth, which is a safe roadstead for ships of all descriptions. The town has a manufacture of linen and checks. It is nine miles ssw of St. Andrew.

Largs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a small harbour on the frith of Clyde. It is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this country, in 1263. It is 15 miles nw of Irvine.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 25 miles ene of Molise.

Larissa, a town of European Turkey, capital of Janna, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. The inhabitants, estimated at 25,000, carry on a large trade. It is seated on the Peneus, 75 miles s by w of Salonica. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

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Laristan, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lar is the capital.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, at the mouth of a river of the same name, eight miles N of Carrickfergus, and 16 NE of Antrim.

Larry Dundar, a town of Hindoostan, on the N branch of the Indus, called the Pitty, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is 56 miles w by s of Tatta. Lon. 66 42 E, lat. 24 43 N.

Larta. See *Aria*.

Larvigen, or *Laurvigen*, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county of the same name. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. It stands at the conflux of two rivers, near the sea, 55 miles ssw of Christiania. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

Lasnebourg, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 miles nnw of Susa.

Lassa, or *Lahassa*, a city and the capital of Tibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on a river that flows into the Sanpoo, 680 miles nne of Calcutta. Lon. 91 30 E, lat. 30 34 N.

Lassan, a town of Hither Pomerania, on a lake of the same name, formed by the river Peene, six miles sse of Wolgast.

Lassay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 12 miles ene of Mayenne.

Lastres, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near a cape of the same name, on the bay of Biscay, 35 miles ene of Oviedo.

Latacunga, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1698, and most of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. The streets are broad and straight; the houses only one story high, and arched, built with a kind of pumice, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Great quantities of pork

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are salted here; and its vicinity is noted
for making fine red earthen ware. It
is 50 miles s of Quito. Lon. 78 20 W,
lat. 1 20 S.

Latakia, the ancient Lapidicea, a
seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see. It
has beautiful remains of antiquity, and
a considerable trade, especially in to-
bacco, though the harbour is become
too shallow for large vessels. It stands
on the S side of a small peninsula, 75
miles sw of Aleppo. Lon. 34 30 E,
lat. 35 40 N.

Laval, a city of France, capital of
the department of Mayenne, with two
castles, and lately the see of a bishop.
Linen of all kinds and qualities is ma-
nufactured here; and the neighbouring
quarries produce green marble, or black
veined with white. It is seated on the
Mayenne, 45 miles w of Mans, Lon.
0 45 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Lavamund, a town of Germany, in
Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 23
miles E of Clagenfurt.

Lavaur, a town of France, in the
department of Tarn, and lately a bi-
shop's see; seated on the Agout, 20
miles ENE of Toulouse.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in
Wetteravia, with a castle, 10 miles E by
S of Gießen.

Laubach, or *Laybach*, a strong town
of Germany, capital of Carniola, and
lately an archbishop's see. The castle,
called the Old Fort, stands on a moun-
tain, and is now used only for a prison.
It has manufactures of silk, leather, and
excellent cloth; and is seated on a
river of the same name, 38 miles SE
of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 46
11 N.

Lauban, a walled town of Lusatia,
on the frontiers of Silesia. It has a
good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen,
and is seated on the Quicks, 14 miles
ESE of Gorlitz.

Lauchstadt, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Misnia, with a celebrated bath, six
miles WSW of Merseburg.

Lauda, a town and castle of Fran-
conia, in the principality of Wurtz-
burg, on the river Tauber, 22 miles SW
of Wurtzburg.

Lauder, a borough of Scotland, in
Berwickshire. The castle, originally
built by Edward I as a fortress, is now
the seat of the earl of Lauderdale. It is
seated on the river Lauder, 21 miles
SE of Edinburg.

Lavelde, or *Lafeld*, a village of the
Netherlands, in the territory of Liege,
four miles W of Maestricht. A battle
was gained here by the French, in 1747.

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over the allies commanded by the duke
of Cumberland.

Lavello, a town of Naples, in Ba-
silicata, six miles N of Venosa.

Lauenburg, a town of Lower Saxony,
capital of a duchy of the same name.
There is only one wing left of the an-
cient castle where the dukes resided.
Great quantities of merchandise are
sent hence to Lubeck, by means of the
Steckenitz. It stands on the Elbe and
Steckenitz, 35 miles ESE of Hamburg.
Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Lauenburg, a town of Further Po-
merania, capital of a territory of the
same name. It stands on the Leba,
near the Baltic, 37 miles W by N of
Dantzic. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, with
a market on Tuesday, and manufactures
of hempen cloth, and woollen yarn.
It is seated on a branch of the Bret, 12
miles S by E of Bury St. Edmund, and
61 NE of London.

Laueinstein, a town of Upper Sax-
ony, in Misnia. It has mines of tin
and iron, and stands on the Moglitz,
17 miles S of Dresden.

Lavenza, a town of Italy, in the
principality of Massa, with a citadel,
seated at the mouth of the Lavenza, on
the gulf of Genoa, six miles WNW of
Massa.

Lauf, a town of Franconia, in the
territory of Nuremberg, seated on the
Pegnitz, nine miles E of Nuremberg.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria, in the
duchy of Salzburg, with a fine castle,
seated on the Salza, 10 miles XNW of
Salzburg.

Lauffen, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the
Neckar, 15 miles N of Stuttgart.

Lauffen, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Basel, near the river Birs,
12 miles SSW of Basel.

Lauffen, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Zurich, with a castle.
Here is a celebrated cataract of the
Rhine; the perpendicular height of
which is about 60 feet, and the breadth
300. It is three miles S by W of Schauf-
hausen.

Lauffenburg, a strong town of Suabia,
one of the four Forest-towns, with a
castle. It is seated on a rock, on the
Rhine, which divides it in two parts.
Here is a small cataract, noted for the
beauty of the scenery. It is 15 miles S
by N of Basel. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47
35 N.

Laughton, a village in W Yorkshire,
on a high hill, six miles ESE of Ro-
therham. It is noted for its church;

L A U

whose curious tower and spire are seen at the distance of 60 miles.

Lauingen, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Neuberg, seated on the Danube, three miles w of Dillingen.

Lavington, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, 20 miles nw of Salisbury, and 90 w by s of London.

Lavis, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, at the conflux of the Lavis with the Adige, seven miles n of Trent.

Launceston, a borough and the capital of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. The spring assizes are held here, the summer assizes at Bodmin. Here is a free-school founded by queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 miles n of Plymouth, and 214 w by s of London. Lon. 4 21 w. lat. 50 38 n.

Launz, a town of Bohemia, near the river Eger, 12 miles ene of Saaz.

Lavoro, Terra di, a province of Naples, 63 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Campagna di Roma, n by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, e by the Molise and Principato Ulteriore, and s by Principato Citeriore. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name; and is fertile in excellent wines and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Laupen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the conflux of the Sannen and Senfe, six miles sw of Bern.

Lauringen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Laur, 11 miles ne of Schweinfurt.

Laurvig, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggarhuus, 55 miles s of Christiania.

Lausanne, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Pays de Vaud, and a bishop's see, with a famous college. It stands on a very uneven tract of land, formed by three small hills; and the lofty parts afford the most sublime views in nature. The church, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is 30 miles ne of Geneva, and 42 sw of Bern. Lon. 6 45 e, lat. 46 31 n.

Launtenburg, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 60 miles e by s of Culm.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for excellent tin-mines, nine miles ssw of Carlsbad.

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Lauterbach, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths; seated on the Vögelberg, 15 miles wnw of Fulda.

Lauterbrunn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, six miles s of Interlachen. It is seated in a romantic valley of the same name, celebrated for its cataract, called Staubbach, which rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some situations, resembles a cloud of dust.

Lauterburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It stands on the Lauter, near its conflux with the Rhine, 10 miles ene of Weissenburg, and 14 s of Landau.

Lauterack, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, 30 miles n by e of Deux Ponts.

Lauvete, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 20 miles sw of Cahors.

Lauzun, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 15 miles ne of Marmande.

Lawrence, St. a large river of N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. Its mouth is 90 miles wide; and it is navigable for ships of war as far as Quebec, which is 360 miles, and vessels from Europe ascend to Montreal, which is 180 miles further; a course of navigation, for large vessels, superior to any other river in the world. Beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger. It is here sometimes called the Iroquois.

Lawrence-kirk, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a manufacture of linen, eight miles n of Montrose.

Laxenburg, a town of Austria, with a palace, seated on the Suechat, 10 miles s of Vienna.

Laybach. See *Laubach*.

Lea, a river of England, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames, below Blackwall.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland, 18 miles s of Lanerk, situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead. Here is a public library, fitted up by the miners, who work only eight hours in a day, and employ much of their

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spare time in reading. It is supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

Leamington Priors, a village in Warwickshire, on the river Leame, near its confluence with the Avon, two miles E of Warwick. Here are some saline springs, with warm and cold baths, a pump-room, and other accommodations for genteel company.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of Eastern Tartary, or country of the Mandshur Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the S by the great wall of China and the Yellow sea, and inclosed on the E, N, and W by a palisade of stakes seven feet high, without either bank of earth or ditch. *Chen-yang*, or *Moungden*, is the capital.

Leatherhead, a town in Surry, which had formerly a market. Here is a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole, which a little above is said to make its reappearance above ground. It is 18 miles SSW of London.

Leathes-water, or *Thirlmere*, a lake in Cumberland, lying SSE of Keswick. It is narrow and irregular, about three miles in length, skirting the foot of Helvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from that huge mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge. Its outlet at the N end, joins the river Greta, which runs into the Derwent, below Keswick.

Leba, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 miles in circumference, enters the Baltic sea. It is 16 miles NNW of Lauenburg.

Lebanon, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, on the side of Quitaphilla creek, 80 miles NNW of Philadelphia.

Lebanon, New, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, noted for its medicinal spring, 30 miles NE of Hudson.

Lebida, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrixa, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated in a territory abounding in olive-trees that produce the best oil in Spain, 27 miles S by W of Seville.

Lebus, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle-mark, seated on the Oder, five miles N of Frankfort.

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Lecassello, a town in the state of Genoa, 23 miles NE of Genoa.

Leece, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor, and sometimes called the capital of the province; and by some the province is called *Leece*, instead of Otranto. It is 17 miles NW of Otranto, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Lecco, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the E branch of the lake Como, 26 miles ENE of Como.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube, below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic here, on both, is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal. It is seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 76 W by N of London.

Lechnich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SSW of Cologne.

Lechnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen. Near it is the convent of St. Annenberg, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated near the Oder, 17 miles SSE of Oppelen.

Leek, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, a strong town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situate on a mountain, near the river Gers, 17 miles N of Auch. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers, and seated on a canal, 13 miles E of Hereford, and 120 WNW of London.

Ledesma, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 20 miles SW of Salamanca.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it enters Cork harbour.

Leeds, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands on the river Aire, and in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in York-

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shire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its two cloth-halls, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about ten miles to the s, 15 to the sw, and eight to the n and w; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a flourishing manufacture of carpets; also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Three miles NNW of the town, on the river Aire, stands the remains of that venerable pile, Kirkstall abbey, embowered in groves of oak. Leeds has three churches, several meeting-houses, and a general infirmary; and in 1801 it contained 53,162 inhabitants. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication with the Irish sea and the German ocean. It is 22 miles wsw of York, and 192 n by w of London, Lon. \pm 34 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Leeds, a town of Virginia, on the N side of the Rappahannoc, 34 miles sE of Falmouth.

Leck, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of ribands, twist, and buttons; seated on the Churnet, 21 miles N of Stafford, and 154 NNW of London.

Leer, or *Lehr*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems. It is 11 miles sE of Emden.

Leerdam, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, six miles sE of Gorcum.

Leersort, a fortress of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated at the conflux of the Leer with the Ems, 10 miles E by s of Emden.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, near which a battle was gained by the French, in 1746, over the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine. It is four miles N of Liege.

Leesburg, a town of Virginia, chief of London county, 40 miles NW of Alexandria, and 55 sE of Winchester.

Leesburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Caswell county, 30 miles NW of Hillsborough, and 95 W of Halifax.

Leesburg, or *Leestown*, a town of Kentucky, in Fayette county, on the river Kentucky, 20 miles W of Lexington.

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Leeuue, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, taken by the allies in 1705. It is seated in a morass on the river Geete, 12 miles E of Louvain.

Leeward Islands, such of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, as commence at Dominica, and extend to Porto Rico.

Lefooga, one of the Hapace islands, in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country near the sea, are sandy and barren: but in the internal parts, were large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, and plantations stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these Cook made some increase by adding melons, maize, &c. The island is seven miles in length; its breadth, in some places, is not above three.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, a strong city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and, being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews, who are numerous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 45,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turks and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw-hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs and goats skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. In 1796, it was entered by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it in 1799, but they re-entered it the following year. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, and 45 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 43 33 N.

Legnago, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige, with a fortress regularly constructed. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is 24 miles sE of Verona.

Leibnitz, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Sulm, 16 miles S of Gratz.

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LEI

Leicester, a town of Massachusetts, in
Worcester county, with a considerable
manufacture of wool cards, six miles
wnw of Worcester.

Leicester, a borough and the capital
of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor,
with a market on Saturday. In the
civil wars the walls were in a great
measure demolished; the castle was
also dismantled, the hall and kitchen
being the only parts that are left
entire, and the assizes are held in
the former. It has five churches, and
several meeting-houses. The combing
and spinning of wool, and making it
into stockings and other articles, is the
chief business of this town and neigh-
bourhood. A canal passes hence by
Loughborough to the river Trent. At
a parliament held here, in the reign of
Henry V, was made the first law for the
burning of heretics. In the meadows
near the town, are the ruins of an
abbey, in which cardinal Wolsey died.
Leicester in 1801 contained 16,953 in-
habitants. It is seated on the Soar,
28 miles S by E of Derby, and 98
wnw of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat.
52 38 N.

Leicestershire, a county of England,
38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded
on the N by Nottinghamshire, E by the
counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S by
Northamptonshire, sw by Warwick-
shire, and nw by Derbyshire. It con-
tains 522,240 acres; is divided into
six hundreds, and 196 parishes, has 12
market-towns; and sends four members
to parliament. The number of inhabi-
tants in 1801 was 130,081. The chief
rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke,
Anker, and Welland; and it has fev-
eral canals. The soil, in general,
affords great quantities of rich grazing
land, and is peculiarly fitted for the
culture of beans. Toward the NW,
the Bardons-hills rise to a great height;
and in their neighbourhood is Charn-
wood forest, a rough and open tract:
further to the NW are valuable coal
mines. The NE part feeds a great
number of sheep; and the SE part is a
rich grazing tract. This county is fa-
mous for its large black horses and
horned cattle, as well as for its sheep;
and for having bred every species of
domestic quadruped to the utmost per-
fection of form and size. The manu-
facture of stockings is the principal one
in the county.

Leigh, a town in Essex, on a creek
at the mouth of the Thames, opposite
the E extremity of Canvey Island. It is
noted for oysters, and has a good road

LEI

for shipping. It is 18 miles SSE of
Chelmsford, and 39 E of London.

Leigh, a town in Lancashire, with a
market on Saturday. It has consid-
erable manufactures, particularly of fine
jeans, in imitation of those of India; and
a great traffic by its canal navigation. It
is nine miles WNW of Warrington, and
199 NW of London.

Leighlin, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Carlow, and the see of a bi-
shop united with Ferns. The cath-
edral is now the parish church. It is
eight miles SSW of Carlow, and nine N
of Kilkenny.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bed-
fordshire, with a market on Tuesday,
seated on the Lifford, 18 miles S of Bed-
ford, and 41 NW of London.

Leine, a river of Germany, which
rises in the territory of Eichfeld, above
Heiligenstadt, and flows through Brun-
swick Lüneburg, by Gottingen, Calen-
berg, Hanover, and Neustadt, into the
Aller.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 112
miles long and 70 broad; bounded on
the E and S by St. George channel, W
by Connaught and Munster, and N by
Ulster. It contains the counties of
Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny,
Kings, Longford, Lough, E Meath,
Queens, W Meath, Wexford, and
Wicklow. Dublin is the capital.

Leipzig, a town of Suabia, in the
territory of Ulm. Its vicinity produces
good hops, and it stands on the S bank
of the Danube; 10 miles NE of Ulm.

Leipniz, a walled town of Moravia,
near the river Beczwa, 14 miles SSE of
Olmutz.

Leipsic, or *Leipzig*, a city of Upper
Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous uni-
versity, and a strong citadel called Pleys-
senburg. It carries on a considerable
trade; and has three great fairs every
year, which last a fortnight each. Its
principal manufactures are silk, gold
and silver stuffs, linen and cotton print-
ing, leather, and paper. The number
of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the
houses, in general, are lofty buildings.
There are six handsome colleges belong-
ing to the university, beside the private
colleges; and the exchange is a fine
structure. Leipsic was taken by the
Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Aus-
trians in 1758 besieged it in vain; they
took it two years after, but were soon
obliged to give it up. It is seated in a
plain, on the river Pleysse, 65 miles
WNW of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat.
51 19 N.

Leiria, a town of Portugal, in Entre-

LEI

madura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. It is 80 miles NNE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Leisnig, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 miles SSE of Leipzig, and 32 NW of Dresden.

Leitenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Sorbitz, 12 miles SSE of Saalfeld.

Leith, a seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, two miles NNE of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situate at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N and S Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier; and it is accommodated with wet and dry docks, and other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. There are three churches, a magnificent banking-house, an hospital for disabled seamen, and a battery for the defence of the harbour. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To foreign parts are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuff, and a variety of other goods. In 1801, the number of inhabitants in Leith was 15,272. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 55 54.

Leitmeritz. See *Leutmeritz*.

Leitomischel. See *Leutmischel*.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 42 miles long and 15 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal bay, NE by Fermanagh, E by Cavan, SE by Longford, SW by Roscommon, and W by Sligo. It is divided into 21 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though mountainous, abounds with small lakes and rivers, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. Carrick is the capital.

Leitrim, a town of Ireland, from which the county has its name, and formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is seated on the Shannon, four miles N of Carrick, and 82 WNW of Dublin.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey.

LEN

It has a noble castle, with large garden, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixlip is eight miles W of Dublin.

Leman, a new department of France, including the territory of Geneva. The lake of Geneva was anciently called Leman. The chief town is Geneva.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a city of Poland, lately the capital of Red Russia, and now of East Galicia. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public buildings are magnificent; and the inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, carry on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Roman catholic archbishop, and has also an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII of Sweden. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kaminieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembra, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgow, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with some cloth and stuff manufactures; seated on the Beya, near the Werra, 25 miles N by W of Paderborn.

Lemnos, or *Stalimene*, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the strait of Gallipoli. It is 15 miles long and 11 broad, and abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with great ceremony. It is called Terra Sigellata, being formed into small cakes sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. Its capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lena, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises in the

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LEO

mountains to the w of the lake Baikal,
flows N and NE to Yakutsk, where it is
five miles wide, and its course then is
NNW to the Frozen ocean, which it
enters by several mouths.

Lenzicz, a strong town of Poland,
capital of a palatinate of the same name,
with a fort on a rock. It stands in a
morals on the river Biura, 37 miles SE
of Gnesna, and 110 N by w of Cracow.
Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Lenham, a town in Kent, with a
market on Tuesday, seated on an emi-
nence, at the source of the Len, 10 miles
E of Maidstone, and 44 ESE of London.

Lennepe, a town of Westphalia, in the
duchy of Berg, on a river of the same
name, 20 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Lennox. See *Dumbartonshire*.

Lenox, a town of Massachusetts, chief
of Berkshire county, seated on the Hou-
satonic, 145 miles W of Boston.

Lens, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Pas de Calais, on the river
Souchet, 11 miles N of Arras.

Lentini, a town of Sicily, in Val di
Noto. It is a small remainder of the
ancient Leontium, and situate at the
foot of a height, on the top of which
Charles V built a new town, called Car-
lentini. Lentini was greatly damaged by
an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on
the Leonardo, 17 miles SW of Catania.

Lentsburg, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Bern, with a fortified
castle, and manufactures of linen, cot-
ton, tobacco, &c. It is 10 miles W by
S of Baden, and 40 NE of Bern.

Lentzen, a town of Brandenburg, in
the mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe, 14
miles W of Perleberg.

Leo, St. a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Urbino, on a mountain, near the
river Marrechia, 15 miles NW of Urbino.

Leoben, a town of Germany, in Stiria,
situate on the Muer, 20 miles NW of
Graz.

Leobschütz, a town of Silesia, in the
principality of Jagerndorf, with a trade
in corn and yarn, 10 miles NNE of Ja-
gerndorf.

Leogane, a town and fort, with a
good harbour, on the N side of the S
peninsula of St. Domingo. It was
taken by the English and the French
royalists in 1794, but retaken by the
republicans soon after; and it was un-
successfully attacked by the English in
1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Leominster, a borough in Hereford-
shire, with a market on Friday, and a
trade in gloves, hats, and leather. The
church is spacious, and has a beautiful
altar-piece by Rubens. Here are also

LEO

several meeting-houses, and two free-
schools, one of them endowed by queen
Mary. It is seated on the Lug, 25
miles W by N of Worcester, and 137
WNW of London.

Leominster, a town of Massachusetts,
in Worcester county, with a manufac-
ture of combs, 10 miles N of Worcester,
and 46 WNW of Boston.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, for-
merly a kingdom, bounded on the N by
Asturias, W by Galicia and Portugal,
S by Estremadura, and E by Old Castile.
It is 125 miles long and 100 broad, and
divided into almost two equal parts by
the river Douero.

Leon, a city of Spain, capital of a
province of that name, and a bishop's
see. It was formerly richer and more
populous than at present. The cathed-
ral is admired for its elegant lightness.
It is seated between two sources of the
river Ebra, 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and
165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 38 W,
lat. 42 36 N.

Leon, a town of Spain, in Andalusia,
almost surrounded by the sea, 11 miles
SE of Cadiz.

Leon, a city of Mexico, capital of
Nicaragua, and a bishop's see. It is a
commercial place, seated near the NW
extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30
miles from the Pacific ocean. Lon. 87
20 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Leon, *New*, a province in the S part
of New Mexico, having the gulf of
Mexico on the E, Panuco on the S,
and New Biscay on the W. It is little
known.

Leon de Caraccas, a city of Terra
Firma, capital of the province of Ca-
raccas, and of a government that in-
cludes the provinces of Venezuela, Ca-
raccas, and Cumana. It stands in a plain
surrounded by mountains, 12 miles
from the sea; and its port is Guayra.
The inhabitants are estimated at 24,000,
and carry on a considerable trade. Lon.
67 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Leonard, St. a town of France, in the
department of Upper Vienne, with ma-
nufactures of paper and cloth; seated
on the Vienne, 12 miles NE of Limoges,
and 195 S of Paris.

Leonardtown, a town of Maryland,
chief of St. Mary county, situate on
Britton bay, five miles from its mouth
in the Potomac, and 60 SSE of Wash-
ington.

Leonberg, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the
Glem, six miles W of Stutgard.

Leonesia, a town of Naples, in Ab-
ruzzo Ulteriore, 19 miles NW of Aquila.

I. E. R.

Leao-keoo. See *Lieu-kieu*.

Leopold. See *Lemberg*.

Leopoldstadt, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 36 miles N of Neuhausel, and 50 ENE of Presburg.

Lepanto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Livadia, and an archbishop's see. It is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but evacuated in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. Near this town, don John of Austria obtained a famous victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW of Athens, and 350 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 42° 0' E, lat. 38° 30' N.

Lépers Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 58' E, lat. 15° 23' S.

Lerena, or *Llerena*, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, and the source of the Malachel, 50 miles S of Merida, and 68 SE of Badajoz. Lon. 5° 53' W, lat. 38° 7' N.

Lerici, a town of the territory of Genoa, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezzia, three miles SW of Sarzana.

Lerida, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a castle. This place declared for Charles III, after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0° 35' E, lat. 41° 32' N.

Lerins, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and has a Benedictine abbey.

Lanz, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a palace, seated on the Arlanza, 23 miles S of Burgos.

Lernica, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins. It is situate on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence, 30 miles SW of Famagusta.

L. E. S.

Lero, anciently *Leria*, an island of the Archipelago, lying eight miles SE of Patmos.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island, on the spacious harbour called Brassa found. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses, and vessels employed in the herring fishery. Near the N end of the town is Fort Charlotte, which commands the N entrance to Brassa found. Lon. 0° 56' W, lat. 60° 12' N.

Lescar, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne.

Lequis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lequistan and Daghestan. It is bounded on the E and S by Persia and the Caspian, SW and W by Georgia, the Ossis, and Kisti, and N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lequis are supposed to be descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Leigæ or Ligyes. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

Lesina, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 48 miles long and eight broad. It contains great quantities of different kinds of marble. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce. The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour, 20 miles S of Spalatro. Lon. 16° 20' E, lat. 43° 33' N.

Lesina, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name, 26 miles NW of Manfredonia.

Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, is one of the coinage towns for tin, and has manufactures of leather and yarn. It is 31 miles ENE

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LEV

of Truro, and 225 W by S of London.
Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lehto, a town of Poland, in the pa-
linate of Lemberg, or kingdom of
Galicia, 68 miles SW of Lemberg.

Leleven, a town of France, in the
department of Finisterre, 10 miles N of
Landernau, and 13 NE of Brest.

Lesparre, a town of France, in the
department of Gironde, near which are
found transparent pebbles, known by
the name of Medoc stones. It is 40
miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

Lessines, a town of the Netherlands,
in Hainault, famous for its linen manu-
facture, seated on the Dender, 28 miles
SW of Brussels.

Lestwithiel, a borough in Cornwall,
governed by a mayor, with a market on
Friday. It is seated on the Fowey,
which was formerly navigable to the
town, but the channel is now stopped
up. Here is a woollen manufacture;
and it is one of the tin coinage towns.
Near it, on the edge of a hill, is Lest-
tormal castle, formerly the residence of
the dukes of Cornwall. Lestwithiel is
23 miles NE of Truro, and 236 W by S
of London.

Lettere, a town of Naples, in Princi-
pato Citiorio, seated at the foot of a
mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno.

Levant. This word properly signi-
fies the East; but it is generally used,
when speaking of trade, for Turkey in
Asia; comprehending Natolia, Syria,
the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The
Levant Sea means the E part of the
Mediterranean Sea.

Lebus, a town of Silesia, in the prin-
cipality of Wolau, with a celebrated
Cistercian abbey; seated on the Oder,
10 miles SW of Wollau.

Leucate, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aude, situate near the Me-
diterranean, on the N side of a lake of
its name, 18 miles S of Narbonne.

Leuch, or *Leuk*, a town of Swisserland,
in the Vallais, much frequented on ac-
count of its hot mineral springs. It is
seated on an eminence near the Rhone,
15 miles ESE of Sion.

Leuchtenburg, a town of the pala-
tinate of Bavaria, in a landgraviate of
the same name; seated on a mountain,
near the river Pfreimbt, 38 miles NNE
of Ratibon. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Levek. See *Cambodia*.

Leven, a river in Lancashire, which
issues from the S extremity of Winder-
mere-water, and flows into Morecambe
bay.

Leven, a river of Scotland, in Dum-
bartonshire, which issues from Loch

LEW

Lomond, and enters the estuary of the
Clyde, below Dumbarton.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which
rises in the county of Kinross, flows by
the town of that name and through
Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to
the town of Leven, where it enters
Largo bay.

Leven, a town of Scotland, in Fife-
shire, with a good harbour, and some
share in the coasting and Baltic trade.
It stands on the W side of Largo bay,
at the influx of the river Leven, seven
miles NE of Dyfart.

Leven, *Loch*, an arm of the sea, in
Scotland. See *Linhae*, *Loch*.

Leven, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in
Kinrossshire, 10 miles in circumference,
and somewhat of a circular form. It
has four small islands, on one of which
is a ruinous castle, where Mary queen
of Scots was confined by the confede-
rate lords, after she had separated from
Bothwell; and on another, named St.
Serf's isle, is the ruin of a priory. On
the E side of the lake, near its outlet,
stands the ruinous monastery of Port-
monk.

Levenso. See *Agades*.

Levrour, a town of France, in the
department of Indre, 11 miles N of
Chateauroux, and 35 SW of Bourges.

Leuse, a town of the Netherlands, in
Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles
NW of Mons.

Leuthrich, a town of Suabia, lately
imperial, with two suburbs, and a good
linen trade. It is seated on the Eschach,
which runs into the Iller, 22 miles NE
of Lindau, and 38 S of Ulm.

Leutmeritz, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of
Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same
name, and lately a bishop's see. The
circle is such a delightful country that it
is called the Bohemian Paradise; it pro-
duces excellent wine, and contains warm
baths, ti-mines, and precious stones.
The town is well built and populous,
and seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of
Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Leutmischel, or *Leitomischel*, a town
of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim,
with a castle on a mountain, 20 miles
ESE of Chrudim.

Leutsch, a town of Germany, in Car-
niola, eight miles SSE of Idria.

Lewarden, a strong town of Holland,
capital of Friesland. The buildings, as
well public as private, are magnificent.
It has several canals in the streets, which
are a great assistance to its trade; they
being continued to the sea, and to the
most considerable towns in the province.
It is seated on the river Ee, 32 miles W

LEW

of Groningen. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Lewents, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1664. It is 25 miles NE of Gran.

Lewes, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It contains four parish churches; and adjoining are the villages of Southover and Cliff, each with a parish church. The latter place is parted from Lewes by the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges; and in the former are considerable remains of a celebrated monastery. Lewes was formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of an ancient castle. The summer assizes are held here. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III and his son (afterward Edward I) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Lewes, a town of Delaware, in Suffex county, situate on Lewes creek, five miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 16 NNE of Georgetown.

Lewis, the largest, and the most northern, of the Western islands of Scotland. It is about 57 miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It lies 20 miles NNW of the isle of Skye, and is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The southern part, which is connected by a narrow isthmus, is called Harris. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, nearly barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sort of game. The crops are oats, bigg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. and there are good fisheries on the W coast, which is annually visited by millions of herrings. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town. The promontory at the N extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 58 33 N.

Lewisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the W branch of the Susquehanna, 17 miles NNW of Northumberland.

Lewisburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county, on the N side of

LEY

Greenbrier river, 190 miles WNW of Richmond. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Lewistown, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Mifflin county, seated on the Juniatta, 150 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 13 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Fayette county, and formerly the capital of the state. It has four edifices for public worship, a university, and a large court-house. The trade is considerable. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are fabricated in a method totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood also are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people further advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. Lexington stands in a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 miles ESE of Frankfort, the present capital. Lon. 84 55 W, lat. 38 5 N.

Lexington, a town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county, situate near the N branch of James river, 120 miles W by N of Richmond. Lon. 79 50 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Lexington, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, celebrated for being the place where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775. It is 10 miles NW of Boston.

Leyden, a city of S. Holland, seated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates; and is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. The honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, townhouse, custom-house, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric; and the vicinity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands,

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and has 145 bridges, the greatest part
built of freestone. The inhabitants are
estimated at 50,000. In 1807, the uni-
versity was almost destroyed by the ca-
tastrophe of a vessel loaded with gun-
powder blowing up. Leyden is four
miles E of the German ocean, and 23
SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat.
52 8 N.

Leypa, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Leutmeritz, seated on the
Pabietz, 23 miles ENE of Leutmeritz.

Leyta, one of the Philippine islands,
about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in
circumference. Its soil, on the E side,
is very fertile: but there are high moun-
tains that intersect it nearly in the mid-
dle from E to W, and occasion so great
an alteration in the climate, that, when
the inhabitants of one part of the island
reap, the others sow; and they have
two plentiful harvests in the year, to
which the rivers descending from the
mountains not a little contribute. The
island contains 9000 inhabitants, who
pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice,
wax, and quilts. It has a town of the
same name, on the N coast. Lon. 124
26 E, lat. 11 20 N.

Lianone, a new department of
France, including the S part of Corsica.
It has its name from a river which runs
into the sea, 10 miles N of Ajazzo, the
chief town.

Liam-po. See *Ning-po*.

Libanus, mountains of Turkey in
Asia, between Syria and Palestine, ex-
tending from the Mediterranean sea as
far as Arabia. The summits of these
mountains are always covered with
snow; but below are very fruitful val-
leys. They were formerly famous for
cedar-trees; but now scarcely any re-
main. Geographers distinguish them
into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the
latter lies on the S side of the valley,
rising near the ruins of Sidon, and ter-
minates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34.
They are separated from each other at
an equal distance throughout, and form
a country, called by the ancients Cœlo-
lyria.

Libatta, a town of Guinea, in the
country of Gabon, seated near the
mouth of a river of the same name, 120
miles NW of Sette. Lon. 8 54 E, lat.
0 58 S.

Libau, a town of Courland, on the
Baltic, with a harbour for small ships.
The chief articles of commerce are
hemp and linseed. It is seated on a
peninsula, 50 miles N of Memel, and
80 W of Mittau. Lon. 21 25 E, lat.
56 30 N.

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Liberty, a town of Kentucky, in Ma-
son county, with a ship-yard, seated on
the Ohio, a mile above Limestone, and
five miles NNE of the town of Wash-
ington.

Liberty, a town of Virginia, chief of
Bedford county, 15 miles W by N of
New London.

Liberty, West, a town of Virginia,
chief of Ohio county, situate at the
head of Short creek, six miles from the
Ohio, and 12 SW of Pittsburg.

Libourne, a town of France, in the
department of Gironde, at the conflux
of the Ille with the Dordogne, 20
miles ENE of Bourdeaux.

Lieb, a town of Germany, in Wette-
ravia, with a castle, seated on the Wette-
r, 21 miles N of Frankfort.

Lichfield, a city of Staffordshire,
with a market on Tuesday and Satur-
day. It is a county of itself, and united
with Coventry forms an episcopal
see. It has three parish-churches, be-
side the cathedral, which is a beautiful
structure, and walled in like a castle.
Lichfield is the birthplace of two cele-
brated cotemporaries, Samuel Johnson
and David Garrick. It is seated on
both sides of a small river, which soon
afterward joins the Trent, 14 miles SE
of Stafford, and 118 NW of London.
Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Lichfield, a town of Connecticut,
chief of a county of the same name,
situate on an elevated plain, 32 miles W
of Hartford, and 42 NNW of Newhaven.

Lichtstall, or *Lichtallen*, a town of
Switzerland, in the canton of Basel,
seated on the Ergetz, seven miles SE of
Basel.

Lichtenau, a town of Westphalia, in
the principality of Paderborn, eight
miles SSE of Paderborn.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in
Lower Hesse, 12 miles SE of Cassel.

Lichtenau, a town of Franconia, in
the territory of Nuremberg, with a
fortress on the Rezel, six miles E of
Anspach, and 17 SW of Nuremberg.

Lichtenberg, a town of France, in the
department of Sarre, lately of Germany,
in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 15 miles
N of Deux Ponts.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia, in
the principality of Bayreuth. In the
neighbourhood are medicinal springs,
quarries of marble, and mines of cop-
per and iron. It is seated on the Selb-
nitz, 18 miles NE of Culmbach.

Lichtenfels, a town of Franconia, in
the principality of Bamberg, with a
great trade in timber; seated on the
Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg.

L I E

Lichtenstrig, a town of Switzerland, capital of the county of Tockenburgh, seated on the Thur, 27 miles *ENE* of Zurich. Lon. $9^{\circ} 5'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Lichtenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, six miles *NE* of Zwickau.

Lichtenzord, a town and castle of Holland, in Gelderland, 17 miles *ENE* of Zutphen.

Licola, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name Lucrino, or the Lucrine Lake.

Lida, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 56 miles *S* of Wilna. Lon. $25^{\circ} 34'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, and the only one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England, for five miles, till it enters the Esk, from Dumfriesshire, three miles above Longtown in Cumberland.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles *N* of Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

Lidtopping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the *S* side of the lake Wenner, at the mouth of the Lida, 80 miles *NE* of Gotheburg.

Liebenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which the Finow canal begins, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. It is seated on the Havel, 25 miles *N* of Berlin.

Liebenwerda, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 24 miles *NNW* of Dresden.

Liebenzell, a town of Snabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. It is 17 miles *w* by *N* of Stutgard.

Lieberose, a town of Insatia, with a castle, seated on the Spreewald, 20 miles *w* of Guben.

Liebstadt, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, 45 miles *E* by *S* of Marienburg.

Liege, a territory of the Netherlands, lately a bishopric, bounded on the *N* by Brabant and Upper Gelderland, *E* by Limburg and Juliers, *S* by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and *w* by

L I E

Hainault, Namur, and Brabant. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop was one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and his territory deemed a part of the circle of Westphalia. But on the subjugation of the Netherlands by the French, and in the new division of that country, this territory forms a part of the departments of Ourthe and Lower Meuse.

Liege, a strong city, lately the capital of the bishopric of that name, and now the capital of the department of Ourthe. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and after passing through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 16 gates: it has also 10 large suburbs, in which and the city are a great number of churches and religious houses. The magnificent cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the palace, the council-house, the town-house, and the arsenal: here is also a famous university, and a convent of nuns. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms and nails, also cloth, leather, glass, &c. Liege was delivered up to the French in 1701; the allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1703, but abandoned the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants complained of the oppression of their bishop, and insisted upon a charter of privileges; but the bishop not complying, they had recourse to arms: these commotions continued till 1791, when the Austrians entered Liege, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, and reinstated the bishop. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again, after a short resistance, in 1794. Liege is 60 miles *WSW* of Cologne. Lon. $5^{\circ} 35'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Lien-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 325 miles *WSW* of Canton. Lon. $108^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lieu-kieu, or *Leoo-keoo*, the general name of 36 islands lying between For-

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mosa and Japan. They form a king-
dom, the inhabitants of which are ci-
vilized, and of a mild, gay, affable, and
temperate disposition. Each island has
a particular name; the principal one,
called Lieu-kieu, is 126 miles long and
28 broad, but the others are inconsider-
able. The chief products are sulphur,
copper, tin, with shells, and mother of
pearl. The king is tributary to China.
Kintching, the capital, in the SE part
of Lieu-kieu, is in lon. 127 30 E, lat.
26 2 N.

Liere, a town of the Netherlands, in
Brabant, which has a great trade in
cattle; seated at the junction of the
Great and Little Nethe, 10 miles SE of
Antwerp.

Lieskenshoek, a fortress of the Ne-
therlands, in Flanders, on the W side
of the Scheldt, above Fort Lillo, seven
miles NW of Antwerp.

Liesse, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aisne, famous for an image
of the virgin Mary, to which a great
number of pilgrims used to resort. It
is six miles E of Laon.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, which rises
in the county of Wicklow, runs W
thence into Kildare, where it has a
cataract near Leixlip, and then turning
NE passes through the county of Dublin,
and by the city of that name, below
which it enters the Irish sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Donegal, situate on the Foyle,
28 miles NE of Donegal.

Lignac, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre, 11 miles SE of Blanc,
and 14 SW of Argentan.

Ligne, a town of the Netherlands, in
Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles
NW of Mons.

Lignerolles, a town of France, in the
department of Allier, four miles S of
Montluzon.

Lignieres, a town of France, in the
department of Cher, with a collegiate
church and a castle, 24 miles SSW of
Bourges.

Lignitz, a fortified town of Silesia,
capital of a principality of the same
name. The castle is surrounded by a
distinct moat and wall; and the coun-
cilhouse, with its public library, is a
stately edifice. The Lutherans have
two churches. The papists have the
collegiate church, to which adjoins the
superb burial chapel of the princes of
Lignitz and Brieg; they have also a
magnificent college and other religious
foundations. Here is a spacious aca-
demy, founded by Joseph I, for the in-
struction of young gentlemen, of both

L I M

religions, in military exercises. Lignitz
has a considerable trade in cloth and
madder, and stands at the conflux of
the Katsbach and Schwartzwasser, 32
miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 16 E, lat.
51 11 N.

Ligny, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Meuse, with a castle, and a
collegiate church; seated on the Orney,
eight miles SE of Bar le Duc.

Ligor, a seaport of the peninsula of
Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the
same name. The Dutch have a factory
here for tin, rice, and pepper. It is
seated on the NE coast, 150 miles N of
Queda. Lon. 99 25 E, lat. 8 20 N.

Ligueil, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and Loire, 23 miles
SSW of Tours.

Lilienthal, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Bremen, on the river
Warp, 10 miles NNE of Bremen.

Lille, a strong city of France, in the
department of Nord, and one of the
most commercial towns in France. The
inhabitants are computed to be 60,000.
Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest
in Europe, next to that of Turin. The
streets and squares are adorned with
noble buildings, particularly the Great
Square and the Little Square; and
among the public structures are the
exchange, a magazine of vast extent,
and a general hospital. Here are ma-
nufactures of all sorts; but the principal
trade is in camlets. Lille was taken by
the allies, after three months siege, in
1708; but was restored by the treaty of
Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the
demolition of the fortifications of Dun-
kirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe
bombardment from the Austrians. It
is seated in a rich and marshy soil, on
the Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay,
and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 4 E, lat.
50 38 N.

Lillers, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Pas de Calais, seated on
the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras.

Lille, a fort of the Netherlands, in
Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt,
nine miles NNW of Antwerp. It was
taken, in 1793, by the French, who
soon after evacuated it; but they re-
took it in 1794.

Lima, the principal audience of Peru;
bounded on the N by the audience of
Quito, E by the Andes, S by the audi-
ence of Charcas, and W by the Pacific
ocean.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and an
archbishop's see, with a university. In
1534, Pizarro, marching through the
country, was struck with the beauty of

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the extensive valley of Rimac; and there, on a river of the same name, at the distance of six miles from Callao, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the appellation of the valley in which it is seated. Lima is four miles long and two broad, and surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only one story high, and the roofs covered with coarse linen cloth, or only with reeds, because it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths; and there are trees planted round them to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Here are several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Lima is the general staple of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. The wealth of the provinces is principally embarked on the fleet, which, at the time of the galleons, sails from Callao (the port of Lima) to Panama; but its commerce with the other parts of N and S America is very considerable. Earthquakes are frequent, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants, estimated at 54,000, are rich and very debauched; yet are extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. Lima is 850 miles s by e of Quito. Lon. 76 49 w, lat. 12 1 s.

Linnale, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 miles sE of Brussels.

Limaquady. See *Newtown Limaquady*.

Limburg, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands, 42 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by the duchy of Juliers, e by that duchy and the territory of Treves, and s and w by the territory of Liege. It has good

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arable ground, abounds in a fine breed of cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. The n part of it belonged to the Dutch, and the s to the house of Austria; but the whole is now subject to France, the n part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the s in that of Ourthe.

Limburg, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the late duchy of that name, with a castle built of marble. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble, and good mines of calamine and coal. Limburg was taken by the allies in 1703, and ceded to Austria by the treaty of Baden, but the fortifications were destroyed. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Weze, 20 miles e of Liege. Lon. 6 3 e, lat. 50 38 n.

Limburg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a fine cathedral. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights near this place, in 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 26 miles nw of Francfort.

Lime, a town in Dorsetshire. See *Lyne Regis*.

Limekilns, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Forth. It is famous for great lime-works, has a good tide harbour for small vessels, and is four miles sw of Dumfermline.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the n by Tipperary and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon, w by Kerry, s by Cork, and e by Tipperary. It is divided into 125 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though the w parts are mountainous.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of Limerick, and generally considered as the metropolis of the province of Munster. It was formerly well fortified, and reckoned the second city in the kingdom, but at present has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. Limerick is a county of itself, and a bishop's see with Ardferd and Aghadoc united. It stands partly on an island in the Shannon, and is divided into the upper and lower town, united by a stately bridge. The inhabitants are estimated at upward of 40,000, and it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper

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manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honorable capitulation. It is 40 miles sse of Galway, and 94 wsw of Dublin. Lon. 8 54 w, lat. 5 42 N.

Limestone, or *Maysville*, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, at the mouth of Limestone creek, on the s side of the Ohio. This is the usual landing-place for people coming down in boats, who mean to settle in the upper parts of the state; and here the champaign country on the eastern side of the river begins. It is four miles N by E of the town of Washington, and 500 by the river below Pittsburg.

Limcuil, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 20 miles s of Perigueux.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the nw extremity of the lake Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the s. The Limmat flows nw, passes through the lake of Zurich, and unites with the Aar, below Baden.

Limne, or *Limpne*, a village in Kent, three miles sw of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and its castle is now converted into a farmhouse. Though now a poor place, it has the horns and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stanestreet, ended here.

Limoges, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne, and a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Perigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Limousin, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, E by Auvergne, S by Quercy, and W by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, a town of France, in the department of Aude, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouse.

Lincoln, a town of Kentucky, in

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Mercer county, on the E side of Dick river, a branch of the Kentucky, 12 miles SE of Danville.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 11, beside the cathedral; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7398. The cathedral stands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the ruins of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the N side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. Upon the plain, without this gate, was fought the famous battle between the partizans of empress Maud and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 131 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolnshire, a county of England; 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E by the German ocean, SE by the Wals and Norfolk, S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW by Rutlandshire, and W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 1,783,680 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city and 31 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 208,557. The coast is flat, and at low water may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first, which lies in the SE part, consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, others cut by drains and canals, and crossed by causeways, and some kept from constant inundations by vast banks. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds,

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which are annually harvested for thatch: the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teal, wigeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven contains the w part of the county, from the middle to the s extremity: it includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. In the NW part, the rivers Trent, Danc, and Idle form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the NE is a large tract of healthy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county are larger than that of any other in England, except Somersetshire; the horses are also excellent, and very large; and the sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

Lincolntown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lincoln county, 33 miles E by s of Morgantown, and 35 W of Salisbury.

Lindau, a city of Suabia (lately imperial) with a castle and wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 22 miles ESE of Constance, and 75 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 47 32 N.

Lindau, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, five miles N of Zerbst.

Lindau, or *Lendow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, five miles NE of Ruppin.

Lindeness. See *Naze*.

Lindenfels, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles NNE of Manheim.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lingen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county of its name. Here are churches for all the three principal religions, and a celebrated Calvinist academy. It was formerly fortified, but is now barely surrounded by a ditch; and a little to the W of it is a passage over the Ems, called

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the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on the Ems, 48 miles NNW of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Lin-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It is thinly inhabited; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is seated on the Yu-ho, 410 miles N by E of Canton. Lon. 115 0 E, lat. 27 58 N.

Linköping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a castle, and stands on the river Steng, near the lake Roxen, 26 miles W of Nordköping.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 17 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, SE by Edinburghshire, SW by Lanerkshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. It is divided into 13 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 17,844. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead.

Linne, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 35 miles NNW of Cologne.

Linnhe, *Loch*, an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a NE direction from the sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty mountains; the island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and in it are interperfed several smaller ones.

Linnich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, five miles NNW of Juliers.

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Linosa, an island in the Mediterra-
nean, on the coast of Tunis, near that
of Lampedosa. It is 12 miles in cir-
cumference. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Linselles, a village of the Nether-
lands, in Flanders, five miles N of
Lille. Here, in 1794, the French
gained a bloody battle over the allies,
but chiefly the English, commanded by
the duke of York.

Lin-tsin, a city of China, of the
second rank, in the province of Chan-
tong, seated on the great canal. Here
is an octagonal tower, divided into
eight stories, the walls of which are
covered on the outside with porcelain.
It is 187 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115
31 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire,
with a market on Thursday, 12 miles
SE of Cambridge, and 48 N by E of
London.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria,
with two castles, the one upon a hill,
and the other below it. Here is a hall,
in which the states assemble, a bridge
over the Danube, and considerable
woollen manufactures. The French
became masters of it in 1741, and again
in 1800. It is seated on the right bank
of the Danube, 96 miles W of Vienna.
Lon. 14 16 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Lintz, a town and citadel of Ger-
many, in the late electorate of Cologne,
seated on the Rhine, 23 miles SSE of
Cologne.

Lipari, the largest and most fertile of
the Lipari islands, about 15 miles in
circumference. It has not suffered
from subterraneous fires for ages past,
though it every where bears the marks
of its former volcanic state. It abounds
with the currant grape; cotton also
grows here; and great quantities of
pumice are exported. It has a town of
the same name, which is a bishop's see,
and stands on the SE side of the island,
26 miles NNE of Patti, in Sicily. Lon.
15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in
the Mediterranean, which lie to the N
of Sicily. They are all of volcanic
origin, were feigned to be the residence
of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly
called Æolian Islands. They are 12 in
number; and nearly as follows, in the
order of their size; Lipari, Stromboli,
Volcano, Salini, Felicuda, Alicuda,
Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca,
Datolo, and Tila Navi. They produce
great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre,
cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, par-
ticularly raisins, currants, and figs.

Some of their wines are much esteemed;
particularly the Malvasia.

Lipno, a town of Poland, in the pa-
latinate of Ploczko, 33 miles NNW of
Ploczko.

Lipourec, a town of Poland, in the
palatinate of Cracow, 22 miles W of
Cracow.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, with a
castle, seated on a mountain, by the
river Maros, 22 miles NE of Temeswar.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which
flows W by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham,
and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above
Wesel.

Lippehne, a town of Brandenburg, in
the New mark, 26 miles N of Custrin.

Lippspring, a town of Westphalia, in
the principality of Paderborn, near the
source of the Lippe, six miles N of
Paderborn.

Lippstadt, a strong town of West-
phalia, capital of the county of Lippe.
In 1632, a bloody battle was fought
here between the Swedes and the
Austrians, in which the king of Sweden
and the Austrian general were both
killed. In 1757 it was taken by the
French, who kept possession of it eleven
months. It carries on a good trade in
timber for building vessels on the
Rhine, and stands on the river Lippe,
18 miles W of Paderborn. Lon. 8 28
E, lat. 51 41 N.

Lique, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Pas de Calais, 12 miles W
of St. Omer.

Liqueo, Liqueux, or Likeo Islands.
See *Lieu-kieu*.

Lis, a river which rises in France, in
the department of Pas de Calais, flows
by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres
into Flanders, where it passes by
Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and
joins the Scheldt, at Ghent. It gives
name to a new department of France,
including the western part of Flanders,
of which Bruges is the capital.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and
the see of a patriarch and an archbishop,
with a university, and a tribunal of the
inquisition. It is seated on the N side
of the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth,
and built in the form of an amphithe-
atre, on seven hills, not broad, but six
miles in length. The city is walled
round, and it has so increased by de-
grees, particularly toward the west,
that the old walls now divide the two
dioceses; the E part under the arch-
bishop, and the W under the patriarch.
The harbour will contain 1000 ships in
the greatest safety, the entrance of

which is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a grand aqueduct, between two hills, which conveys water to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. In the middle of the city, on one of the hills, is a citadel, which commands the whole place. The cathedral, on another eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. It is dedicated to St. Vincent, who suffered martyrdom near the cape, which bears his name. The royal palace fronts the river; it is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at vast expence by John v. In 1766, pope Clement xi consecrated a chapel in this palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. It is singularly magnificent, and here the patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates with more pomp than the pope himself. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish-churches, 50 convents of both sexes, and about 200,000 inhabitants. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-feasts. The trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brazil and other colonies belonging to Portugal. In December 1807, this city was entered by the French, who retained possession till August 1808, when they evacuated it after the battle of Vimiera, in which they were defeated by the British. It is 178 miles w by n of Seville, and 255 s by w of Madrid. on. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. with manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. It is seated on the Laggan, eight miles sw of Belfast.

Lisca, or **Lisca Bianca**, one of the Lipari islands, three miles sw of Stromboli. It is a small desert spot.

Lisieux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 sw of Rouen. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Mull, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, nine miles long and two broad, and was anciently the re-

sidence of the bishop of Argyle. A great part of the cathedral remains, and the chancel is used as the parish church.

Lismore, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater, 26 miles N of Cork, and 31 wsw of Waterford.

Lisonzo, a river which rises in the duchy of Carniola, passes by Gorz and Gradisca, crosses Friuli, between Monte Falcone and Aquileia, and enters the gulf of Venice.

Lissa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pichards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. It is 70 miles w of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Lissa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen. In 1707, it was laid waste by the Russians; but it has been rebuilt, with great improvement, and carries on a great trade. It is 50 miles w of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lissa, a village of Silesia, on the Weilitritz, six miles nw of Breslau, celebrated for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

Lithay, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 15 miles E of Laubach.

Lithuania, a country of Europe, formerly governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the s by Volhinia, w by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia, n by Courland and Russia, and E by Russia. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bug. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The nobility are numerous, some exceedingly rich, but the greater part indigent and poor; and those who are in low circumstances

shop of Argyle. A cathedral remains, and as the parish church. enough of Ireland, in Limerick, and a bishop's see at Waterford. The cathedral handsome, but the site a bad place. It stands 26 miles N of Waterford.

which rises in the north, passes by Gorz and Trieste, between Monte Carlo, and enters the gulf

in the gulf of Venice, Dalmatia. Here is a bay and anchovies, and excellent wine. It is 70 miles N. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat.

Poland, in the palace. In 1707, it was laid waste; but it has been improved, and is a trade. It is 50 miles N. 16° 50' E, lat. 52° 0' N. of Silesia, on the NW of Breslau, ceased at victory gained by the Austrians, in 1757. of Germany, in Carlsruhe. Save, 15 miles E of

country of Europe, formerly its grand dukes, and to Poland, under It is 300 miles long bounded on the S by the Poland, Polachia, Prussia, N by Courland and Russia. The principal Dnieper, Dwina, and Bug. It is a flat country; and produces wheat, and vast quantities of excellent little horses, and their hocks being are vast forests, in which are, elk, wild oxen, and cats, &c. and eagles are common. In the of yellow amber are the country swarms though numerous in seem to have fixed in this duchy; and the only country in cultivate the ground. a state of the most the nobility are amazingly rich, but the poor; and the low circumstances

serve the richer sort as pages, valets, treasurers, &c. In 1772, empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This was erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. The capital is Wilna.

Lititz, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and a settlement of the Moravians, eight miles N of Lancaster, and 66 W by N of Philadelphia.

Litschau, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia; 23 miles NW of Horn.

Littau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river March, nine miles NNW of Olmutz.

Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, E by the Archipelago, S by the Morea, and W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Athens.

Livadia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of its name, with a castle. It has a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 68 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23° 20' E, lat. 38° 42' N.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Liverdun, a town of Brance, in the department of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, eight miles NE of Toul.

Liverpool, a borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton (a village three miles off) till the year 1699, when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. The number of the inhabitants in 1773 was 34,407, in 1790 it was 55,732, and in 1801 no less than 77,653. Its rise and increase was principally owing to the salt-works: and it is now become, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence; ships being admitted into

noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels; and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings, some glass, iron, salt, and copperas works, many roperies, and upward of fifty breweries. Here are eight churches and a chapel for the established religion, three catholic chapels, several meeting-houses, and a synagogue; also a handsome exchange, a customhouse, and an extensive gaol on the Howardian plan. The places of amusement are numerous; and here is a most complete set of baths for sea-bathing. Among the many charitable foundations are an infirmary, almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and an asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 48 miles S of Lancaster, and 202 NW of London. Lon. 3° 0' W, lat. 53° 22' N.

Liverpool, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queens county, with a harbour at the mouth of a river of its name, 58 miles SW of Halifax. Lon. 64° 15' W, lat. 44° 10' N.

Livingston, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E side of the Hudson, at the influx of a river of its name, 11 miles S of Hudson.

Livonia, a province of Russia, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland; and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the great, was confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nyfadt, in 1721, and now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia. It is 250 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, E by that of Pskof, S by that of Polotsk and that of Poland, and W by the gulf of Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes

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and forests. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. The capital is Riga.

Livorno. See *Leghorn*.

Lizard, a peninsula on the s coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. $5^{\circ} 11' W$, lat. $49^{\circ} 58' N$.

Lizier, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Arriege, lately an episcopal see. Here is a chapel, which has been famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the Satat, 50 miles *SE* of Auch. Lon. $1^{\circ} 9' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 0' N$.

Llanarth, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles *E* by *N* of Cardigan, and 223 *W* by *N* of London.

Llanbeder, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. It is seated on the Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 23 miles *E* of Cardigan, and 211 *W* by *N* of London.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, being an episcopal see, but it is a small place, and has no market. The cathedral is singular in not having a cross aisle. It is seated on the river Taaffe, two miles *WNW* of Cardiff, and 163 *W* of London.

Llandilovawr, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of flannel. Near it are the picturesque remains of Dinevawr castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Towy, 13 miles *E* of Carmarthen, and 205 *W* by *N* of London.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It has the remains of a castle, and is seated near the Towy, 26 miles *ENE* of Carmarthen, and 191 *W* by *N* of London.

Llanelly, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a considerable trade in coal; seated on a creek of the Bristol channel, 13 miles *SSW* of Carmarthen, and 222 *W* by *N* of London.

Llanfyllin, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles *N* by *W* of Montgomery, and 186 *NW* of London.

Llangadoc, a town of Wales, in Car-

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marthenshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles *E* by *N* of Carmarthen, and 195 *W* by *N* of London.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it, on a steep mountain, are the remains of Castle Dinas, once a strong place; and about two miles distant is Valle Crucis, an abbey now one of the finest pieces of antiquity remaining in Wales. The town stands on the Dec, over which is a beautiful ancient bridge, 11 miles *SSW* of Wrexham, and 192 *NW* of London.

Llanrhaust, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are two churches, and the town is the center of the business of the vale of Conway. It is seated on the Conway, over which is a bridge into Carnarvonshire, 15 miles *WSW* of Denbigh, and 226 *NW* of London.

Llanstephan, a village of Wales, 10 miles *SSW* of Carmarthen, near the mouth of the Towy; noted for the remains of its castle on the summit of a bold hill, whose base is washed by the sea.

Llantrissant, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. It is 12 miles *NW* of Cardiff, and 171 *W* of London.

Llanydloes, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Severn, near its source, 18 miles *SW* of Montgomery, and 188 *WNW* of London.

Llanugarn, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on the other side the river are the remains of that of Llanstephan. Llanugarn is 12 miles *SW* of Carmarthen, and 245 *W* by *N* of London.

Llerena, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 53 miles *E* of Cordova, and 54 *N* of Seville.

Lloret, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the *SE* coast, 20 miles *NE* of Mataro.

Lo, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a citadel, and manufactures of serges, shaloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace; seated on the Vire, 12 miles *E* of Coutances, and 125 *W* by *N* of Paris.

Loanda, a town of Congo, capital of Angola, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It stands on the Atlantic, and has a good harbour formed by the island of Loanda, 18 miles in length, lying a

a market on Thursday N of Carmarthen, 11 miles E of London.

town of Wales, in a market on Saturday N of a steep mountain, Castle Dinas, once a town, and about two miles N of Carmarthen, an abbey now ruins, of antiquity recent. The town stands on a hill, which is a beautiful view of Wrexham, 11 miles SSW of Wrexham, 11 miles SSW of London.

town of Wales, in Denbighshire, market on Tuesday, churches, and the town is a business of the vale, seated on the Conwy, is a bridge into Cardigan, WSW of Denbigh, 10 miles S of London.

village of Wales, 10 miles S of Carmarthen, near the Conwy; noted for the ruins on the summit of a hill, the base is washed by the sea.

corporate town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, it had a castle, which was destroyed. It is 12 miles NW of London.

town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, on the Severn, near its mouth, SSW of Montgomery, 10 miles S of London.

town of Wales, in Carmarthen, a market on Saturday, at the mouth of the Towy, on a low rock, are the ruins of a castle; and on the other side are the remains of a castle. Llaugharn is 12 miles S of Carmarthen, and 245 W by rail.

of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles NE of Cordova, and 54 miles S of Madrid.

of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 miles NE of Barcelona.

of France, in the department of the Gironde, with a citadel, of sergeants, thalcoons, and silver lace; seated 2 miles E of Coutras, 11 miles N of Paris.

of Congo, capital of the kingdom, with a fort. It is 11 miles S of the Atlantic, and has a bay, washed by the island of Annobon, lying a

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little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 260 miles SSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 8 40 S.

Loango, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Gabon, E and S by Congo Proper, and W by the Atlantic. The land is so fruitful, that it yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, whence palm-wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable.

Loango, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. The streets are wide, and lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas. The houses are oblong, and have only a ground floor; separated from each other, and fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulrushes. In the center of the city is a large square, fronting the royal palace, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, surrounded by a palisado of stately palm-trees. The principal trade consists in elephants teeth, palm-cloth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. It is 230 miles WNW of St. Salvador. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

Leano, or Lenano, a town of the territory of Genova, near the sea, six miles SSW of Finale.

Lebau, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides, 58 miles E by N of Culm.

Lebau, a town of Lusatia, which has a trade in gray, striped, and white linens, 13 miles W of Gorlitz.

Loebenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. Great quantities of cloth, stuffs, and yarn, are made here. It is seated on the Lemnitz, 22 miles NNE of Culmbach. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Loba, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz.

Loßnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 10 miles SSE of Leipzig.

Loburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 22 miles E of Magdeburg.

Locarno, a town of Piedmont, seated in a fine valley, on the river Orco, 25 miles S of Aosta.

Locarno, a town of Italy, capital of a

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bailliwick, lately belonging to the Swiss. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake Maggiore. Locarno was once situated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Magia. It is 56 miles N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Locco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, situated on the Pescara, 10 miles N of Solmona.

Lochem, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 miles long and three broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. have been dug up.

Loches, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. In the collegiate church is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 SE of Tours.

Lochmaben, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a manufacture of coarse linen; seated on the W side of the Annan, 10 miles ENE of Dumfries.

Lochrida, or Oerida, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a hill, near a lake of its name, 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Lochsta, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the river Black Cart. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton, and is six miles SW of Paisley.

Lochy, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of Invernesshire, 14 miles long, and from one to two broad. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkeik descend into this lake. Out of it flows the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and their united stream enters Loch Eil, at Fort William.

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Loekartsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, situate on the point formed by the confluence of the Tioga with the Susquehanna, 60 miles NNW of Wilkesbarre.

Lockenitz, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Rando, 10 miles NE of Prenzlau.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; seated near the Annan, 12 miles E by N of Dumfries.

Loele, a town of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel, famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. It is nine miles NW of Neuchatel.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norwich, and 112 NE of London.

Lodesan, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, and lately a bishop's see. Here are manufactures of hats and of cloth for the army. It is seated on the Lez, 30 miles W by N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Lodi, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lodésan, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. It has manufactures of porcelain, and the Parmesan cheese made here is esteemed the best of its kind. The French defeated the Austrians at this place, in 1796; in 1799, the former were totally defeated by the Russians; but the French regained possession in 1800. It is seated on the Adda, 18 miles SE of Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Lodomeria. See *Galicia*.

Loffingen, a town of Suabia, in the lordship of Furstenberg, with a medicinal bath, six miles WSW of Furstenberg.

Lofista, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace. These works were destroyed by the Russians, in 1719, but have since been again erected. It is 32 miles N of Upsal.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whisky, seated on the Tummel, 22 miles NNW of Perth.

Logrono, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, 62 miles E of Burgos, and

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155 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Loheia, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a great trade in coffee, brought from the neighbouring hills; and another hill affords a considerable quantity of mineral salt. It has no harbour, and the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a great distance from the town. It is 180 miles NNW of Mocha. Lon. 42 56 E, lat. 15 42 N.

Loja. See *Loxa*.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Elaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which joins the Sarre, above Angers; and the last runs into the Loire, 10 miles below Tours. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne, passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Painboeuf.

Loire, a department of France, containing the late province of Forez. It has its name from the river Loire, which flows N through its whole length. Montbrison is the capital.

Loire, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which crosses it, and then enters the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orléanois. It has its name from a small river that runs into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Loitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Peene, 12 miles SW of Gripswald.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the NE border of the province of Delhi, and on the river Patte-reeh, eight miles above its conflux with the Ganges, and 100 NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 29 47 N.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. See *Italy*.

Lombes, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 23 miles SE of Auch, and 27 SW of Toulouse.

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Lombock, an island of the E Indies, between Bali and Cumbava, 40 miles long and 20 broad. It is chiefly inhabited by Gentoos, and on the E side is a town called Bally. Lon. 116 10 E, lat. 8 36 S.

Lomond, Ben. See *Benlomond*.

Lomond, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 20 miles long and from one to seven wide. It contains 33 islands; several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. On the E side is the lofty mountain Benlomond; and the river Leven issues from its s extremity.

Lonato, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, 12 miles ESE of Brescia.

Loncarry, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes in 970. It has extensive bleaching grounds, and is seated near the Tay, five miles N of Perth.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter; whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street,

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long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and seven other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and a noble fabric. It is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues: several are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist Mr. John Howard. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VI, adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen's, in Waibrook, is a church of exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; and St. Martin's in the Fields; are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the bills of mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the wall, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Beside these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The

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royal town residence is a house at the w side of St. James' park, built by the Duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the e of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice; and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guild-hall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Customhouse; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges, of Black-friars and Westminster. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, especially on the London side, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames: and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are

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advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumstance of navigation, it is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France; a variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of maps and prints; and the making of optical and mathematical instruments. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast E India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1801, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 885,577. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were destroyed. London is 10 miles NNW of Paris, and 300 ESE of Dublin. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 31 N.

London, New, a seaport of Connecticut, capital of New London county, with the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781, but has been rebuilt. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 54 miles E by N of Newhaven. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 41 25 N.

London, New, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county, 110 miles W by S of Richmond. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 37 20 N.

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Londonberry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the w by Donegal, N by the ocean, s and sw by Tyrone, and E by Antrim. It contains about 125,000 inhabitants, is divided into 31 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county.

Londonberry, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, and celebrated for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689. The principal commerce is with America and the W Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length. *Londonberry* is four miles s of Lough Foyle, and 104 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

Londonberry, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a manufacture of linen cloth and thread, seated near the head of Beaver river, which runs into the Merrimac, 38 miles ssw of Portsmouth.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the frith of Clyde, extends 20 miles N between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyll. It is from one to two miles in breadth; and near the middle, on the Argyll side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Gail.

Long Island, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut, by Long Island sound. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium; and is divided into three counties, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, which in 1790 contained 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4839 were slaves. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York.

Long Island Sound, a kind of strait in N America, from three to 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Long Lake. See *Rain Lake*.

Longara, a town of Naples, in Cala-

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bria Ulteriore, 20 miles wnw of St. Severio.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the nw by Leitrim, NE by Cavan, E and s by W Meath, and w by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is divided into 24 parishes, contains 50,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but toward the N mountainous.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Cammin, 70 miles wnw of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Longforgan, a town of Scotland, in the SE corner of Perthshire, on the frith of Tay, four miles W by s of Dundee.

Long-nan, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen. Its district contains several forts, formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars. It stands on the river Mouqua, 710 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 104 18 E, lat. 32 22 N.

Longnor, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Dove, 31 miles N by E of Stafford, and 161 NNW of London.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of muslin; seated on the Esk, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 NNW of London.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 miles N of Rouen.

Longuon, a town of France, in the department of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron-forge and cannon foundry. It is 10 miles sw of Longwy, and 36 NW of Metz.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Chiers, 36 miles NNW of Metz, and 160 ENE of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Lons le Saunier, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles ssw of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Leo, a town of Holland, in Gelder-

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land, with a fine palace, 18 miles N of Arnheim.

Looe, East and West, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 231 W by S of London.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 34 22 N.

Loos, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 miles W by S of Maastricht.

Lopakh, Cape, the S extremity of Kamtschatka. Lon. 156 45 E, lat. 51 0 N. See *Kuriles*.

Lopesco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 19 miles SW of Aquila.

Lopo Gonsalves, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour, and near the cape is a village, where provisions are plentiful. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 18 miles NNE of Mulhausen.

Lorbus, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalquivir, 50 miles W of Cartagena.

Lord Howe Group, an extensive group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who distinctly described 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appear as if clean shaved. They had an ornament consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a

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mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

Lord Howe Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At its S end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 N.

Loreda, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo.

Loreto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquissate of Anconia, and a bishop's see. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. According to the legend, it was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house or chapel is 31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high; the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous lady of Loreto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a nich of silver: this statue is of cedar wood, three feet high; but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous gold and silver lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels; and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt, holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. Great numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loreto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present; that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. The inhabitants of the town subsist principally by agriculture and gardening, and many of them are shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chaplets. Loreto was taken by the French in 1796, who retained possession of it till 1799. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Ve-

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59 37 E, lat. 5 30 S. land, an island in the sccovered, in 1788, by Many excellent tur- ight here on a sandy unds with a variety of e so unaccustomed to the seamen went near them down with a are two high moun- ndicular from the sea; amed Mount Gower. the s is a remarkable Pyramid, which had nce of a steeple at a nd is three miles and y narrow. Lon. 159

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nice, 12 22 of Ancona, and 112 N 2 of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 miles w of Frejus.

Lorrach, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, six miles N 2 of Basel, and 30 s of Friburg.

Lorrain, a late province of France, 100 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, 2 by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, s by Franche Comté, and w by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-feed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maefe, Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Sare. This province now forms the departments of Meurte, Moselle, and Voiges.

Lorris, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 12 miles s 2 of Montargis, and 30 E of Orleans.

Lossiemouth, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the river Lossie, five miles N 2 of Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbour will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lothian, a district of Scotland, now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*, *Edinburgshire*, and *Linlithgowshire*.

Lotzin, a town of Prussia, with a castle, situate on a canal which joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes, 78 miles s 2 of Konigsberg.

Loudeac, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge and a manufacture of thread, 20 miles s of St. Brieux.

Loudun, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on an eminence, 30 miles N 2 of Poitiers, and 155 sw of Paris.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a handsome tower, and four meeting-houses. The chief manufactures are wool-combing

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and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. It is seated near the Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 NNW of London.

Loughbrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near a lake of the same name, 15 miles sw of Galway.

Loubans, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, situate in a kind of island between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles s 2 of Chalons.

Louvignano, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 12 miles s 2 of Brindisi.

Louis, Fort, or *Fort Vauban*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, built by Louis XIV, on an island formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is 12 miles E of Haguenau, and 18 NNE of Strasbourg.

Louis, *St.* an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Senegal, with a fort, built by the French. It was taken in 1758 by the English, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783. It is flat, sandy, and barren. Lon. 16 15 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Louis, *St.* a seaport and fortress of St. Domingo, on the sw coast, at the head of a bay of its name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. The fortress was demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. It is 48 miles WSW of Leogane. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 19 N.

Louis, *St.* a town of Louisiana, on the river Mississippi, 14 miles below the influx of the Missouri. The environs are rich in garden grounds. It is 650 miles N of New Orleans. Lon. 90 18 W, lat. 39 18 N.

Louis de Marannan, *St.* or *St. Philip*, a seaport of Brasil, capital of the province of Marannan, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It stands on the E side of the river Mearim, near the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 45 15 W, lat. 2 25 S.

Louisa, a town of Sweden, in Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland, 30 miles s 2 of Helsingfors.

Louisburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763. Lon. 59 55 W, lat. 45 54 N.

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Louisburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Franklin county, situate on the river Tar, 30 miles N by E of Raleigh. Lon. 78 40 W, lat. 36 3 N.

Louisiana, a country of N America, estimated to extend 1200 miles in length and 640 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Mississippi, S by the gulf of Mexico, W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cyprès, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi furnishes the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Missouri, Moingona, Arkansas, and Natchitoches, which all flow into the Mississippi. The chief articles of trade are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, wax, and lumber. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Louis XIV, in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; restored to France, in 1801, and by France transferred to the United States, in 1803. The capital is New Orleans.

Louisville, the capital of the state of Georgia, and in Burke county. It has a college, with ample and liberal endowments; and is seated on the N side of the Ogeechee, 52 miles SSW of Augusta, the former capital. Lon. 82 17 W, lat. 32 42 N.

Louisville, a town of Kentucky, capital of Jefferson county, seated on the Ohio, just above its rapids, at the head of which is a fort. A canal, three miles in length, has been cut on the side of the river, by which vessels now ascend and descend without danger. Louisville is a port of entry, 50 miles W of Frankfort. Lon. 85 54 W, lat. 38 14 N.

Loule, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, surrounded by its antique walls, and seated on the river Loule, 10 miles NW of Faro, and 22 WSW of Travira.

Lou-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-fi, situate near the source of the Tso-tsang, 270 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Lourde, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a castle on a rock, 10 miles NW of Bagneres.

LOW

Lourical, a town of Portugal, in Beira; 28 miles S by W of Coimbra.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford bay, E by the Irish sea, W by Monaghan and E Meath, and S by E Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fertile country, contains 50 parishes, and about 57,750 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 18 miles NNW of Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free-school, founded by Edward VI. It has a navigation, by means of the river Lud and a canal, to the German ocean, at Tetney creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 144 N of London.

Louvain, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches, convents, and public buildings are magnificent. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but this trade is decayed, and it is now chiefly noted for good beer. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Louviers, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure, with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths. It is seated on the Eure, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris.

Lowvo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 52 E, lat. 14 56 N.

Lowvres, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 miles N of Paris.

Loevenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, seated on the Bober, 21 miles WSW of Lignitz.

Lowenstein, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, nine miles SSE of Heilbron, and 21 NNE of Stutgard.

Loewenstein, a fort and ancient castle of S Holland, at the W end of the island of Bommelwert. In this castle, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and after three years imprisonment was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 16 miles E of Dort.

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Lowestoff, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Here are forts and batteries for protecting ships in the roads. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain, 10 miles S of Yarmouth, and 117 NE of London. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Lowes-water, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, runs into the N end of Cromach-water.

Lowicz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava.

Lowositz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756, the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement between the Saxons and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra, five miles WSW of Leutmeritz.

Loxa, or *Lofa*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 28 miles W of Granada.

Loxa, or *Loja*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, and the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, famous for producing fine jesuits bark and cochineal. Carpets are manufactured here of remarkable fineness. It stands at the head of a NW branch of the Amazon, 150 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 4 15 S.

Loyne, or *Lune*, a river of England, which rises in Westmorland, flows S by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish sea.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late territory of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from the principal ridge of mountains. Mende is the capital.

Lu, a town of Piedmont, in Montferat, eight miles S of Casal, and eight W of Alexandria.

Luarca, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the seacoast, 30 miles NW of Oviedo.

Luban, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated near the N end of a lake of the same name, 70 miles E by S of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

Luban, a town of Lithuania, in the

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palatinate of Novogrodeck, 20 miles SE of Sluck.

Lubben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. It has several churches, a castle, a noble hospital, and a large structure where the diets assemble. It is seated on the Spree, in a swampy country, 40 miles SSE of Berlin. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec, a city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers. There is also a fine council-house and an exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans. There are four large churches, beside the cathedral, in which is a handsome statue of the virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; that of St. John has still some protestant girls, under the government of an abbey; that of St. Mary is turned into an hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and that of St. Catharine is now a handsome college. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW of the Baltic, and 35 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Lubec, an island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Lubecke, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden. It has a trade in yarn and linen, and stands 14 miles W of Minden.

Luben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, seated on the Katzbach, 14 miles N of Lignitz.

Luben, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, on the river Spree, 20 miles NW of Cottbus.

Lubitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elda, 23 miles S of Gustrów.

Lublenitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, 32 miles E of Oppelen.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a

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month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Weiprz, 95 miles s₂ of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lublyo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 56 miles s₂ of Cracow.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 miles n₂ of Toulon.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 34 miles s₂ of Valence.

Lucanas, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Guamanga, which gives name to a jurisdiction, containing rich silver mines, and feeding great droves of cattle. It stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac, 80 miles s of Guamanga.

Lucar, *Cape St.* the s₂ end of the peninsula of California. It lies under the tropic of Capricorn, in lon. 111 30 W.

Lucar de Barameda, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It has a fine harbour, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 42 miles ssw of Seville. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadiana, 76 miles wnw of Seville. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Lucar la Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadamar, 14 miles W of Seville.

Lucaya Islands. See *Bahama*.

Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the E coast of the gulf of Genoa. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad; and produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts: the oil, in particular, is in high esteem. The common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread; and they are the most industrious of any in Italy, for no spot of ground is neglected. The government was aristocratic; but in the recent revolutions of Italy this state adopted a consular constitution, under the protection of France.

Lucca, a city of Italy, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly three miles in circumference, regularly fortified, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Lucca was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and reentered in 1800. It is

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seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 miles n₂ of Pisa, and 37 W of Florence. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Luce, a spacious bay on the s coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying E of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its n₂ extremity, at the town of Glenluce.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles s₂ of Cordova, and 42 wnw of Granada.

Lucera, a city of Naples, capital of the province of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small, but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 75 miles n₂ of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweiz, and Zug, and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The air is mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman catholics, and computed at 100,000. The government was aristocratical, with a certain mixture of democracy.

Lucern, the capital of the canton of the same name, in Switzerland. It is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reufs, which here enters the lake of Lucern. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Waldstæder See. In the cathedral is an organ of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place; being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the romantic country. Lucern is 30 miles sw of Zurich, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Lucern, Lake of. See *Waldstæder See*.

Lucerna, a town of Piedmont, in a valley of its name, 15 miles sw of Turin.

Luchow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lüneburg, situate on the Jetze, 11 miles s by E of Danneberg.

Luchowice, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 40 miles s₂ of Novogrodeck.

Lucia, St. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, 27 miles long and 12

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broad. It consists of plains well water-
ed with rivulets, and hills furnished
with timber; and has several good
bays, and commodious harbours. By
the peace of 1763, this island was al-
lotted to France. In 1779, it was taken
by the English, but restored by the
peace of 1783; was taken again in 1794;
evacuated in 1795, and again taken in
1796. There are two high mountains,
by which this island may be known at
a considerable distance. Its N end is
21 miles s of Martinico. Lon. 60 51
W, lat. 14 0 N.

Lucia, St. one of the Cape Verd
islands, to the w of that of St. Nicholas.
Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

Lucia, St. a town of Paraguay, in the
province of Plata, on a river of the
same name, at its conflux with the Pa-
rana, 340 miles N by W of Buenos
Ayres. Lon. 60 54 W, lat. 29 30 S.

Lucia, St. a town of Sicily, in Val di
Demona, 15 miles W of Messina.

Luciana, a town of Spain, in Anda-
lusia, eight miles WNW of Ecija.

Luciano, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, 19 miles W of Ciudad Real.

Lucito, a town of Naples, in the
Molise, 11 miles NE of Molise.

Luckau, the capital of Lower Lusa-
tia. The inhabitants, many of whom
are Vandals, subsist by brewing and
handicraft businesses. It is seated in a
swampy country, on the rivulet Geila,
28 miles WNW of Cöthbus. Lon. 13 46
E, lat. 51 52 N.

Luckenwäld, a town of Brandenburg,
in the Middle mark, capital of a circle
of its name; seated on the Nute, 23
miles s of Potsdam.

Lucknow, a city of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of Oude. It is without walls,
and the palace of the nabob stands on a
high bank near the Goomty. The
houses are chiefly mud walls, covered
with thatch; many are entirely of
mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves
or straw; and very few are built with
brick. The streets are crooked, narrow,
and worse than most in India. In the
dry season, the dust and heat are in-
tolerable; in the rainy season, the mire
is so deep, as to be scarcely passable;
and there is a number of elephants,
belonging to the nabob and his court,
continually passing the streets, to the
great annoyance of passengers and shop-
keepers. The houses of the mer-
chants are of brick, lofty and strong;
and there are some, but not many,
magnificent edifices. Lucknow is
110 miles NNW of Allahabad. Lon.
81 20 E, lat. 26 50 N.

L U C

Lucko, a town of Poland, capital of
Volhynia, and a bishop's see with a
citadel. In 1752, the greatest part of
it was destroyed by fire. It is seated on
the Ster, 75 miles NE of Lemberg, and
175 SE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat.
51 13 N.

Lucio, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo
Citeriore, on the W bank of the lake
Celano, nine miles ssw of Celano.

Luçon, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Vendée, and lately an epis-
copal see. It is seated in a morass,
17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 s of
Nantes.

Luconia, or *Luxon*, the chief of the
Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean.
It is 350 miles long and 140 broad,
beside a peninsula of very irregular
breadth that shoots out 180 miles at
the SE angle. It is not so hot as might
be expected, being well watered by
lakes and rivers, and the periodical
rains, which inundate all the plains.
There are several volcanos in the moun-
tains, and a variety of hot springs. The
produce of this island is wax, cotton,
silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-
nuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffaloes,
and game. Philip II of Spain formed
a scheme of planting a colony in the
Philippine islands, which had been ne-
glected since the discovery of them by
Magellan, in 1521. Manila, in this
island, was the station chosen for the
capital of the new establishment.
Hence an active commercial inter-
course began with the Chinese, a con-
siderable number of whom settled in
this island, under the Spanish pro-
tection. These supplied the colony so
amply with all the valuable pro-
ductions and manufactures of Asia, as
enabled it to open a trade with Ame-
rica, by a direct course of navigation,
more than one third of the circum-
ference of the globe. This trade, at
first, was carried on with Callao, on
the coast of Peru; but it was afterward
removed to Acapulco, on the coast of
Mexico. From this port formerly
sailed two large ships, or galleons, an-
nually, one at a time at stated periods;
but latterly smaller vessels are used.
The ships are permitted to carry out
silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns,
in return for which they bring back
from Manila spices, drugs, China and
Japan wares, calicos, chintzes, muslins,
silks, &c. The island is divided into
provinces, most of them subject to the
Spaniards; the principal are Ilocos,
Camarinas, Paracale, Cagayan, and
Balayan; and there are several others,

L U G

Pangasinan, Bahí, Balacan, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, called *Mestizos*. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, called *Pintados*, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*.

Lucrino. See *Licola*.

Ludenscheid, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron and cloth, 44 miles E by S of Dusseldorf.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market. It is 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 71 N W of London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for empress Maud against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII, held a court, and died here. Ludlow has a stately church and an elegant townhouse. It is seated on the Tend, 20 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 142 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. Here is a hunting seat belonging to the duke of Wirtemberg, called *Favorita*. It is six miles N of Stuttgart.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Hither Pomerania, near the Baltic sea, 10 miles ENE of Gripfwalde.

Lugá, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name, 80 miles S of Petersburg. Lon. 29 39 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Lugano, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick, lately belonging to the Swiss cantons. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardino. Most of the houses are built of tuffstone, and on an eminence above the town is the principal church. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Italy, 25 miles in

L U N

length, and from two to four in breadth. Its form is irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It lies between the lakes Como and Magiore, but is above 180 feet higher than either of them.

Lugde, or **Lude**, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Emmer, 24 miles NNE of Paderborn.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for its hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 50 miles ENE of Compostello. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Luis, St. a town of Tucuman, in the province of Cordova, 140 miles WSW of Cordova. Lon. 67 52 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Luis, St. a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre, on the river St. Maria, 90 miles S of Casagrande.

Luis de la Paz, St. a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, 120 miles N by E of Mechoacan.

Luis de Potosi, St. a city of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situate in the midst of rich gold mines, and all the comforts of life. The streets are neat and straight, and the churches magnificent. It is 180 miles N by W of Mechoacan. Lon. 102 54 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Lui-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. It is seated in a fertile country, near the sea, 315 miles SW of Canton. Lon. 109 25 E, lat. 20 58 N.

Lula, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. Near it is a mountain of iron ore. It stands on the river Lula, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 115 miles NNE of Uma. Lon. 22 12 E, lat. 65 32 N.

Lumberton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Robeson county, situate on Drowning creek, 32 miles S of Fayetteville, and 65 NW of Wilmington.

Lumello, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, which gives name to a district called the Lumelline, lately subject to the king of Sardinia. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but is now a small place, situate on the Gogna, 26 miles SSW of Milan.

Lunan, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, situate on a bay of its name, at the mouth of the river Lunan, five miles SSW of Montrose.

Lund, a town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, and a bishopric. It carries on but little trade, and is principally

to four in breadth. and bending into . It lies between l Magiore, but is er than either of

a town of West- ality of Paderborn, r, 24 miles NNE of

uin, in Galicia, and was once the me- ut is now chiefly medicinal springs. inho, 50 miles ENE n. 7 32 W, lat.

f Tucuman, in the 140 miles WSW of 52 W, lat. 32 10 S of New Mexico, in the river St. Maria, nde.

a town of Mexico. Mechoacan, 120 eacan.

a city of Mexico, Mechoacan, situate old mines, and all . The streets are and the churches 80 miles N by W n. 102 54 W, lat.

of China, of the province of Quang- a fertile country, es SW of Canton. 58 N.

f Sweden, in W l harbour. Near on ore. It stands the NW extremity a, 115 miles NNE E, lat. 65 32 N.

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Scotland, in An- bay of its name, river Lunan, five

eden, capital of ppric. It carries nd is principally

L U N

supported by its university, founded by Charles XI, and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. Here likewise is a Royal Phisographical Society, incorporated by the king in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 25 miles E of Copenhagen, and 45 SW of Christianstadt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Lunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 22 miles W of Rendsburg.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast. It is three miles long and one broad, and supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. In the N part is a high pyramidal rock called the Constable. Lon. 43 8 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Lune. See *Loyne*.

Luneburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lately subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the duchies of Holstein and Lawenburg, E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, S by the duchy of Brunswick, and W by the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It is 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth; watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forest, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Luneburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Luneburg is seated on the Ilmenau, 30 miles SE of Hamburg, and 45 S by W of Lubec. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Lunel, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, near the river Ridoutle. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier.

Lunen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, situate at the conflux of the Zefick with the Lippe, 20 miles S by W of Munster.

Luneville, a town of France, in the department of Meurte. Its castle, where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, is now converted into bar-

L U T

racks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany. Luneville is seated in a plain between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 miles ESE of Nancy, and 62 W of Strasbourg. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lungro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 miles WNW of Cosenza.

Lupow, a town of Further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 miles E of Stolpe.

Lure, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Ougnon, 30 miles NE of Besançon.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 miles NE of Armagh, and 67 N of Dublin.

Lusatia, a marquisate of Germany, 90 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, S by Bohemia, and W by Misnia and Saxony Proper. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

Lusignan, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 miles SSW of Poitiers.

Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagno, and enters the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

Lutange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, eight miles SE of Thionville, and 11 NNE of Metz.

Lutkenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 11 miles N by E of Ploen.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of straw hats, &c. On the edge of the downs, a little to the S, is Luton Hoe park, the seat of the marquis of Bute. Luton is situate on the river Lea, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 34 W by W of London.

L U Z

Luttenberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Stantz, 42 miles s by n of Marchburg.

Lutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 miles nw of Goslar.

Lutterberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 20 miles a of Goslar.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicester-shire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a beautiful steeple, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Lutterworth has an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 miles s of Leicester, and 88 nw of London.

Lutzelstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 miles nw of Straßburg.

Lutzen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, seven miles wsw of Leipzig.

Luxemburg, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands: bounded on the s by Treves, s by Lorraine, w by Champagne and Liege, and n by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semoir. It belonged to the house of Austria; but the whole country submitted to the French in 1795, and this duchy now forms the department of Forêts.

Luxemburg, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Forêts, lately the duchy of Luxemburg. In 1713, it was given to the Dutch, as a barrier town; ceded to the house of Austria in 1715; and surrendered to the French in 1795. It is divided, by the Alsfitz, into the upper and lower towns; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 miles wsw of Treves. Lon. 6° 12' E, lat. 49° 37' N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths; also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 miles NE of Vesoul.

Luzara, a strong town of Italy, in

L Y N

the Mantuan, near the confux of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 18 miles ssw of Mantua.

Luzarches, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 15 miles n of Paris.

Luzon. See *Luconia*.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Craté, three miles s of Bisignano.

Lydd, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 25 miles sw of Dover, and 72 SE of London.

Lyge, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 16 miles nw of Christiansand.

Lygum, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 miles w of Apenrade.

Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill judged design against James II. Lyme is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling-hospital. It is 28 miles s by s of Exeter, and 143 w by s of London. Lon. 3° 4' W, lat. 50° 41' N.

Lymsford, a gulf of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, and extends 80 miles across the country, widening gradually, and forming several branches: the w end is 20 miles long, and separated from the North sea only by a narrow bank.

Lympington, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of its name, a mile from the sea, and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. The chief trade is in salt; and it has two sets of baths, much frequented in the summer. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp; and in 1744, nearly 200 pounds weight of their coins were discovered here in two urns. It is 13 miles ssw of Southampton, and 94 sw of London. Lon. 1° 42' W, lat. 50° 45' N.

Lynchburg, a town of Virginia, in

Y N

the conflux of the Po. Here a battle between the Austrians and Spaniards, in 1792, decided the victory. It is Mantua.

Yvon of France, in the Seine and Oise, 15 miles

onia.

Naples, in Calabria river Craté, three miles

Kent, with a market town, is a member of the Cinque, and seated in 15 miles sw of Dover, on.

of Norway, near a fjord, 16 miles nw of

of Denmark, in the Baltic, 14 miles w of Apen-

Regis, a borough and market town, governed by a mayor on Friday. It is on a craggy hill, on the head of a little inlet; formed by two very steep hills, the Cobbe. It has a coasting trade, and a bathing. Here the ship landed, in 1685, of his ill judged de-

11. Lyme is the seat of the Coram, the best contriver of the

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of London. Lon.

of Virginia, in-

LYO

Bedford county, on the s side of James river, 100 miles w of Richmond.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hampshire, on the n side of the New Forest, eight miles wsw of Southampton. Here are the king's house and the king's stables, the latter very large; and all the forest courts are held here.

Lynn, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. It is nine miles ssw of Salem, and 10 NE of Boston.

Lynn, or Lynn Regis, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lynn has two churches, and a large market-place, with an elegant cross. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 10,096. It is 42 miles wnw of Norwich, and 96 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Lyon, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhone, and the see of an archbishop. Many antiquities are still observed, which evince its Roman origin; and before its recent calamities it was deemed the second city in France in beauty, size, and population, but superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. It contained above 100,000 inhabitants, and upward of 30,000 of them were employed in various manufactures, particularly rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral was a majestic gothic edifice; and the townhouse was one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal public buildings were the exchange, the customhouse, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a theatre, a public library, two colleges, and two hospitals. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyon in June 1793, when it revolted against the national convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward

taken; and of 358 persons, who were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. In 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793 avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyon. This city is seated at the conflux of the Saone with the Rhone, 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Lynois, a late province of France, lying on the w side of the Saone and Rhone, 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. This province and Beaujolois now form the department of Rhone.

Lys, a town of Norway, eight miles ssw of Bergen.

Lysobylki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 20 miles NNW of Lublin.

Lyth, a village in N Yorkshire, on the seacoast, 4 miles wnw of Whitby, noted for its extensive alum works.

MAC

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M.

Mabra, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, 10 miles w of Bona.

Macao, a town of China, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. The inhabitants pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 13 N.

Macarise, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. In its vicinity are many subterraneous grottos. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

Macas, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, and the capital of a jurisdiction, which produces much grain, fruit, tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, cinnamon, and copal. It is seated on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170

M A C

miles s by s of Qui' O. Lon. 78 45 W, lat. 2 40 S.

Macassar, the principal town of Celebes, whence that island is sometimes called Macassar. It is a Dutch settlement, with a respectable fort and good harbour, but the latter is of difficult access. The houses are of wood, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they are built on thick posts, to guard against inundations, and are ascended by ladders. The rajah of the Maloyos tribe resides here, and pays tribute to the Dutch. The tribe employs a great number of fishing proas; and their country abounds in sheep, cattle, horses, and goats, and produces much rice. Macassar is seated at the mouth of a river, on the sw coast, and at the s end of the strait of Macassar, which separates Celebes from Borneo. Lon. 119 49 E, lat. 5 9 S.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. Here are two churches, and a grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8743. It is seated at the edge of a forest, near the river Bollin, 36 miles E of Chester, and 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Macduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Murray, two miles E of Banff.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria, E by Romania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by Albania. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure. Salonica is the capital.

Maccira. See *Maziera*.

Macerata, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a university. It is generally considered as the capital of the province, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Chiento, 22 miles S by W of Ancona. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Machala, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. The environs produce great quantities of excellent cacas; also great numbers of large mangrove-trees, the wood of which is very durable, and so heavy, as to sink in water.

M A D

It stands near the bay of Guayaquil, 80 miles S of Guayaquil.

Macheoul, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes.

Macherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat, 70 miles SW of Delhi.

Machia, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 15 miles SW of Molise.

Machian, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It rises like a conic mountain from the sea, and produces the best cloves. The Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 28 N.

Machias, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of Washington county. In 1793 Washington academy was established here. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It stands on a bay of its name, 65 miles ENE of Caltine. Lon. 67 45 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Machicao, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 43 28 N.

Machlin, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seated on an eminence near the river Ayr, nine miles ENE of Ayr.

Machynleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Dyfi, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire, 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 207 NW of London.

Macon, or Mascon, a town of France, capital of the department of Saone and Loire, and lately a bishop's see. It is celebrated for good wine, and seated on the side of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyon, and 188 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Macri, or **Macari**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Mediterranean. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an old fort, and numerous remains of Greek inscriptions. It is 150 miles SE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 24 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Macro, or **Macronisi**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Maetan. See *Matan*.

Macula, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 150 miles SW of Shibam. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Maczua, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, a large island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues S

of the coast. It is separated by a strait, and is inhabited by tribes of four are called tall, well, and some hair is black, the most is small, thin lips towns, but small districts houses are drows or vered with are dress piece of round the fort have nakedness fond of b rings. T rice, beans, bages, be fish, and p is only of families; garlic; and sauces. T commerce, selves good coins brought immediately and no currency. There are whole riches and they are other. It religion is churches n rules relating and women time, and freely again locusts, cro animals com phants, tige are numer trouble some ready ment several fort also mineral are only for known. T SE coast is lat. 25 0 S by the Eur called Foul 17 40 S.

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of the continent of Africa, from which
it is separated by the strait of Mosam-
bique. It extends 900 miles from N to
S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The
inhabitants are divided into a number
of tribes, and their number is upward
of four millions. The natives, who
are called Mategaches, are commonly
tall, well made, of an olive complexion,
and some of them pretty black. Their
hair is black; but not woolly, and for
the most part curls naturally; their nose
is small, though not flat, and they have
thin lips. They have no cities or
towns, but a great number of villages a
small distance from each other. Their
houses are pitiful huts, without win-
dows or chimneys, and the roofs cov-
ered with reeds or leaves. Those that
are dressed in the best manner have a
piece of cotton cloth, or silk, wrapt
round their middle; but the common
sort have scarce sufficient to hide their
nakedness. Both men and women are
fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-
rings. Their ordinary food consists of
rice, beans, peas, yams, oil, fruit, cab-
bages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry,
fish, and porcupines. The flesh of hogs
is only eaten by hunters and their
families; and ginger, green leaves,
garlic, and white pepper compose their
sauces. They have little knowledge of
commerce, and exchange among them-
selves goods for goods; gold and silver
coins brought by Europeans are im-
mediately melted down for ornaments,
and no currency of coin is established.
There are a great many petty kings,
whose riches consist in cattle and slaves,
and they are always at war with each
other. It is hard to say what their
religion is, for they have neither
churches nor priests. They have no
rules relating to marriage; for the men
and women cohabit together for some
time, and then leave each other as
freely again. Here are a great number of
hounds, crocodiles, camelions, and other
animals common to Africa, but no ele-
phants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects
are numerous, and many of them
troublesome. Beside the products al-
ready mentioned, the country yields
several sorts of gums and honey; as
also minerals and precious stones. There
are only some parts on the coast yet
known. The chief settlement on the
se coast is Port Dauphin, lon. 47 0 E,
lat. 25 0 S; and the place most visited
by the Europeans is more to the N,
called Foulleponte, lon. 49 50 E, lat.
17 40 S.

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Madain, a town of Irac-Arabi, on
the Tigris, 40 miles S of Bagdad.

Madalena, a river of Terra Firma,
which rises in the mountains to the N
of Popayan, takes a northerly course of
above 600 miles, and enters the Carib-
bean Sea, by several mouths, between
Carthagen and St. Martha.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic
ocean, 37 miles long and 11 broad, and
250 S by E of Teneriff. The Portu-
guese discovered this island in 1419;
which they found uninhabited, and cov-
ered with wood, and on that account,
called it *Madeira*. Prince Henry, the next
year, settled a colony here; and not only
furnished it with the plants and domestic
animals common in Europe, but procured
slips of the vine from Cyprus, and
plants of the sugar-cane from
Sicily. These thrived so prosperously,
that the sugar and wine of *Madeira*
quickly became articles of some conse-
quence in the commerce of Portugal.
The sugar-works have since been re-
moved, but its wine is now in the high-
est estimation, especially such as has
been a voyage to the E or W Indies,
for it matures best in the hottest climate.
This island is also celebrated for sweet-
meats, all kinds of fruit being here
cultivated in the most exquisite perfection.
The scorching heat of summer, and the
icy chill of winter, are here unknown;
for spring and autumn reign continual-
ly; and produce flowers and fruits
throughout the year. The cedar tree is
found in great abundance, and the
dragon tree is a native of this island.
Flowers nursed in the English green-
houses grow wild here in the fields;
the hedges are mostly formed of the
myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle;
while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin,
&c. spring up spontaneously in the
meadows. There are few reptiles to
be seen in the island; the lizard is the
most common. Canary birds and gold-
finches are found in the mountains.
The hog is the food most relished;
they are suffered to range among the
mountains, and are hunted and caught
by dogs. Salted cod is imported from
America, and is the chief diet of the
poor. *Madeira* is well watered and
populous. The British factory settled
in this island, consists of upward of
twenty commercial houses, and have
considerably more of its trade than the
Portuguese. In 1808, it surrendered,
conditionally, to the English. Funchal
is the capital.

Madsky Market, a town in Shrop-
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shire, with a market on Friday, held at the foot of Colebrook Dale bridge. Here are some iron works, and a work for obtaining fossil tar, from the smoke of coal: It is nine miles N. of Bridge north, and 147 NW of London.

Madhugiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong hill-fort. In its vicinity much iron is smelted, and a great number of cattle are bred. It is seated amid hills and fertile valleys, 22 miles E of Serai.

Madian, or *Median*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the eastern arm of the Red sea. The Arabians call it Megar el Schuid, the Greeks of Schuid, (or Jethro) and suppose it to be the place where Moses tended the flock of his father-in-law. It is 50 miles N of Moilah, and 80 S of Acaba.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English E India Company on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. The fortress is of great strength, and a regular square, about 100 yards on each side. It stands in the middle of the White or English town, which has three straight streets to the S, and the same number to the S of the fort. The houses are covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish: they consist of long colonades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and few of them exceed one floor. The inner apartments of the houses are not decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ants. Opposite the W side of the fort is a barrack, for the soldiers when off guard; and adjoining it is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, where the Company coin gold and silver. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. well supplied with cannon, stores, and other necessaries. The Black town, which is also walled and fortified, is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahometans, Armenians, and Jews. The streets are wide, with trees planted in some of them, which afford shelter from the sun. Some of the houses are of brick; the rest are mean cottages in external appearance, but all within is neat and decent. The city

stands in a flat country, on a fine sandy beach, and in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British. It is 290 miles E by S of Seringapatam. Lon. 80 29 E; lat. 13 5 N.

Madre de Dios, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 51 0 S.

Madre de Popa, a town of Terra Firma, with a celebrated convent. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. It is seated on the Madelena, 50 miles S of Carthagena.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city. It contains 77 churches, 66 convents, 15 gates of granite, and about 148,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone; the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall, built of mud. The old royal palace being burnt down in 1734, another was erected on a large scale: each front is 470 feet long and 100 high, so that this immense pile towers over all the country; and no palace in Europe is fitted up with more royal magnificence: the audience chamber is a double cube of 90 feet, hung with crimson velvet, and adorned with large looking-glasses, a sumptuous canopy, and painted ceiling. The churches and monasteries contain many paintings, by the most celebrated masters. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is 1536 feet in circuit, surrounded by houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story

being adorned with columns, Here the celebrated paratus; bull fights, feasts. C. of pleasure. Madrid, walks, and animals. palace near retreat in being a grotto, to Madrid china, care has little of the present on the river small, is a bridge. I entered by and the roy on July 20 it as king and his ad to retreat of such treat of conveyi it surrende the French pointed an al. Madra and 625 885 40 25 N. *Madrid*, capital of from its loc come a pla ed on the the influx of of Frankfo 43 W, lat. *Madriga* Castile, sea- cellent wine Campo. *Madriga* the province of Popa 50 N. *Madrisia* 30 miles N *Madroga* 22, with The upper shape of a os. *Maduria*, pital of a in the Ca square tow

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being adorned with a handsome bal-
cony, and the fronts supported by
columns, which form very fine arcades.
Here the *auto da fes* were formerly
celebrated, with all their terrible ap-
paratus; and it is still the theatre of
bull fights, which are given at the royal
seats. Casa del Campo is a royal house
of pleasure, about half a mile from
Madrid, with fine gardens, pleasant
walks, and a great many uncommon
animals. Buen Retiro is another royal
palace near the city; and is a pleasant
retreat in the heat of summer, there
being a great number of fish-ponds,
grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages.
Madrid has royal manufactures of
china, cards, saltpetre, &c. but the city
has little trade, and chiefly prospers by
the preference of the court. It is seated
on the river Manzanares, which, though
small, is adorned with a magnificent
bridge. In March 1808, this city was
entered by the French, under Murat,
and the royal family retired into France:
on July 20th, Joseph Bonaparte entered
it as king of Spain; but the usurper,
and his adherents, deemed it prudent
to retreat on the 31st, taking with them
such treasure as they had the means
of conveying: in December following,
it surrendered, without resistance, to
the French, under Napoleon, who ap-
pointed and left Murat lieutenant-gen-
eral. Madrid is 265 miles NE of Lisbon,
and 625 ssw of Paris. Lon. 3 54 w, lat.
40 25 N.

Madrid, New, a town of Louisiana,
capital of a new settlement, which,
from its local situation, is likely to be-
come a place of great trade. It is seat-
ed on the Mississippi, 50 miles below
the influx of the Ohio, and 240 w by s
of Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89
43 w, lat. 36 34 N.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old
Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in ex-
cellent wine, 10 miles NE of Medina del
Campo.

Madrigal, a town of Terra Firma, in
the province of Popayan, 140 miles s by
E of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 w, lat. 0
50 N.

Madrisio, a town of Italy, in Friuli,
30 miles N of Venice.

Madrogon, the capital of Mocaran-
ga, with a spacious royal palace.
The upper part of the houses is in the
shape of a bell. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 18
08.

Madura, a town of Hindoostan, cap-
ital of a province of the same name,
in the Carnatic. It is fortified with
square towers and parapets, and has one

M A E

of the most superb pagodas in Hindoo-
stan. It is 130 miles NNE of Cape Co-
morin, and 270 ssw of Madras. Lon.
78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

Madura, an island in the Indian ocean,
lying to the N of the E end of the island
of Java. It is 75 miles long and 13
broad, and the chief town is of the same
name, situate on the S coast. Lon. 112
59 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles
long and 20 broad, between the pro-
vinces of Westmania and Sudermania.
It contains several fine islands, is usually
frozen during a few weeks in winter,
and opens an easy communication, by
sledges, between the interior parts of
Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on
the coast of Norway, in 68 N lat. and
near the island of Moskoe, whence it is
also named Moskoestrom. When it is
flood, the stream runs up the country
with a boisterous rapidity; but the
roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is
scarcely equalled by the loudest cata-
racts. The whirlpool is of such an ex-
tent and depth, that if a ship comes
within its attraction, it is inevitably
absorbed and beat to pieces against
the rocks below; and when the water
relaxes, the fragments come up again.
The intervals of tranquillity are only at
the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm
weather; they last but a quarter of an
hour, its violence gradually returning.
When the stream is most boisterous,
and its fury heightened by a storm,
vessels have been reached by it at the
distance of five miles.

Maerna, a town of Germany, in Ty-
rol, 23 miles wsw of Trent.

Maeseyk, a town of the Netherlands,
in the territory of Liege, on the river
Meuse, 10 miles ssw of Ruremonde.

Maeslandsluys, a town of S Holland,
near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 miles
w of Rotterdam.

Maestricht, a city of the Netherlands,
about four miles in circumference,
seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck,
with which it communicates by a stone
bridge. The number of inhabitants is
estimated at 18,000. It has fine long
streets, many churches and convents,
a college formerly belonging to the
jesuits, a council-house with its library,
and manufactures of cloth and fire-arms.
Near it is the lofty mountain of St.
Peter, with a fortress; and a stone
quarry, with such a number of sub-
terranean passages as to be capable of
containing 40,000 persons. The other
fortifications and the situation of Maes-

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ericht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. This city revolted from Spain in 1570, and was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1634, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793, it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year; and it is now the capital of the department of Lower Meuse. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It is 14 miles NNE of Liege, and 58 S of Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Mafra, a town of Portugal, in E. tremadura, with a college founded in 1772. Near this place, in a sandy barren spot, John V erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom; which was found at Mafra, where twelve Franciscans lived together in a hut. The town is seated near the sea, 18 miles NNW of Lisbon.

Magadi, or *Maghery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysoor, seated in a billowy country abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron, 24 miles W of Bangalore.

Magadova, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river of its name, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilise the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mahometans; his subjects, of what extract soever (for some of them are white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black) all speak the Arabic tongue: they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. The city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts, cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Magdalen Islands, a group of seven small isles, in the gulf of St. Lawrence,

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near its entrance. They are inhabited by a few families, whose chief support is derived from fishing.

Magdalena, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains that separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and runs into the Pacific ocean, to the SW of the bay of St. Lewis.

Magdeburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N and E by Brandenburg, S by Anhalt, and Halberstadt, and W by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Zieslar. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they are able to supply all Germany with salt. This duchy belonged to the king of Prussia, but by the treaty of Tilfit in 1807, he gave up that part which lies on the left side of the Elbe.

Magdeburg, a fortified city, capital of the duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Qtho the great. The inhabitants are computed at 26,000. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is well situate for trade, on the left bank of the Elbe, by which it has an easy communication with Hamburg. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the Austrians, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses adjacent, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it surrendered to the French. It is 45 miles WSW of Brandenburg, and 120 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Magellan, a strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has since been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage, upward of 300 miles, being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

Maggeroe, or *Mageron*, a large island, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern land in Europe. It is separated from the continent, on the S, by a narrow channel; and its N extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 16 N.

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Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a considerable linen manufacture, 13 miles w of Antrim, and 30 s of Londonderry.

Magia, a river of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin, which runs s, with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake Magiore, near Locarno.

Magia, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin, seated on the river Magia, 10 miles n of Locarno.

Magiore, a lake lying principally in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, and the n part in the canton of Tessin, in Switzerland. It is 30 miles in length, and four where broadest. The river Tesino runs s through its whole length; and it contains the celebrated Boromean isles, which are covered with orange and lemon trees.

Magliano, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 28 miles n of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Magnacaccia, a town and fort of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, three miles s of Comachio.

Magnisa. See *Manachia*.

Magny, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 31 miles nw of Paris.

Magra, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, on the s confines of Parma, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarfana into the gulf of Genoa.

Mahaleh, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chicken. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mabanada, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the n part of Berar, crosses Orissa, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

Mabdia. See *Medea*.

Mabe, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, which formerly belonged to the French, but was taken by the English in 1793, and is now the chief place of the Company's commerce in the province. Black pepper and cardamons are the chief articles of export; but the greater part of these are brought from

M A I

the country above the Gauth. *Mabe* is situate on high ground, at the mouth of a river, five miles s of Tellicherry.

Mahlberg, a town and castle of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 17 miles n of Friburg.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 17 miles s of Ahmedabad.

Mahmudpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 80 miles n of Calcutta.

Mahomdy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 70 miles n of Lucknow, and 150 s of Delhi.

Mahrattas, two powerful states of Hindoostan, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas, and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the s part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candesh, and Vishapur; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1900 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the pashwah, or head, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests produces wars, not only between the members of the state, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, in 1792, were in alliance with the English in the war against Tippoo, from whose territories they gained some acquisitions, which were ceded to them in 1799. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Mabrburg. See *Marchburg*.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of its name, in the country of Berar; seated on the Chin Gong, which flows into the Godavery, 140 miles sw of Nagpour. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 19 24 N.

Maida, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. On the plain near this place, in 1806, a victory was obtained by 5000 British troops over 8000 French. It is nine miles w of Squillace.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade in

M A I

malt, meal, and timber. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles s by n of Reading, and 26 w by n of London.

Maidmoot, an island in the Pacific ocean, 36 miles long, and nine broad. In the nw part of it native copper is found. Lon. 167 10 e, lat. 34 40 n.

Maidstone, a borough and the county-town of Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8027. It is seated on the Medway, over which is a bridge, 20 miles w of Canterbury, and 34 e of London. Lon. 0 38 e, lat. 51 16 n.

Maidootan, a lofty fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The large temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging to it are very valuable. Here, in 1773, Hyder was completely routed by the Mahrattas. It is 17 miles n of Seringapatam.

Maiselais, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated in an island formed by the Seure and Antize, seven miles s of Fontenay le Comte, and 22 n of Rochelle.

Maina, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, which gives name to a district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. The town is seated on the bay of Coron, 46 miles s by w of Mistra. Lon. 22 10 e, lat. 36 34 n.

Maimburg, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Ambs, 18 miles e of Ingolstadt, and 32 n of Munich.

Maine, a district belonging to the state of Massachusetts, 300 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the nw by the high lands, which separate the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence and those that flow into the Atlantic; on the e by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due n from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from New Brunswick; on the s by the Atlantic; and on the w by New Hampshire. It is divided into five counties, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Saco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes.

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Though an elevated tract, it cannot be called mountainous, and a great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country. The trees are white pine, spruce, maple, beech, white and gray oak, and yellow birch; these, as ship timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme; all the lakes and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

Maine, a late province of France, bounded on the n by Normandy, e by Orleans, s by Touraine and Anjou, and w by Bretagne. It now forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, flows by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfurt, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz.

Maineville, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 24 miles e of Rouen.

Mainland, the largest of the Shetland isles, 60 miles long and in some places 16 broad; but it projects into the sea with many irregular promontories, and is indented by numerous bays and harbours. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs; impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with black-cattle and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. No mines have been wrought, but there are visible appearances of various metallic ores. The inhabitants are hardy, docile, and ingenious. They manufacture linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of fine texture and great value, for exportation; but their prin-

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principal occupation is fishing. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. See *Pomona*.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a collegiate church, and a priory, seated between two mountains, on the river Eure, five miles N by E of Chartres.

Majombo, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biakara and Gabon, of which little is known.

Majorca, an island of Spain, 60 miles long and 45 broad, situate in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

Majorca, a strong city, capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 4000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the SW side of the island. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Maire, Le, a strait of S America, between Staten island and Terra del Fuego, in lat. 55 S.

Maisy, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, five miles N of Lisign, and 27 WNW of Caen.

Majumba. See *Mayamba*.

Maizent, St. a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, with a Benedictine abbey, and a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; seated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of Poitiers.

Makarev, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 miles ENE of Niznei Novogorod.

Makarief, or *Makareu*, a town of Russia, in the government of Koltroma. It is the capital of the province of Unza, and situate on the river Unza, 80 miles E of Koltroma. Lon. 44 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, seven miles SE of St. Germans, on an eminence, forming the W point of the entrance of Hamoaze, at Plymouth. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called

M A L

Maker Tower, is a noted seamar k. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 21 N.

Makoonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 miles S of Allahabad, and 110 NNE of Gurrah. Lon. 84 57 E, lat. 24 33 N.

Makran. See *Mecran*.

Malabar, a province on the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochim. Including the districts of Coorg and Wynaad, above the Gault, it is 130 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It was divided among several petty princes, who were subdued by Hyder; and on the termination of the war with Tip-poo, in 1792, it was ceded to the English. The land is well cultivated; and there are many forests. Oxen and buffalos are numerous, but of a diminutive size. No horses, asses, sheep, nor goats are bred; but common poultry are in abundance. It is well watered by rivers; but none have any peculiar appellation, each portion being called by the name of the remarkable place near which it flows. The capital is Calicut. The whole coast from the northern part of this province to the southerne extremity of Hindoostan is called the Coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, or at least of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employment as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, a peninsula of Asia, containing several petty kingdoms; bounded on the N by Siam, E by the ocean, and SW by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 560 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pineapples are the best in the world; and the cocoa nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and oxen are scarce; but hogs and poultry are plentiful. The Malays are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ankles. Their complexion is tawny, their eyes large, their noses rather flat, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and

M A L

gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and bravery, and speak the foulest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometanism. The inland parts are possessed by a savage and barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

Malacca, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malaya. The Dutch have a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English in 1795. Malacca is seated on the strait of its name, 480 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 2 12 N.

Malaga, a seaport and episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, and a good harbour. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II while married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. Its commerce is principally in raisins and excellent wines; and it has a manufacture of cards. The inhabitants are about 40,000, but a great part are thieves and mendicants. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, 70 miles WSW of Granada. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malamocco, a small island and town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of Venice.

Malasia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, and a bishop's see; seated on the W side of the Euphrates, 90 miles WNW of Diarbekar. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Malawully, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruitgarden, of great extent, planted by the late sultans. It is 27 miles E of Seringapatam.

Malchin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 miles SSE of Gustrów.

Malcho, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the lakes Calpin and Plau, 23 miles SSE of Gustrów.

Malden, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday; seated on an eminence, on the river Blackwater. It has two parish churches; and a third, which it had formerly, has been long converted into a fresh-water. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to

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unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian ocean, lying SW of Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are innumerable; but all low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 atollons, or provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor, and appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, and honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially couries. The king assumes the title of Sultan of the Maldives, king of thirteen provinces, and twelve thousand illes.

Malsherbes, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 miles NE of Pluviers.

Malestroit, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Oust, 17 miles ENE of Vannes.

Malham, a village in W Yorkshire, six miles E of Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a mile in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire.

Malines. See Mechlin.

Malio, Cape, or St. Angelo, a cape of the Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

Malivagonga, a river of Ceylon, which rises among the hills to the SE of Candy, nearly encompasses that city, and, after many circuitous windings among mountains, enters the sea at Trincomale. It is so deep as to be fordable only toward the source, but the rocks which every where break its course prevent it from being navigated.

Malkar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 22 miles SE of Calberga, and 54 W of Hydrabad.

Mallevalle, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 15 miles SW of Nantes.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean.

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It extends 20 leagues from NW to SE.
The inland mountains are very high,
and clad with forests. Its vegetable
productions are luxuriant, and in great
variety, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bana-
nas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, tur-
meric, and oranges. Hogs and com-
mon poultry are the domestic animals.
The inhabitants appear to be of a race
totally distinct from those of the Friend-
ly and Society islands. Their form,
language, and manners, are widely dif-
ferent. They seem to correspond in
many particulars with the natives of
New Guinea, particularly in their black
colour and woolly hair. They go al-
most naked, are of a slender make, have
lively, but very irregular ugly features,
and tie a rope fast round their belly.
They use bows and arrows as their
principal weapons, and the arrows are
said to be sometimes poisoned. They
keep their bodies entirely free from
punctures, which is one particular that
remarkably distinguishes them from the
other tribes of the Pacific ocean. At
the SE end of the island is a port, named
Sandwich Harbour. Lon. 167 53 E, lat.
16 25 S.

Malling, West, a town in Kent, with
a market on Saturday, six miles W of
Maidstone, and 29 E by S of London.

Mallow, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Cork. Here are considerable
linen manufactures, and a fine spring of
tepid water. It is seated on the Black-
water, 17 miles N by W of Cork.

Malmedy, a town of the Nether-
lands, in the territory of Liege, with a
Benedictine abbey, and some mineral
springs equal to those of Spa. It is
seated on the Recht, 13 miles S by E of
Limburg.

Malmö, a fortified seaport of Sweden,
in the province of Schonen, with a large
harbour and a strong citadel. It has
fine streets, and manufactures of woollen;
and is seated on the Sound, 10 miles SW
of Lund, and 18 E by S of Copenhagen.
Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 55 36 N.

Malmsås, a town of Sweden, in the
province of Sudermania, 23 miles WNW
of Nöking.

Malmesbury, a borough in Wiltshire,
with a market on Saturday, and a
woollen manufacture. Here was for-
merly a large abbey; and at the end of
the cemetery are two ancient churches.
It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded
by the Avon, over which it has six
bridges, 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and
96 W of London.

Malo, St. a seaport of France, in the
department of Ille and Vilaine, and

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lately an episcopal see. It has a large
harbour, difficult of access, on account
of the rocks that surround it; and is a
trading place, of great importance, de-
fended by a strong castle. It was bom-
barded by the English in 1693, but
without success. In 1758, they landed
in Cancalle bay, went to the harbour by
land, and burnt above 100 ships. St.
Malo is seated on an island, united to
the mainland by a causeway, 44 miles
NNW of Rennes. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 48
39 N.

Malpartido, a town of Spain, in Ef-
tremadura, 14 miles S of Placentia.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, with a
market on Monday, seated on a high
hill, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of
Chester, and 165 NW of London.

Malplaquet, a village of the Nether-
lands, in Hainault, seven miles S by E
of Mons; famous for a victory gained
over the French, by the duke of Mari-
borough, in 1709, and sometimes called
the battle of Blaregnies, from an adja-
cent village.

Malsesena, a town of Italy, in the
Veronese, 18 miles NNW of Verona.

Malta, an island of the Mediterrane-
an, between Africa and Sicily, 60
miles S of the latter, and the most
southern island in Europe. It is 20
miles long and 12 broad; contains two
cities and 22 villages, and has several
good harbours on the coast opposite
Sicily. The port of St. Paul, toward
the NE end, is so called from a tradition
that the vessel in which St. Paul was
sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on
the N point of its entrance. The island
is divided into two very unequal parts;
the one to the E, the other to the W, of
the old city. The western part, which
is the smallest, has no villages, and
little land capable of cultivation, but it
abounds with odoriferous plants, and
has considerable salt-works. The other
part, containing two-thirds of the island,
is fertile; and here are cultivated large
quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds,
olives, and vines. The number of the
inhabitants is said to be 60,000. The
common people speak Arabic, but the
better sort Italian. Charles V, emperor
of Germany, gave this island (with the
smaller one of Gozo) to the grand mas-
ter of the order of St. John of Jerusa-
lem, whence they are now called knights
of Malta. The island is extremely well
fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are
all cut out of the solid rock, and extend
many miles. See *Citta Vecchia*, and
Valetta.

Malton, New, a borough in N York-

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shire, with a market on Saturday. Here are three churches, and some considerable remains of a monastery. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge to the village of Old Malton, 18 miles NE of York, and 213 N by of London.

Maltey, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 58 miles NW of Nagpour.

Malwa, or *Mallooia*, a river of Barbary, which has its rise in the desert, and flows N into the Mediterranean, separating the kingdoms of Algiers and Fez. Thirteen miles from its mouth are three uninhabited islands, between which coasting vessels may lie in safety.

Malvasia, a small island of European Turkey, on the E coast of the Morea, celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsey. The capital is Napoli di Malvasia.

Malvern, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Worcestershire. The former is eight miles W by S of Worcester, and had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey, and the nave of the church, now parochial. The latter is seated in a cavity of the Malvern hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state. Between Great and Little Malvern are two noted chalybeate springs, one of them called the Holy Well.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the SW of Worcestershire, extending from N to S about seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1213 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island: its construction is ascribed to the Britons, as a place of permanent security for a whole district, with all their possessions, in case of any sudden emergency.

Mahung, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 55 miles W of Fahlun. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Guzerat, N by Agimere, E by Allahabad and Orissa, and S by Candesh. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas.

M A N

Ougein and Indere are the principal towns.

Malzieu, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 20 miles NNW of Mende.

Mamars, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Dive, 14 miles W of Belleme.

Man, an island in the Irish sea, 30 miles long and 12 broad. It contains 25 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and iron. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery. The duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown. It is 37 miles S of Scotland, 37 N of Wales, 30 W of England, and 47 E of Ireland.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian ocean on the NW side of Ceylon. From this island a reef of rocks runs over to the continent of Hindoostan, called Adam's Bridge, which can only be passed by boats. The sea to the S of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manaar. The Portuguese got possession of the island of Manaar in 1560; the Dutch took it from them in 1658; and the English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Manachia, or *Magnisa*, the ancient Magnesia, a city of Natolia Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manapar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tinevelly, situate on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Manaar, 40 miles SE of Palamcottah.

Manbed, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 150 miles ESE of Isfahan.

Manbona, the capital of the kingdom of Sabia, situate on the seacoast, 60 miles S of Sofala. Lon. 35 39 E, lat. 21 15 S.

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near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is nearly surrounded by mountains, producing antimony, vermilion, and mercury. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; not an inclosure of any kind, except mud walls about the villages, nor scarcely a tree to be seen; but it is well cultivated in corn and vines. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits. The capital is Ciudad Real.

Manche, a department of France, including the w part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English channel. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though neither a corporation nor a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. The churches and chapels of the establishment are 12 in number, with as many places of worship for different sects of dissenters. In respect to population it ranks next to London, and in 1801 contained 84,020 inhabitants. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 36 miles E by N of Liverpool, and 182 NNW of London. Lou. 2 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

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Manchester, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, situate on Batten river, which flows into the Hudson, above Saratoga. It is 22 miles N of Bennington, and 35 s of Rutland.

Manchester, a town of Virginia, on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge.

Manciet, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles sw of Condom.

Mandal, a town of Norway, capital of a province in the government of Bergen; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 60 miles wsw of Christianland. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 5 2 N.

Manderscheid, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 26 miles NNE of Treves.

Mandingo, a country in the w part of Negroland, at the sources of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingos, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. The Mandingos, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition: the men are above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are good-natured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth, of their own manufacture; that of the men is a loose frock, with drawers that reach half way down the legs, and a white cap on their heads; and they wear sandals on their feet. The women's dress consists of two pieces of cloth, about six feet long and three wide; one of these is put round the waist, and hangs down to the ankles; the other is thrown negligently over the bosom and shoulders. See *Kamalia*.

Mandshurs, or *Mancheus*, a branch of the Mongul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China.

Manfredonia, a seaport of Naples, in Capitanata, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a good harbour. All sorts of vegetables are in abundance, and most of the corn exported from the province is shipped here. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 miles ENE of Lucera. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, ca-

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pitak of Canara. It is seated between the two arms of a fine lake of salt water, each of which receives a river from the Gauts; but the bar at the entrance into this harbour will not admit vessels drawing more than ten feet. The town is built along the sides of the peninsula, in the elevated center of which is the remains of a fort, which the late sultan Tippoo ordered to be demolished. It is a place of great trade, and the principal exports are rice, betel-nuts, black pepper, sandal wood (from the country above the Gauts) cinnamon, and turmeric. In this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippoo and the English, in 1784. It is 130 miles NNW of Calicut, and 190 SSE of Goa. Lon. 75 4 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Mangea, an island in the Pacific ocean, five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but did not find a landing place. Some of the inhabitants came on board, and they seemed to resemble those of Otaheite, in the beauty of their persons and general disposition. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Manheim, a strong city of Germany, in the late province of the Rhine, almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The streets are all straight, intersecting each other at right angles; and it has three noble gates, adorned with basso-reliefs. The palace is a magnificent structure, with a cabinet of natural curiosities, and a gallery of pictures. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Manheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the late wars. In 1802, it was ceded to the margrave of Baden. It is 17 miles N of Spire, and 42 S of Frankfort. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Manica, an inland kingdom in the SE part of Africa, bounded on the N by Mocaranga, E by Sofala and Sabia, and S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and has a river and capital of the same name; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Manickdurg, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, five miles SE of Chanda.

Manickpore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 30 miles NW of Allahabad, and 68 SSE of Lucknow.

Manilla, the capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the other Philippine islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. The number of Christian inhabitants is esti-

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mated at 12,000. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which in 1617, a mountain was levelled; and in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E side of a bay, on the SW coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it land-locked; but the port peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies nine miles to the SW, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which see *Luconia*. This city abounds with convents; and there is also an inquisition. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. In 1762, the English took this city by storm, and humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Lon. 120 2 E, lat. 14 36 N.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water, 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London.

Manosque, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle; seated on the Durance, 25 miles NE of Aix.

Manpurry, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the country of Doob, 54 miles E of Agra.

Manresa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents; seated at the conflux of the Cardenero with the Llobregat, 15 miles SE of Cardona, and 20 NW of Barcelona.

Mans, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, and the see of a bishop. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 12,000. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarthe, near its conflux with the Huise, 20 miles S of Alençon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 59 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Mansaroar, a lake of Tibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.

Manisfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of its name, with a decayed castle on a high rock, eight miles NNW of Eisleben.

Manisfeld, a town in Nottinghamshire,

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with a market on Thursday, a trade in
corn and malt, and a manufacture of
stockings. It is seated on the edge of
the forest of Sherwood, 14 miles N of
Nottingham, and 138 N by W of Lon-
don.

Mansilla, a town of Spain, in the
province of Leon, 14 miles SSE of Leon.

Mansora, a town of the kingdom of
Fes, seated near the mouth of the Guir,
60 miles W of Mequinez.

Mansoura, a town of Egypt, which
has a considerable trade in rice and sal-
ammoniac. Here are likewise vast chick-
en ovens. It is seated on the E side of
the Nile, 24 miles SSW of Damietta, and
60 N of Cairo.

Mansura, a town of Asiatic Turkey,
in Irac-Arab, situate on the Euphrates,
where it is joined by a branch of the
Tigris, 110 miles WNW of Bassora.

Mantaca. See *Mataca*.

Mantes, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Seine and Oise, with a
bridge over the Seine, the great arch of
which is 120 feet wide. The wines of
its vicinity are famous. It is 31 miles
SW of Paris.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, a duchy of
Italy, lying along the river Po, which
divides it into two parts. It is bounded
on the W by the Cremonese, N by the
Veronese, E by the Ferrarese, and S by
the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and
Mirandola. It is 50 miles long and 30
broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures,
flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles
VI, duke of Mantua, having taken part
with the French, in the dispute relating
to the succession of Spain, was put un-
der the ban of the empire, and died in
1708. Having no heirs, the house of
Austria kept possession of the Mantuan
till 1800, when the French obtained it,
after the battle of Marengo.

Mantua, a city of Italy, capital of
the duchy of the same name, and an
archbishop's see. It is seated on an
island in the middle of a lake, 20 miles
in circumference and two broad, form-
ed by the Mincio; and so very strong
by situation as well as by art, that it is
one of the most considerable fortresses
in Europe. The only way into this
city is by means of two moles or bridges,
each of which is defended by a fort
and other works. In the heat of sum-
mer, when the lake is low, the air be-
comes noxious, and the better sort of
the inhabitants leave the city for some
time. The citadel is partly free from
this inconvenience, and in it is always
kept a strong garrison. The streets are
in general broad and straight, and the

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houses handsome. In the cathedral are
paintings by the most celebrated mas-
ters; the church of St. Anthony is fa-
mous for relics; and the Franciscan
church is one of the most elegant of
that order in Italy. Here are many
other churches, numerous convents, a
synagogue for the Jews who live in a
distinct quarter, a university, the ancient
ducal palace, with its gallery of paint-
ings, &c. It was greatly noted for its
silks, and silk manufactures, which are
now much decayed, and the inhabitants
reduced to about 12,000. Virgil was
born at a village near this city. *Man-
tua* surrendered to the French, in 1797,
after a siege of eight months; and it
was attacked by the Austrian and Rus-
sian army, in 1799, to which it surren-
dered after a short siege. It is 35 miles
NE of Parma, and 90 ESE of Milan.
Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Maonna, one of the Navigators is-
lands, in the Pacific ocean. Here, in
1787, Perouse met with his first fatal
accident; captain Langle, Lemanon the
naturalist, and nine sailors, being mas-
sacred by the natives. Lon. 169° 0' W,
lat. 14 19 S.

Maracaybo, a lake of Terra Firma,
in the province of Venezuela. It is 90
miles long and 60 where broadest, with
a circumference of 240; and is naviga-
ble for vessels of 30 tons. It communi-
cates with the gulf of Venezuela by a
strait, which is defended by strong forts,
and has several Spanish towns seated on
its borders.

Maracaybo, a city of Terra Firma,
in the province of Venezuela. It carries
on a great trade in skins, chocolate, and
fine tobacco; and ships are built here,
which go to all parts of America, and
even to Spain. It was taken by the
French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678.
It is seated on the outlet of the lake of
its name, 60 miles WSW of Venezuela.
Lon. 70 50 E, lat. 10 30 N.

Maragal, a town of Persia, in the
province of Aderbeitzan, 52 miles S of
Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Marannan, a northern province of
Brasil, which comprehends a fertile pop-
ulous island, of the same name, 112
miles in circumference. The French
settled here in 1612; but they were
soon expelled by the Portuguese. St.
Louis de Marannan is the chief town.

Maranon. See *Amazon*.

Marano, a fortified seaport of Italy,
in Friuli, seated on the gulf of Venice,
27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5
E, lat. 45 52 N.

Marans, a town of France, in the

department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. It is situate on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes, 12 miles *NNE* of Rochelle, and 21 *W* of Niort.

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houses each with a garden, situate near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 50 miles *N* of Tauris. Lon. 47 46 E, lat. 39 7 N.

Marasa, a town of Negroland, in Wangara, on the *N* side of the Niger, 160 miles *NE* of Ghanara. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Marasch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop. It is 180 miles *E* by *S* of Cogni. Lon. 37 25 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Marathon, a village of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles *NNE* of Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

Marawi, a lake in the *SE* part of Africa, known to extend *N* 300 miles in length, and probably much more; the breadth about 30 miles. At its extremity is a town of the same name. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 13 10 S.

Maraswar, a country of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, to the *S* of Tanjore, about 60 miles long and 40 broad. The chief places are Ramanad and Tripatore.

Marawina, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond; which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It enters the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 *W*, lat. 5 58 *N*.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a creek of Mount bay, four miles *E* of Penzance, and 278 *W* by *S* of London.

Marbach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, nine miles *NNE* of Stutgard.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, with a harbour defended by a castle, 28 miles *SW* of Malaga.

Marblehead, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a harbour protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. It stands on a neck of land, in Massachusetts bay, 19 miles

NE of Boston. Lon. 70 36 *W*, lat. 42 36 *N*.

Marburg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Upper Hesse. It has a fortified castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. The church of St. Elisabeth is a fine edifice, and near it is the house of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Hesse resides. Marburg was taken by the French in 1757, but it surrendered to the allies in 1759; and in 1760, it was taken again by the French. It is seated on the Lahn, 47 miles *SW* of Cassel. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 50 48 *N*.

Marcellin, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine, 30 miles *SSW* of Vienne.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Friday. In 1730 three urns full of burnt bones and some small Roman coins were dug up near this place. It is seated on the Nen, in the middle of the isle of Ely, 26 miles *NNW* of Cambridge, and 81 *N* of London.

Marchburg, or *Mahrburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name, with two castles. In its vicinity are good vineyards, and it is seated on the Drave, 36 miles *SSW* of Gratz. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 46 38 *N*.

Marchdorf, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Constance, 12 miles *NE* of Constance.

Marche, a late province of France, bounded on the *N* by Berry, *E* by Auvergne, *W* by Angoumois, and *S* by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, a town of France, in the department of Voiges, situate near the source of the Mouzon, 20 miles *S* of Neufchateau, and 40 *S* by *W* of Toul.

Marche en Famenne, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Marfette, 23 miles *SE* of Namur.

Marcheck, a town of Austria, with an old castle, seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 miles *E* by *N* of Vienna.

Marchena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the middle of a plain, fertile in olives, 18 miles *W* of Seville.

Marchiennes, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, four miles *W* of Charleroy.

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inorals on the river Scarpe, seven miles
ENE of Douay.

Marcianisi, a town of Naples, in Ter-
ra di Lavoro, 13 miles NNE of Naples.

Marcigny, a town of France, in the
department of Saone and Loire, near
the river Loire, 32 miles W of Macon,
and 43 S by W of Autun.

Marekolsheim, a town of France, in
the department of Lower Rhine, 25
miles S of Strasbourg.

Marco, St. a seaport of E Florida, on
a river of the same name, at its entrance
into Apalache bay, 180 miles WNW of
St. Angustin. Lon. 84 38 W, lat. 30 18 N.

Marco, St. a town of Naples, in Ca-
labria Citeriore, seated on the Senito,
22 miles N of Cosenza.

Marcou, St. two small islands in the
English channel, near the coast of France,
seven miles SE of Cape la Hague.

Mardike, a village of France, in the
department of Nord, seated on a canal,
to which it gives name, four miles W by
S of Dunkirk.

Mareb, a town of Arabia, capital of
a district, in the province of Yemen.
It is 100 miles SE of Sanaa. Lon. 47
30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Maree, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in
Rossshire, 18 miles long, and, in some
parts, four broad. It contains many
small islands, and abounds with salmon,
char, and trout.

Marengo, a village, lately of Italy, in
the Milanese, three miles SE of Alexan-
dria. It is famous for a decisive victory
gained over the Austrians, June 14, 1800,
by which the French again became con-
querors of Italy. It now belongs to
France, and gives name to a new de-
partment, including part of the Mila-
nese and Piedmont, of which Alexandria
is the chief town.

Martimo, an island in the Mediterra-
nean, on the W coast of Sicily, 12 miles
in circumference. It has a castle, with
a few farm-houses, and produces much
honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margarita, an island near Terra
Firma, 40 miles long and 15 broad, dis-
covered by Columbus in 1498. The
continual verdure renders it pleasant;
but it has no fresh water. It was taken
in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished
the castle; since which time it has been
in a manner abandoned by the Spani-
ards. The present inhabitants are mu-
latos, and the original natives. Lon.
64 10 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Margate, a town in Kent, in the isle
of Thanet, with a market on Wednes-
day and Saturday. It stands on the

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side of a hill, has a stone pier, and is a
member of the port of Dover. It has a
great resort of company for sea-bathing,
and the buildings for their accommoda-
tion are numerous and handsome. Great
quantities of corn are exported hence,
and there are regular passage boats to
and from London. It is 17 miles ENE
of Canterbury, and 71 E by S of Lon-
don. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margozza, a town of Italy, in the
Milanese, near a small lake of its name,
40 miles NW of Milan.

Maria, St. an island in the Indian
ocean, near the E side of Madagascar.
It is 45 miles long and seven broad;
well watered, and surrounded by rocks.
The air is extremely moist, for it rains
almost every day. It produces rice, su-
gar-canes, legumes, pineapples, tobac-
co, &c. and on the coasts are found
white coral and ambergris. The inha-
bitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. 50 20 E,
lat. 17 0 S.

Maria, St. the most southern island
of the Azores, which produces plenty of
wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.
It has a town of the same name. Lon.
25 9 W, lat. 36 57 N.

Maria, St. a town of Spain, in Andu-
lusia, with a small castle. It was taken
by the English and Dutch in 1702; and
is seated on the Guadeleta, at the mouth
of which is a tower and a battery, 18
miles N of Cadiz.

Maria, St. a town of Terra Firma
Proper, in the audience of Panama,
built by the Spaniards after they had
discovered the gold mines that are near
it, and soon after taken by the English.
It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of
St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of
the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 76
43 N.

Maria, St. a town of Congo, capital
of the kingdom of Matamba. It stands
on a river that flows into the Coanzo,
310 miles E of Loanda. Lon. 18 0 E,
lat. 8 50 S.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward
Caribbee islands, belonging to the
French. It extends 16 miles from N to
S, and four from E to W. On the E
shore are lofty perpendicular rocks;
and about half its surface is barren
mountains. It is indifferently watered,
but produces tobacco, cotton, coffee,
and sugar. It was taken by a British
frigate in 1808. The S end is 30 miles
N by E of Dominica. Lon. 61 12 W,
lat. 15 52 N.

Marian Islands. See *Ladrone*.

Maricello, a town of Naples, in Ter-
ra di Bari, six miles NW of Gravina

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Marie aux Mines, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, divided into two parts by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and 25 miles *nw* of New-Brisach.

Marienburg, a strong town of W Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the *e* branch of the Vistula, 24 miles *se* of Dantzic. Lon. 19 8 *E*, lat. 54 9 *N*.

Marienburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It has manufactures of fine lace, and a medicinal bath, and is 15 miles *sse* of Chemnitz.

Marienburg, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles *N* of Rocroy.

Mariestadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles *se* of Carlstadt, and 162 *sw* of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 *E*, lat. 58 28 *N*.

Marienswerder, the capital of W Prussia, with a spacious palace, built in the old Gothic taste. The cathedral is the largest church in the kingdom of Prussia, being 325 feet long; and by its strong breastworks seems to have formerly served as a fortress. In 1709, Peter the great, and Frederic I of Prussia, had an interview at this place. It is seated near the Vistula, 94 miles *sw* of Konigsberg. Lon. 18 52 *E*, lat. 53 50 *N*.

Mariager, a seaport of Denmark, in the diocese of Arhusen. The chief trade is in stone and lime. It stands on the *s* side of a gulf, which communicates with the Categat, 35 miles *N* by *W* of Arhusen. Lon. 9 35 *E*, lat. 56 42 *N*.

Mariestadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the lake Wenner, 70 miles *sw* of Orebro.

Marietta, a town of the state of Ohio, situate on the Muskingum, at its conflux with the Ohio. Here is a church, courthouse, and public academy. The town is laid out in spacious streets and squares; but only about 200 houses are yet erected. The Campus Martius is an elevated square, founded by the Ohio Company in 1718; the fortification is all of hewn timber, of superior excellence, 30 feet above the high banks of the Muskingum, and 159 yards distant from that river, with a natural glacis in front. Marietta is a commercial place, and has a dockyard on the Muskingum. In its vicinity was discovered in 1806, a beautiful tessellated pavement, a large human skeleton, and other curious antiquities. It is 80 miles *E* of Chillicothe, and 240 *W*

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by *N* of Washington. Lon. 81 44 *W*, lat. 39 18 *N*.

Marignano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 10 miles *se* of Milan.

Marina, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 10 miles *ENE* of Rome.

Marino, *St.* a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, capital of a small republic, under the protection of the pope. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles *nw* of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 *E*, lat. 43 54 *N*.

Marissa, or *Maritz*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the *nw* part of Romania, and flows by Philippopolis, Adrianople, and Enos, into the Archipelago.

Mark, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the *n* by the principality of Munster, *E* by the duchy of Westphalia, and *s* and *w* by that of Berg. Ham is the capital.

Mark, *St.* a seaport on the *w* side of St. Domingo. The houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, and is 58 miles *nw* of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 *W*, lat. 19 20 *N*.

Market Jew. See *Marazion*.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. In 1267, a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlbridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and it has been a Roman station. The town contains two churches, and is seated on the Kennet, 26 miles *N* of Salisbury, and 74 *w* of London.

Marlborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a manufacture of Spanish brown, from a kind of loam found in the neighbourhood. It is 25 miles *w* by *s* of Boston.

Marlborough, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 70 miles *w* by *s* of Portsmouth.

Marlborough, *Port*, an English factory, on the *w* coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles *E* of Bencoolen.

Marlborough, *Lower*, a town of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the *e* side of the Patuxent, 24 miles *se* of Washington.

Marlborough, *Upper*, a town of Maryland, chief of Prince George county, situate on the Hatavist, a principal branch of the Patuxent, 15 miles *N* of Washington.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and

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a manufacture of black silk-lace. Here
is a royal military college for cadets.
It is seated near the Thames, over
which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17
miles E of Aylebury, and 31 W of Lon-
don.

Marly, a village of France, four miles
N of Versailles. Here is a palace, noted
for its fine gardens and water-works;
there being a machine on the Seine,
which not only supplies them with
water, but also those of Versailles.

Marmande, a town of France, in the
department of Lot and Garonne, which
has a great trade in corn, wine, and
brandy. It is seated on the Garonne,
40 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 6 15
E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, the ancient
Propontis, an inland sea between Eu-
rope and Asia, which communicates
with the Archipelago by the strait of
Gallipoli, and with the Black sea by the
strait of Constantinople. It is 120 miles
in length and 50 in breadth.

Marmora, an island in the sea of Mar-
mora, 30 miles in circumference, with a
town of the same name. Lon. 27 34 E,
lat. 40 28 N.

Marmora, a town of Naples, in Ca-
labria Ulteriore, 16 miles W of St. Seve-
rino.

Marne, a department of France, in-
cluding the late province of Cham-
pagne. It takes its name from a river
which rises near Langres, and flowing
NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris.
Reims is the archiepiscopal see, but
Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France,
including part of the late province of
Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marne, a town of Persia, in the pro-
vince of Chorasan, 200 miles N of Her-
rat.

Maro, a town of Italy, in the prin-
cipality of Oneglia, seated in a valley,
eight miles NW of Oneglia.

Marogna, a town of European Tur-
key, in Rumania, and a Greek archbi-
shop's see; seated near the Mediterra-
nean, 70 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon.
25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Marquartstein, a town of Bavaria,
with an ancient castle, seated near the
river Acha, 22 miles W of Salzburg.

Marquesas, five islands in the Pacific
ocean, named St. Christina, Magdalena,
St. Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood.
The first four were discovered by Qui-
ros in 1595, the last by Cook in 1774.
St. Dominica is much the largest, about
48 miles in circuit. Captain Cook, in
his second voyage, lay some time at St.

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Christina, in lon: 139 9 W, and lat. 9 35 S.
It is high and steep, but has many val-
leys, which widen toward the sea, and
are covered with fine forests to the sum-
mits of the interior mountains. The
products of these islands are bread-fruit,
bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet
beans, paper-mulberries (of the bark of
which their cloth is made) casuarinas,
with other tropical plants and trees,
and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans
are well made, strong, and active; of a
tawny complexion; but look almost
black, by being punctured over the
whole body. Some of the women are
nearly as fair as Europeans, and among
them tattooing is not so common. Their
drink is water only, cocoa-nuts being
rather scarce. Their language, man-
ners, customs, &c. very much resemble
those of the Society islands.

Marsal, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Meurte, with consider-
able salt-works; seated on the Selle, in
a marsh of difficult access, 17 miles NNE
of Nancy.

Marsala, a town of Sicily, in Val di
Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient
Lilybæum, at the most western part of
the island, 53 miles WSW of Palermo.
Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Marsanne, a town of France, in the
department of Drome, eight miles NNE
of Montellmar.

Marsaquivet, a strong seaport of Al-
giers, in the province of Mascara, be-
longing to the Spaniards, who took it
in 1732. It is seated on a rock, near a
bay of the Mediterranean, three miles
from Oran.

Marsch. See *Moraw*.

Marsden, a village in W Yorkshire,
near the source of the Colne, seven
miles SW of Huddersfield. Here are
some extensive cotton mills, and the
Huddersfield canal passes this place.

Marselles, a city of France, in the
department of Mouths of the Rhone,
and lately an episcopal see. It was so
celebrated in the time of the Romans,
that Cicero styled it the Athens of the
Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress
of Education. It is seated on the Me-
diterranean, at the upper end of a gulf,
covered and defended by many small
islands. It is divided into the old town,
or the city, and the new town. The
first, built on the side of a hill, appears
like an amphitheatre to the vessels which
enter the port; but the houses are mean,
and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep.
In this part is the principal church;
built by the Goths, on the ruins of the
temple of Diana. The new town is a

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perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. With respect to commerce, *Marseilles* has been called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a spacious basin of an oval form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1720, the plague raged with great violence, and carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, *Marseilles* revolted against the French national convention, but was soon reduced. It is 13 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 s by E of Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold hills, 11 miles E of Bristol, and 103 W of London.

Marsico Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 21 miles NNE of Policastro.

Marsico Vecchio, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acre, 23 miles NE of Policastro.

Marsilly, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 miles S of Suzanne.

Marstrand, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat, lying NW of the mouth of the Gotha. It is two miles in circumference; and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E side, and the harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 miles NW of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter: seated on a river of the same name, where it issues from the lake Bulena, 10 miles E of Castro.

Martaban, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the king of Burmah conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbour, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthen ware and fish. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thaluau, 120 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Martago, a town of Spain, in Leon, 10 miles SSE of Ciudad Rodrigo.

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Martapura. See *Metopura*.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat.

Martha, St. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by Venezuela, S by New Granada, and W by Carthagena. It is a mountainous country, and the land very high. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run S the whole length of S America.

Martha, St. the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, and a bishop's see. The harbour is surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has much declined since the Spanish fleets no longer touch here. The houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the English, the Dutch, and the buccaners. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Madalena, 100 miles W by S of Rio de la Hache, Lon. 74 4 W, lat. 11 27 N.

Marthas Vineyard, an island near the S coast of Massachusetts, a little to the W of Nantucket. It is 21 miles long and six broad; and with Chabaquidlic, Nomans isle, and Elizabeth isles, constitute Dukes county. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and fishing, in which they have great success. Edgarton is the chief town.

Marthalen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Scaffhausen.

Martigao, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles NE of Coimbra.

Martignana, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, five miles W of Saluzzo.

Martiques, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone; seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which produces excellent salt, 20 miles NW of Marseilles.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicante. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France, in the isle of Re, with a harbour and strong citadel, 12 miles WNW of Rochelle. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 13 N.

Martin, St. one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 44 miles in circumference. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, and its tobacco, the chief commodity

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rounded by mountains. It was
very populous, but has
been the Spanish fleets
here. The houses are
covered mostly with
thatch, and has been frequently
burnt by the English, the
Spaniards. It is situated
on the banks of the Magdalena,
about 12 miles from Rio de la Hache,
lat. 27 N.

Edinburgh, an island near the
Hebrides, a little to the
N. It is 21 miles long
with Chabagaidiclie,
Elizabeth isles, con-
sisting of 12 islands. The inhabitants
are engaged in
fishing, and in
great success. Edgar-
burgh.

Basel, a town of Switzerland,
rich, situated near the
Lake of Geneva.

Lisbon, a town of Portugal, in
the district of Coimbra,
about 12 miles from
the town of Piedmont,
about five miles from the
mouth of the Tagus.

Paris, a town of France, in the
department of the Rhone;
about 12 miles long and
produces excellent
wine from the Marais.

Calcutta, a promontory of Va-
ranch which separates the
Bay of Bengal from that of Allicant.

Calcutta, a town of France, in the
department of the Rhone;
about 12 miles long and
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wine from the Marais.

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cultivated, is reckoned the best in the
Caribbean islands. It has been long
jointly possessed by the French and
Dutch. The wind is five miles s of
Anguilla. Lon. 63 16 W, lat. 18 4 N.

Martinique, a town of Switzerland, in
the Valais, on the river Dranse, 12 miles
SW of Sion.

Martinique, one of the Windward
Caribbean islands, 60 miles long and 30
broad. The French possessed it from
1635 till 1762, when it was taken by
the English; and it was again taken by
them in 1794. There are high moun-
tains covered with trees, several rivers,
and many fertile valleys, yet they will
neither bear wheat nor vines; but the
former is not much wanted, for the na-
tives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It
produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo,
chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains,
and other tropical fruits; but sugar is
the principal commodity, of which a
considerable quantity is exported annu-
ally. The island is extremely popu-
lous; and it has several safe and com-
modious harbours, well fortified. It
suffered great damage by a tremendous
hurricane in 1806. Portroyal is the
capital.

Martinsburg, a town of Virginia, cap-
ital of Berkeley county, with two
churches; situated in a fertile country,
10 miles WSW of Shepherdstown, and
21 NE of Winchester.

Martinsville, a town of Virginia, chief
of Henry county, 25 miles S by W of
Rocky Mount, and 66 W of Halifax.

Martinsville, a town of N Carolina,
capital of Guilford county. Near
this place, in 1781, Lord Cornwallis de-
feated general Greene. It is situated on
Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river,
45 miles W by N of Hillsborough, and
50 NE of Salisbury.

Martock, a town in Somersetshire,
with a market on Saturday, seven miles
S of Somerton, and 130 W by S of Lon-
don.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Ca-
labria Citeriore, eight miles from the
sea, and 15 S of Colenza.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Cata-
lunia, at the conflux of the Noya and
Llobregat, 18 miles NW of Barcelona.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia,
with a fortress on a rock, 10 miles
W of Jaen.

Maru, a town of Persia, in Chorasana,
celebrated for its salt works; situated on
the Morga, 150 miles ENE of Meshed,
and 190 NNE of Herat.

Marvão, a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, eight miles NE of Portalegre.

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Marvejols, a town of France, in the
department of Lozere, seated on the
Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende.

Marville, a town of France, in the
department of Meuse, seated on the
Othein, three miles N of Jametz.

Mary, St. a small seaport of the state
of Georgia, in Camden county, at the
mouth of St. Mary river, 70 miles S by
W of Newport. Lon. 81 52 W, lat. 30
43 N.

Mary River, St. a river of the state
of Georgia, navigable for vessels of
considerable burden for 90 miles. Its
banks afford immense quantities of fine
timber suited to the W India markets.
It rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and
thence forms the southern boundary
of the United States to the ocean, which
it enters at the town of St. Mary, be-
tween the points of Amelia and Cum-
berland islands.

Mary Strait, St. a strait in N Ame-
rica, which forms the communication
between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.
It is about 60 miles long, con-
taining a variety of islands; and at the
upper end is a rapid, which, by careful
pilots, can be defended without danger.
At the foot of the rapid, on the N side,
is a factory belonging to a company at
Montreal, consisting of storehouses, a
saw-mill, and a bateau-yard.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland,
capital of Queens county, not large,
but considerable for its woollen manu-
factures. It is 17 miles S of Philipstown.
Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Maryland, one of the United States
of America, 134 miles long and 110
broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylv-
ania, E by the state of Delaware and
the Atlantic ocean, and on the S and
W by Virginia. It is divided into 19
counties, 11 of which are on the west-
ern, and eight on the eastern shore of
the Chesapeake: those on the W side are
Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Fre-
derick, Allegany, Washington, Montgo-
mery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles,
and St. Mary; those on the E, Cecil,
Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot,
Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester.
Wheat and tobacco are the staple com-
modities of this state, which, in most
respects, resembles Virginia. Annapolis
is the capital, but Baltimore is the mart
of trade.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland,
with a market on Friday, and a good
harbour. In 1750 it was only a poor
fishing town; but it has now upward
of 3000 inhabitants, who employ many
vessels, from 50 to 150 tons burden, in



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the coal or coasting trade. Here are two ship-yards and a cotton manufacture, and close by is the Roman station, Virofidum, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 miles sw of Carlisle, and 297 n.w of London. Lon. 3 22 w, lat. 54 35 N.

Manna Siroco, a gulf on the se side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Marzalla, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Aragon, 30 miles s of Pamplona.

Mas d'Agnois, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 miles n.w of Agen, and 50 se of Bourdeaux.

Mas d'Asil, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles' sw of Pamiers.

Masafuro, an island in the Pacific ocean, 80 miles w of Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the n, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 miles in circumference, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. 81 40 w, lat. 33 40 s.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them. It is 80 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, a village in W. Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascara, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the n side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The s parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

Mascara, the capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the

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domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity and extent. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 miles s.e. of Oran, and 190 sw of Algiers. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Mascat, a seaport of Arabia Felix, and the chief town in the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot in the daytime from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten till four. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those of the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, brimstone, coffee, and ruins, a root that dyes red. Mascat is seated on a small bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 23 39 N.

Masham, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Ure, nine miles' n.w of Ripon, and 218 n.w of London.

Mashangur, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, situate on the Seward, 48 miles n of Attock, and 130 e.s.e. of Cabul. Lon. 71 7 E, lat. 33 54 N.

Maskelyne Isle, a small beautiful island, in the Pacific ocean, lying off the se point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 59 E, lat. 16 32 S.

Masminster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 25 miles s.w of Colmar.

Masovia, a province of Great Poland, containing the two palatinates of Czerfk, or Masovia Proper, and Plocko. This province was seized by Prussia, in the general division; but at the peace of Tilsit it was given up to Saxony. Warfaw is the chief city.

Massa, a town of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, on

the gulf of Genoa, which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The town and its territory belonged to Tuscany, but was given in 1806 to Lucca. It is seated on the river Frigida, three miles from the sea, and 24 *mnw* of Pisa. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 35 miles *sw* of Sienna. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the *s* side of the bay of Naples, 30 miles *ws* of Salerno.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and from 60 to 90 broad; bounded on the *n* by New Hampshire and Vermont, *w* by New York, *s* by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic ocean, and *e* by that ocean and Massachusetts bay. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol, and Berkshire. There are five other counties in the district of Maine, which district belongs to Massachusetts. This state is well watered by a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen and woollen cloth. Boston is the capital. See *Maine*.

Massachusetts Bay, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the *n*, and Cape Cod on the *s*. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that formerly lived round this bay.

Massafra, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 16 miles *nw* of Taranto.

Massagano, a town of Congo, in Angola, capital of a province of its name; seated on the Coanzo, 140 miles *ese* of Loanda. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 9 40 *s*.

Massapa, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. The Portuguese are settled here. It is seated on a river, 300 miles *nw* of Sofala. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 18 5 *s*.

Masserano, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of a small principality of the same name. It is 40 miles *nne* of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Masseube, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 14 miles *s* of Auch.

Masso, a town of Further Pome-

rania, with a castle, 10 miles *n* of New Stargard.

Masuah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red sea, with an excellent harbour, distributed into three divisions. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Masvaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 miles *n* of Befort.

Masulipatam, a city and seaport of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and painted linens, and seated near one of the mouths of the Kistna, 73 miles *sw* of Rajamundry. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Near it is a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt that it produces. The town stands on the seacoast, 28 miles *ssw* of Alicante.

Mataca, or *Mantaca*, a commodious bay on the *n* coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles *e* of Havanna. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Matala, a town and cape on the *s* coast of the island of Candia, 30 miles *s* of Candia. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 34 46 N.

Matamba, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the *n* by Congo Proper, *e* by parts unknown, *s* by Bemba and Benguela, and *w* by Angola. The chief town is St. Maria.

Matan, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine islands, on the *e* side of Zebu. It is a small one, but noted for being the place where Magellan was killed, in 1521, after he had conquered the isle of Zebu.

Matapan, *Cape*, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Mataram, a town of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 *s*.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its glass works, and the best red wine made in the province. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 17 miles *ne* of Barcelona.

Matcowitz, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles *ne* of Presburg.

Matelica, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 15 miles *s* of Jesi.

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Matera, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canaparo, 45 miles WNW of Taranto. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Materea. See *Heliopolis*.

Mathan, a town of the empire of Bornou, with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel; situate on a small river, 100 miles SW of Bornou.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the S is Matlock-bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented from April to October. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths. Near the western bank of the river is a petrifying spring; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, spars, &c.

Matschevitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Russians over the Poles in 1794. It is 32 miles E of Warlaw.

Mattheo, *St.* a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 58 NNE of Valencia.

Matthew, *St.* an island in the Atlantic, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

Matthew, *St.* a small island in the Indian ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 52 3 S.

Mattsee, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 miles N of Salzburg.

Matumay, a seaport in the island of Jelo, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Matura, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river, nearly at the southmost point of the island, 25 miles ESE of Galle. Lon. 80 28 E, lat. 5 53 N.

Matura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 miles NE of Agra, and 70 SSE of Delhi.

Maubal, a town of the country of Candahar, 70 miles NNE of Candahar.

Maubeuge, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their

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position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 miles S of Mons, and 22 ESE of Valenciennes.

Mauldah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 170 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 16 E, lat. 25 3 N.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock. It is seated near the river Oint, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles WSW of Pau.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 miles SE of Tarbes.

Maura, *St.* an island of the Mediterranean, about 50 miles in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Maure, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris.

Mauriac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 29 miles E of Tulle, and 38 WNW of St. Flour.

Maurice, *St.* a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais, from Bern; and is situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles NW of Martigny.

Mauritius. See *France*, *Isle of*.

Maurua, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 miles W of Bonapola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

Mautern, a town of Austria, on the S side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 miles N by W of St. Polten.

Maws, *St.* a borough in Cornwall, which has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, for the better security of Falmouth. It is seated on the E side of Falmouth haven, 12 miles SSW of Grampound, and 162 W by S of London.

Maxen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 miles S of Dresden.

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Maximin, St. a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 miles N of Toulon.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, with a lighthouse, six miles S of Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

May, Cape, a cape of N America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 4 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Mayamba, or *Majumba*, a town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 miles NW of Loango. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 3 20 S.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets; seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles S of Ayr.

Mayen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nette, 20 miles W by N of Coblentz.

Mayence. See *Montz*.

Mayenne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S, by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe, and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, a city of France, in the department of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 45 miles WNW of Mans. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 18 N.

Mayenne and Loire, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 miles W of Dublin.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 61 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, S by Galway, W and N by the Atlantic, and NE by Sligo. It is divided into 68 parishes, contains about 140,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The W coast is mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The principal town is Castlebar.

Maya, a town of Ireland, once the capital of the county of its name, but

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now a poor place, nine miles S of Castlebar.

Mayo, one of the Cape Verd islands, 17 miles in circumference. The NE end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the SW of which is irregular ground; soon followed by a high disorderly peak much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinosa is the principal town. Lon: 23 5 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mayorga, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 15 miles SW of Leiria, and 51 N of Lisbon.

Maysville. See *Limestone*.

Mayavar. See *Oudipour*.

Mazaffran, a river of the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 miles W of Algiers. At its entrance into the sea it is a considerable river, and little inferior to Shellif.

Mazagan, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by the Caspian sea, W by Ghilan, S by Irac Agemi, and E by Astrabad. It is a fertile country, and the mountains on its S boundary are covered with timber trees. Ferabad is the capital.

Mazara, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see. It has a capacious harbour, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Seginuntum, 50 miles SW of Palermo. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Maziera, or *Maccira*, an island in the Arabian sea, on the coast of Oman; 50 miles long and from four to eight broad. Lon. 59 30 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar. It was taken by the Turks in 1738 and 1789, and is 13 miles N of Orsova.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

Mearus. See *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, or *East Meath*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, E by the Irish sea and county of Dublin, S by that county and Kildare, and W by West Meath. It is divided into 147 parishes,

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contains about 112,400 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Arddracan, a village near Navan. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan, NE and E by East Meath, S by Kings county, W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and NW by Longford. It is divided into 62 parishes, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is very fertile in pasturage and corn, and has several small lakes and rivers. Mullengar is the county town.

Meaux, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and a bishop's see. It is large and populous; and the market-place is a peninsula, contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Mecca, a city of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birthplace of Mahomet. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The buildings are very mean, and its support is the great resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near ten times as large. The area in the middle is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. The Beat-Allah, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with large

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letters of gold: the door is covered with silver plates, and has a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, one day for the men, and the next for the women. About 12 paces from the Beat, is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm that he created the Beat-Allah. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahometan sovereigns. It is 34 miles ENE of Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S by E of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Meckadeb, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 72 miles S of Sana. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 14 7 N.

Mechlin, or *Malines*, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Mechlin submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, it surrendered to the French, who evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 10 miles NNE of Brussels, and 15 SSE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Mechoachan, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the NW by New Biscay, NE by Pamuco, E by Mexico Proper, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessities of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of cocoa, much silk, Mechoachan root, and several odoriferous gums and balsams.

Mechoachan, or *Valladolid*, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Mechoachan, and a bishop's see. It is seated near the source of a river, 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 8 N.

Meckenheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erft, eight miles SW of Bonn.

M E D

Mecklenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, S by Brandenburg, and W by Holftein and Luneburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

Mecklenburg, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It stands near the head of Roanoke river, 70 miles sw of Petersburg. Lon. 78° 50' W, lat. 36° 42' N.

Meckley. See *Cassay*.

Mecon, a river, which rises in the NE part of Tibet, and flows SSE through the province of Yunan in China, and the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 miles to the sea; the eastern of which is called Cambodia, and the western, Onbequeme.

Meeran, or **Makran**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, E by Hindooistan, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert; the northern is less so, but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Kidge is the capital.

Meerinos, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela.

Medea, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 miles sw of Algiers.

Medea, or **Mabdia**, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Cabes, 100 miles S by E of Tunis.

Medebach, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, nine miles sw of Corbach.

Medelin, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the birthplace of the celebrated Fernando Cortes. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 24 miles E by S of Merida.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, in Nördland, on the gulf of Bothnia. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, very

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mountainous and woody, but interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundswald is the capital.

Medenblich, a seaport of N Holland, with an old castle and good harbour. The chief commerce is in timber brought from Norway and Sweden; and the vicinity is remarkable for its rich pastures. Medenblich was taken by the English in 1799. It is seated at the entrance into the Zuyder Zee, 28 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 51' E, lat. 52° 46' N.

Medford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, noted for its distilleries and brick-works. It stands on the Mlytic, three miles from its mouth, and four N of Boston.

Median. See *Madian*.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque. In one corner of the mosque is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle is the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39° 33' E, lat. 24° 20' N.

Medina, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles WNW of Lerena, and 46 SSE of Badajoz.

Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 23 miles SSW of Valladolid, and 48 E of Salamanca.

Medina Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated near the Xalon, 40 miles NE of Siguenza, and 38 sw of Saragossa.

Medina del Rioseco, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated near the Sequillo, 21 miles NW of Valladolid, and 56 SSE of Leon.

Medina Sidonia, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 24 miles SE of Cadiz, and 60 S of Seville.

Medingen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 14 miles SSE of Luneburg.

Mediterranean, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by the strait of

M E H

Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the strait of Galipoli, the sea of Morra, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the strait of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*. Lon. 6 w to 72 e, lat. 31 to 44 n.

Mednili, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles e of Memel.

Medway, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown forest, in Suffex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Maidstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German ocean, below Fevertham.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. It stands near the lake Wetter, three miles from Wadstena.

Medziboz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, on the river Bog, 20 miles s of Constantinow.

Meclab, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, surrounded by gardens producing abundance of herbs and excellent fruit, particularly pomegranates. It is 14 miles nw of Constantina.

Megara, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity, and is 20 miles w of Athens.

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Meuse, 15 miles wsw of Nimueguen.

Megna. See *Burrampooter*.

Mehun, a town of France, in the department of Cher. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles v, as a place of retirement: and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Lewis x. It is seated on the Yevre, 10 miles nw of Bourges.

M E L

Mehun sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 10 miles sw of Orleans.

Meinau, an island in the middle lake of Constance, one mile in length, which produces excellent wine. It is five miles nw of Constance.

Mehungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Henneberg, with a fine castle. It is situate amid mountains, on the river Werra, 16 miles nw of Hildburghausen, and 23 s of Gotha. Lon. 10 43 e, lat. 50 38 n.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 100 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the n by the duchy of Saxony, e by Lusatia, s by Bohemia, and w by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, mals, and all the conveniences of life.

Meissen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, in which is a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral has a lofty steeple, and it is the burial place of the Saxon princes to the year 1539. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its junction with the Elbe, 12 miles nnw of Dresden. Lon. 13 31 e, lat. 51 11 n.

Meissenheim, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; situate on the Glan, 34 miles n by e of Deux Ponts, and 44 e of Treves.

Melassa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. It was anciently a city, adorned with many public buildings, especially temples; and is now a large place, but the houses are mean. It is 96 miles ssw of Smyrna. Lon. 27 50 e, lat. 37 15 n.

Melazzo. See *Milazzo*.

Melbourn, a village in Derbyshire, eight miles s by e of Derby. Here are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and it has a manufacture of worsted stockings.

Melck, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube, 10 miles w of St. Polten.

Melcomb Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the n side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the

M E L

middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 miles wsw of London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldola, a town of Italy, in Romagna, eight miles sw of Ravenna.

Meldert, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles se of Louvain.

Meldorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the mouth of the Myla, 22 miles nnw of Gluckstadt.

Meldrum, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 miles nnw of Aberdeen.

Melfi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 miles nnw of Acerenza.

Melgaza, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 miles n by e of Braga.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 30 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel; but it was restored to the Moors. It is 115 miles ne of Fez. Lon. 2 57 w, lat. 34 58 n.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostriches feathers, wax, aloes, fena, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoanuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negros, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. It is 470 miles sw of Magadoxa. Lon. 41 48 e, lat. 2 15 s.

Melipilla, a town of Chili, in a jurisdiction of the same name, 200 miles n of Concepcion. Lon. 71 39 w, lat. 33 28 s.

Melita. - See *Malta*.

Melitello, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, eight miles w of Leontini.

Melitopol, a town of Russia, in the

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province of Tauris, situate on a lake, 12 miles from the sea of Azoph, and 108 s of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 83 10 e, lat. 46 22 n.

Melksham, a town in Wiltshire, with a market every other Thursday for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths, 11 miles e of Bath, and 96 w of London.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 miles e by s of Osnaburg.

Melle, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrres, 12 miles sw of Niort.

Meller. See *Macler*.

Mellingen, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, seated on the Reusa, five miles s by w of Baden.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlan, with a castle. Its vicinity yields excellent red and white wine, and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopka. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the influx of the Muldau, 18 miles n of Prague.

Meloui, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque, three miles s of Ashmunein.

Melrichstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Strat, 22 miles n by e of Schweinfurt.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Near it, on the s side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melrose abbey, founded by David 1; part of which is still used for divine service. Alexander 1 is said to be buried under the great altar. Melrose is 11 miles nw of Jedburg, and 31 se of Edinburg.

Melsungen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Fulda, 12 miles s of Cassel.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Eye, 15 miles ne of Leicester, and 105 n by w of London.

Melun, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne. It has a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese; and is seated on the Seine, 25 miles se of Paris. Lon. 2 35 e, lat. 48 30 n.

Membrío, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 21 miles wsw of Alcantara.

Memel, a strong town of E Prussia, with a castle, the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on a river of the same name, at

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the N extremity of the Curisch Haß; and on the NE side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia had an interview here in 1802. It is 76 miles NNE of Königsberg, and 140 NE of Dantzic. Lon. 21 26 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Memmingen, a town of Suabia, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, fustian, cotton, paper, salt, and hops. Near this place, in 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde; and in 1800 the French defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Iller, 28 miles S by E of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Menan, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok. There are several singular fishes in it, and crocodiles; and its fertile shores swarm with monkeys, fire-flies, and mosquitos.

Mende, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 220 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 44 31 N.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the NE of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. At the bottom of a deep ravine, near the village of Berrington, a cavern was discovered in 1798, in which was a great number of human bones; many of them were incruled with a calcareous cement, and a large portion completely incorporated with the solid rock.

Mendon, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 18 miles SSE of Worcester, and 36 SW of Boston.

Mendoza, a town of Chili, capital of a jurisdiction, which includes the town of St. Juan de la Frontera. It stands on the E side of the Andes, in a plain adorned with gardens, well watered by canals, 100 miles ENE of St. Jago. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 34 0 S.

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface,

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or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts. It has a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzouk.

Mendrisio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, lying between the lakes of Como and Lugano. It contains several convents, and is seven miles W by N of Como.

Menchould, St. a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a castle on a rock. In 1792, the French gave the first check to the progress of the Prussians at this place, which in the end compelled them to a retreat. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, 20 miles SSE of Châlons.

Mengen, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SSE of Rothweil.

Mengeringhausen, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, eight miles NE of Corbach.

Menin, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lille.

Menton, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, seated near the sea, five miles SSE of Monaco.

Mentz, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by Hesse and Wetteravia, E by Franconia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine, and W by the electorate of Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratibon, and all other bishoprics were secularized. In 1800, the small part of this territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine, including the city of Mentz, became subject to France; and the rest was given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and a bishop's see; lately a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle, called Favorita, with its fine gardens and waterworks. The university, founded in 1477, has

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lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing-office and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. The French took this place by surprise in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. It was twice reattacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in 1796. They soon after resumed the siege, which continued till the signing of the treaty of Udina, in 1797, when it was taken possession of by the French. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 miles wsw of Frankfort, and 70 E by N of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Menuf, a town of Egypt, situate in a well cultivated country near that branch of Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 miles NNW of Cairo.

Menzala, a town of Egypt, situate near a lake of the same name, 60 miles long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 miles SSE of Damietta, and 73 NNE of Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Meppen, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated at the conflux of the Hase with the Ems, 10 miles N of Lingen.

Mequinezza, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle seated at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 58 miles ESE of Saragossa, and 180 ENE of Madrid.

Mequinez, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night, and guarded. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as

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much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and hence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, whose knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses of Mequinez are very good, and the streets exceedingly narrow; but the light comes in at the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; and the women, who live in the upper apartments, often visit each other from the tops of the houses. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans; but they are much more affable than in the southern provinces. Mequinez is 58 miles W of Fez. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Mer, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 11 miles NNW of Blois.

Meran, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital. It has six churches and convents, and stands on the Passer, near its conflux with the Adige, 12 miles NNW of Bothen. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 46 39 N.

Merdin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Mere, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of London.

Merecz, a town of Lithuania, seated at the conflux of the Berezhino and Merecz, 30 miles N of Grodno.

Merecga, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, celebrated for its warm baths, 25 miles SE of Sherfshel, and 50 SW of Algiers.

Mergentheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a district subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. On the Kitzberg, a mountain in its vicinity, is the castle of the Newenhaus, the residence of the grand master. The order of Teutonic knights was instituted on occasion of the crusades in Palestine, in 1190; and the grand master has resided here ever since the 16th century. Mergentheim is seated on the Tauber, 28 miles SSW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Mergzen, or *Merguen*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of

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Teiteicar, seated on the Nonui, 140 miles N by E of Teiteicar. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Mergui, a seaport on the w coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. It was wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans, and is 208 miles sw of Slam. Lon. 98 9 E, lat. 12 12 N.

Merida, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain, on the river Guadiana, over which is a noble Roman bridge, 42 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Merida, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Yucatan, and a bishop's see. It is 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 NE of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 20 45 N.

Merida, a town of New Granada, seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles NE of Pamplona. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, E by the latter county and that of Montgomery, S by Cardiganshire, and W by the Irish sea. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 37 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dyfi; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Harleigh is the capital.

Meritch, a town and important fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Vissapour. It was taken by Hyder Ally in 1778; and is situate near the N bank of the Kistna, 62 miles sw of Vissapour.

Merk, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs N by Breda, afterward turns W, and enters one of the mouths of the river Menfe, opposite the island of Oyerflackee, in Holland.

Mero, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. The chief town is Nashville.

Mero, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles sw of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Merous, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, seated in a fertile country, which

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produces salt, 112 miles sw of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Merrimac, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee, in the centre of New Hampshire. Its course is S till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns E, and passes into the ocean at Newbury. It is navigable for vessels of burden 20 miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, a little above Haverhill.

Mers. See *Berwickshire*.

Mersburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, lately a bishopric. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the cathedral, which stands below it, and the academy. The brewing and exportation of strong beer is the principal employment of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Saale, 10 miles NW of Leipsic. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Mersburg, a town of Suabia, in the late bishopric of Constance, with a castle, an excellent academy for secular clergy, and a Dominican convent. It is seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, six miles E of Constance.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame, at Stockport, and lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish sea. This river not only affords salmon, but it is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

Mersey, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay. It has two parishes, called East and West Mersey, seven miles S of Colchester.

Merthyr Tydvil, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of iron and coal, and considerable iron works. It is seated on the Taafé, 24 miles NNW of Cardiff, and 176 W of London.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 37 W, lat. 37 41 N.

Merton, a village in Surrey, seated on the Wandle, seven miles sw of London. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III, in 1236, held a parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton,

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the most an- body of laws after Magna Chart. The remaining remains of this abbey, except the E window of a chapel; but the walls that surround the premises include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill.

Merve, the north branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is seated.

Merville, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lls, 10 miles SE of Cassel, and 24 SW of Menin.

Mesched, a city of Persia, capital of Choralan. It is fortified with several towers; and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Rifa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and another of skins. Caravans are continually passing through this city from Bokharia, Balk, Candahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia. It is 180 miles E of Asterabad, and 490 NE of Ispahan. Lon. 58 30 E, lat. 35 56 N.

Mesched Ali, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, near a large lake, called Rahema, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. It stands on the spot where Ali, the cousin, friend, and one of the successors of Mahomet was interred; and his tomb is annually visited by a great number of Persian pilgrims. It is 110 miles S of Bagdad. Lon. 44 50 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Meschede, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a collegiate church, on the river Roer, seven miles SE of Arensburg.

Meserisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 17 miles E of Iglau.

Meserisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 30 miles E by S of Olmutz.

Meskirch, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg, 17 miles N of Uberlingen.

Messa, a town of Morocco, on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale that swallowed Jonah. It is 165 miles SW of Morocco. Lon. 10 46 W, lat. 29 38 N.

Messina, a city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demoua, with a citadel and several forts. It is five miles in circumference, and the see of an archbishop. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it has four large suburbs. The

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harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, with elegant houses, only two stories high. The inhabitants are estimated at 36,000. It is seated on the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 110 miles E of Palermo. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Messing, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, 14 miles NNE of Aichstat.

Metre, a town of Italy, in the Dogado, eight miles NW of Venice.

Mesurata, a seaport of Tripoli, and the residence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, by which they carry on a great trade. It is 100 miles ESE of Tripoli. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Metapura, a town of the isle of Borneo, in the kingdom of Banjarmassin, 72 miles NE of Banjarmassin, and 100 SE of Negara.

Metelen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 miles NW of Munster.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guestro. It is 40 miles long and 24 broad, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, and oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. It is subject to the Turks; and the capital is Castro.

Methil, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, with a safe harbour on the frith of Forth, whence much coal is exported. It is six miles NE of Dyart.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen. In 1306, king Robert Bruce was defeated here by the English troops under the earl of Pembroke. It is six miles WNW of Perth.

Metbawald, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 84 NNE of London.

Metling, or *Motling*, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola; seated on the Kulp, on the frontiers of Croatia, 13 miles NW of Carlsbad, and 40 SE of Laubach.

Metra, a river of Italy, which rises F f

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on the frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metropoli, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortina, of which many vestiges remain. It is 22 miles ssw of Candia.

Metz, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, and have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. It is seated at the conflux of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N by W of Nancy, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meudon, a village of France, with a magnificent palace, on the Seine, six miles SE of Paris.

Meulan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris.

Meurs, or *Moers*, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany in the electorate of Cologne. It has a castle, and was formerly a place of strength, but its fortifications were destroyed in 1764. It is 17 miles SE of Gelders.

Meurthe, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Vosges, and flows by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle. Nancy is the capital.

Meuse, a river which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncheiry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravenstein, Gericum (where it receives the Waal) and Woreum. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

Meuse, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse. Bar le Duc is the capital.

Meuse, Lower, a new department of

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France, including the western part of Upper Gelderland, and the northern part of Liege and of Limburg. The capital is Maestricht.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan, lying on the sw of Delhi, confining the low country, along the w bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal, and they are still noted as thieves and robbers. The country contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills.

Mexicano, or *Adages*, a river of New Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

Mexico, or *New Spain*, an extensive country of N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, where its breadth is not more than 60 miles; its western coast being washed by the Pacific ocean, and the gulf of California, and its eastern by the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. It lies between 83 and 110 W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N lat. being 2000 miles long, and in its widest part, to the N, above 600 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific ocean, many of which are volcanos. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quantities of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaguar, bears, elks, wolves, deer, &c. The puma and jaguar have been inaccurately denominated, by Europeans, lions and tigers; but they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having

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been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards; Creoles, who are descendants of Spaniards; Mulattos, the issue of an European and an African slave; Metifs, born of an European and an Indian; Mestizes, the offspring of the Metifs; their descendants Terceiros, and Quarterons; after which the fifth generation enjoys all the benefit of Creoles. Mexico is divided into the three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatemala; subdivided into provinces; the principal of which, in each audience, is Guadalajara Proper, Mexico Proper, and Guatemala Proper. The whole country is governed by a viceroy.

Mexico, the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, and of all Mexico. It was a flourishing city before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, called Tescuco, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. The circumference of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, was above 10 miles; and it contained at least 60,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of near three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. The streets are straight and so exactly disposed, that in point of regularity it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 15,000*l.* There is also a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, and a university. This city contains above 200,000 inhabitants. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich; and though it has no communication with the sea, by navigable rivers, it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ulhua, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation in 1629, in which

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46,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles *E*NE of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 *NE* of Acapulco. Lon. 100 40 *W*, lat. 20 4 *N*.

Mexico, New, a large country of *N* America, bounded on the *w* by the gulf of California, *s* by Mexico, *e* by Louisiana, and *n* by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, the richness of its mines, and the variety of its valuable products; and with respect to the favorableness of the climate, it may be sufficient to say, that this country lies within the temperate zone. It is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. The chief divisions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, and New Navarre. St. Fe is the capital.

Mexico, Gulf of, that part of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of *N* America, bounded on the *s* and *w* by Mexico, and on the *n* by *W* and *E* Florida; the entrance lying to the *e*, between the *s* coast of *E* Florida and the *NE* point of Yucatan.

Meyahoun, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Its vicinity is uncommonly fruitful in rice; and here are capacious granaries belonging to the king of Birmah, always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches two miles on the *sw* bank of the Irrawaddy, and is 85 miles *NW* of Pegu. Lon. 95 8 *E*, lat. 18 18 *N*.

Meyenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 21 miles *NE* of Perleberg, and 60 *NNW* of Berlin.

Meyenfeld, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. It is a kind of staple for goods passing between Germany and Italy, and is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles *N* by *E* of Coire. Lon. 9 37 *E*, lat. 46 59 *N*.

Meyrveis, a town of France, in the department of Loziers, 23 miles *s* of Mende, and 27 *w* of Alais.

Mexana, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 17 miles *ssw* of Turfi.

Mezemna, a seaport of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 80 miles *E* of Tetuan. Lon. 4 1 *W*, lat. 35 22 *N*.

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Mezen, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Archangel; seated on a river of the same name, 160 miles ENE of Archangel. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 65 25 N.

Mexieres, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a citadel; seated on an island in the river Meuse, 12 miles W by N of Sedan.

Mezin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, nine miles NW of Condom.

Miaco, the second city of Japan, in the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. It is the spiritual capital of the empire, the seat of the imperial mint and principal manufactures, and the chief mart of trade; and the daira's court being literary, all books are printed here. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. It is seated inland, on a fine plain, 160 miles WSW of Jedo. Lon. 136 10 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Miami, *Little* and *Great*, two rivers of the state of Ohio, which run into the Ohio, the former just above Columbus, and the latter 21 miles below Cincinnati. The *Little Miami* is 60 miles to its source, but generally so shallow as to afford no navigation. The *Great Miami* has a navigation, like the *Muskingum*, that approaches near the navigable waters of Lake Erie. The country between these two rivers is called the *Miamis*, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the United States.

Miana, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan. Here the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot died, on his return from Ispahan. It is 57 miles SE of Tauris.

Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, *St.* the most extensive and populous island of the Azores. It is 54 miles long, and from six to 15 broad; and contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. In a valley on the eastern side are a number of boiling fountains; also many sulphureous springs, some of a hot, and others of a cold temperature. The principal towns are Punta del Guda and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, *St.* a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair, eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 250 W by S of London.

Michael, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Bene-

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dictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, surrounded by mountains, 20 miles NE of Bar le Duc.

Michael, *St.* a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Michael, 110 miles NW of Leon. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Michael, *St.* a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, seated near the mouth of the Siguatlan, 30 miles ESE of Culiacan. Lon. 107 40 W, lat. 24 10 N.

Michael, *St.* a city of Tucuman, situate in a fruitful valley, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, 150 miles NW of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 45 W, lat. 27 0 S.

Michael de Ibarra, *St.* a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents; and is 70 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 0 25 N.

Michael de Piura, *St.* a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 325 miles SSW of Quito. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 5 10 S.

Michael, *Gulf of St.* to the E of Panama, that part of the Pacific ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michigan, a territory of N America, belonging to the United States. It includes the lake of the same name; and is bounded on the N by lake Superior, E by the lakes Huron, St. Clare, and Erie, S by the state of Ohio and Indiana, and W by the Mississippi. The principal rivers are the Illinois, Ouiskong, and St. Croix, which flow into the Mississippi. This country possesses immense advantages resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the soil is marshy and poor, and great part of it inundated for six months in the year. The white inhabitants are at present few and indolent.

Michigan, a lake of N America, the largest which is wholly within the territories of the United States. It is 280 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad, and navigable for vessels of any burden. On the NW part the waters branch out into two bays, one to the N called Noquet's Bay, the other to the S, Green Bay. This lake, at its NE extremity, communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimakinac.

Michilimakinac, a strait of N America, which unites the lakes Michigan and

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Huron. It is six miles wide; and on its s.e. side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village, of the same name. Lon. 84 30 w, lat. 45 48 n.

Middleborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county. Great quantities of nails are made here, particularly in the winter. It is 40 miles s by e of Boston.

Middleburg, a strong city of Holland, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zeeland. The squares, streets, and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the townhouse (formerly a celebrated abbey) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 30 miles NNW of Ghent, and 72 sw of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 37 e, lat. 51 29 n.

Middleburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles s.e. of Sluys.

Middleburg, one of the Friendly islands. See *Eaooove*.

Middlebury, a town of Vermont, chief of Addison county, on the e side of Otter creek, 37 miles s of Burlington, and 100 n of Bennington.

Middleham, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and a woolen manufacture. Here was a stately castle, now in ruins, in which Richard III was born. It is seated on the Eure, 11 miles s by w of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London.

Middlesex, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the n by Hertfordshire, e by Essex, s by Surrey and Kent, and w by Buckinghamshire. It contains 179,200 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; and has those two cities and six market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801, exclusive of the cities, was 818,129; and the whole county sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though by means of the vicinity to the metropolis many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the s, e, and w, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which called the New River, is artificially brought

M I L

from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

Middleton, a town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, with two churches, and a naval office. It has a considerable trade; and stands on the w side of Connecticut river, 14 miles s of Hartford, and 26 n by e of Newhaven. Lon. 72 45 w, lat. 41 35 n.

Middleton, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, situate on Appoquinimy creek, 21 miles ssw of Wilmington.

Middleton, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. It has a trade in corn, and stands on Swatara creek, two miles from its mouth in the Suquehanna, and 62 w by n of Philadelphia.

Middleton, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, on the sw side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 14 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and 52 ENE of Trenton.

Middleton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Friday. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, six miles n by e of Manchester, and 188 NNW of London.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of salt and cotton; seated on the Croke, 24 miles e of Chester, and 167 NW of London.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Arun, 11 miles n by e of Chichester, and 50 w by s of London.

Midnapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district belonging to the English E India Company. It is seated near a river that flows into the Hoogly, 70 miles w by s of Calcutta. Lon. 87 25 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Mies, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Misa, 18 miles w of Pilsen.

Migliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles ENE of Conza.

Mikalidi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a fort; situate on a river, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 55 miles w by s of Bursa.

Milan, or *Milanese*, a duchy of Italy, 150 miles long and 78 broad; bounded on the n by Swisserland, e by the territory of Venice and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, s by the duchy of Parma and territory of Genoa, and w by Piedmont. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and

M I L

olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation. Sheep are few and poor, but the cattle and cheese are excellent. Here are some mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio; and it has several lakes, the principal of which are those of Magiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was entirely overrun by the French in 1796, and formed the principal part of their Cisalpine republic. On the renewal of hostilities, in 1799, it was soon reconquered by the allies, and was again subject to the house of Austria; but the French became masters of it again, in 1800, after the battle of Marengo.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is now deemed the capital of the kingdom of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy on May 26, 1805. The city is 10 miles in circumference; but the garden-grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 140,000 inhabitants. It stands in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin, which communicate with the city, by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel, called Castello di Forta Zobbia, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is built of white marble, supported by 50 columns, and adorned, within and without, by a prodigious number of marble statues; and its treasury is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loreto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. The French took it in

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1796, and made it the seat of government of the Cisalpine republic, which they erected. It was retaken by the Austrians and Russians in July 1799; but regained by the French in June 1800. It is 165 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Milazzo, or *Melazzo*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock on the W side of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Milbourn-port, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no market. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 114 W by S of London.

Mildenhall, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 12 miles NW of Bury, and 70 NNE of London.

Mileto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. In 1783, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is eight miles E by N of Nicotera.

Miletus, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 64 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 14 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Milford, a town of Wales, in Pembrokehire, on the N side of Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea. The haven branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a blockhouse. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet-boat sails hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland. It is six miles WNW of Pembroke, and 262 W by N of London.

Milford, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on the N side of Muphilion creek, 12 miles W of its mouth in Delaware bay, and 19 S by E of Dover.

Milford, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of Delaware river, 120 miles above Philadelphia.

Milford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, situate on a creek of Long Island sound, 10 miles SW of Newhaven.

Milford New, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, on the E side

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of the Housatonic, 20 miles sw of Litchfield.

Milhaud, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Tarn, 28 miles s of Rhodes, and 50 nw of Montpellier.

Militsch, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the river Bartisch, on the frontiers of Poland, 27 miles nne of Breslau. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Millerstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Leigh river, 26 miles sw of Easton, and 44 nnw of Philadelphia.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruit and wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Miltenberg, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Maine, 26 miles sse of Aschaffenburg.

Milthorp, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county, and hence the fine Westmorland flates and other commodities are exported. It is eight miles s of Kendal, and 255 nnw of London.

Milton, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, seated near the Naponset, seven miles s of Boston.

Milton, a town of Virginia, in Albemarle county, situate on the Rivanna, 76 miles wsw of Richmond.

Milton, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets. It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 40 E of London.

Milton, or *Abbey Milton*, a village in Dorsetshire, seven miles sw of Blandford. It formerly had an abbey, founded by king Athelstan; but the whole was swept away, except the church, in

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1771, by the earl of Dorchester, who erected on its site a large Gothic mansion, to which the abbey church is now a private chapel. The village, with its church and an almshouse, were built by the same nobleman.

Mina, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, surrounded by a wall, with towers, and seated on the Ibrahim, near its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 190 miles s of Kerman. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Minch, a sound, or channel, on the w coast of Scotland. It has the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Barra on the w, and the isle of Skye and Ross-shire on the E.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which flows from the lake Garda at Peschiera, forms the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterward runs into the Po.

Minckendorf, a town of Austria, situate on the Trieffing, six miles ene of Baden.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is of an irregular figure, full of hills and valleys, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. It produces the bread-fruit trees, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, bees, buffalos, poultry, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. In the s there is a volcano of constant eruption, which serves as a seamount; and near the centre is a lake, called Lano; about 60 miles in circumference. The Spaniards have some settlements on the coasts, of which Sambuang in the w extremity is the chief. The island is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. The natives, called Karaforas, are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside other women, and all the men

have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, and ascended by ladders; they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the S side of the island. Lon. 125° 0' W, lat. 6° 0' N.

Mindelheim, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 miles SW of Augsburg.

Minden, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. The cathedral is a large structure, and near it is a noble chapterhouse. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax-manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8° 56' E, lat. 52° 10' N.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minhead, a borough and seaport in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 34' W, lat. 51° 13' N.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black sea, E by Imeritia, S by a part of Georgia, and N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783 he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, enters the Atlantic; at Caminha.

Minie, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 90 miles S of Fayoum.

Minorvino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 24 miles WSW of Trani.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad; and is a mountainous country, with

some fruitful valleys. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards, in 1708, by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. It was again taken by the English, without the loss of a man, in 1798, and given up by the peace of 1802. Citadella is the capital; but Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, called Port Mahon, which is defended by two forts. Lon. 3° 48' E, lat. 39° 51' N.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Salerno, four miles NE of Amalfi.

Minsk, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minsk is 80 miles ENE of Novogrodeck, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 27° 58' E, lat. 53° 46' N.

Mintaon, an island in the Indian ocean, 40 miles long and 14 broad, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 97° 38' E, lat. 0° 25' S.

Miolsan, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, six mile NE of Montmelian.

Mioss, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 90 miles in circumference. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 miles in circumference.

Miquelon, a small desert island, SW of Cape Mary in Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793, and it was restored to them in 1802. Lon. 56° 10' W, lat. 46° 42' N.

Mira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles NW of Coimbra.

Miranda, a town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra los Montes, and a bishop's see. It was once a fortress, but in 1762, when besieged by the Spaniards, the powder magazine blew up, and destroyed the fortifications. It is seated on a rock, on the river Douero, 32 miles ESE of Braganza, and 115 ENE of Oporto. Lon. 6° 32' W, lat. 41° 46' N.

Miranda de Corvo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles SE of Coimbra.

Miranda de Ebro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a bridge,

M I S

37 miles NE of Burgos, and 46 s of Bilboa.

Mirande, a town of France, in the department of Gers. Wool, down, and the fashers of geese, are its principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baïse, 15 miles sw of Auch.

Mirandela, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 miles NE of Lamego, and 30 sw of Braganza.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a duchy of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a fort. Beside the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 20 miles ENE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Miravel, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle; seated on the side of a hill, 16 miles s by w of Placentia, and 38 ENE of Alcantara.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of its assés. It is 14 miles N by w of Poitiers.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine lace. It is seated on the Modon, 15 miles wnw of Epinal.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizere, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Gers, 15 miles ENE of Foix, and 43 SSE of Toulouse.

Mirov, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 11 miles w of Strelitz.

Misagno, a town of Naples, in Otranto, nine miles SSE of Ostuni.

Misitra, a town of European Turkey, capital of the Morea, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, 90 miles SSE of Lepanto. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 37 16 N.

Misnia. See Meissen.

Mississippi, a large river of N America, which separates the United States and W Florida from Louisiana. Its

M I S

source is unknown, but it has been already traced to three small lakes about lat. 47 N; and its length thence is about 1600 miles. The tributary streams are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri from the w, and the Illinois and Ohio from the e. The general course of the Mississippi is from N to s, but below the influx of the Ohio it is exceedingly crooked; and in it are many small islands. The water of this river is clear till it receives the Missouri. It is navigable, without any obstructions, to St. Anthony Falls, in lat. 44 50, where the stream, more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet, and the rapids below, in the space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater. On both sides the river are salt springs, which produce excellent salt; and the adjacent country is equal in goodness to any in N America. It enters the gulf of Mexico by four mouths; the principal one, which is the SE pass, at the island of Balaisé.

Missouri, a large river of Louisiana, which is formed by the junction of three streams in lat. 45 23 N, and flows 3015 miles, in a very flexuous SSE direction, to the Mississippi, which it joins in lat. 38 40 N, but is there a broader and deeper river, and in fact the principal stream. In 1804-5, by direction of the government of the United States, it was ascended its whole length by captains Lewis and Clarke, who gave the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin to the three rivers which form the head of the Missouri; and they ascended Jefferson to its source 105 miles, 80 of which is navigable for canoes. The Missouri is deep and rapid, and receives numerous rivers in its course, many of them of considerable extent. It contains many islands and sandbanks, and some rapids; and about 2300 miles up are some falls, the first and largest 98 feet, and the whole 363 feet in the space of 17 miles. The chief bend in this river is 30 miles, and its two extremes are only a mile apart; others extend from 12 to 20 miles, and approach within a less distance. The banks, except a sterile district below the falls, are in general rich and beautiful: in some parts are extensive meadows, with hills beyond them covered with trees; in others, lower down, are long chains of high hills of a dark colour, great quantities of which are washed into the river by rains, and the force of the current, which causes a muddiness that never

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sublides. It this river be regarded as the chief river that constitutes what is called the Mississippi; the Missouri will be above 3000 miles in length.

Mississin Lake, a lake of New Britain, lying $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of James bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 miles in circuit, of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassiu and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

Mistretta, an episcopal town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 50 miles SSE of Palermo, and 64 W of Messina.

Mitcham, a village in Surry, seven miles SW of London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some full-mills, and calico-printing manufacturies.

Mitcheldan, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, seated at the N extremity of the forest of Dean, 12 miles W of Gloucester, and 116 W by N of London.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here is a college for 12 decayed men and as many women. It is 23 miles SE of Cork, and 26 SSE of Limerick.

Mitau, a city and the capital of Courland, with a large ducal palace. The walls and moats of the town are decayed; the houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance; and a great many gardens and open places are contained within its circuit. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinist church, and a popish church. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mittelwald, a town of Siberia, in the county of Glatz, seated on the Neisse, near its source, 18 miles S of Glatz.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, on the river Isar, 12 miles N of Inpruc.

Mittenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 16 miles SSE of Berlin.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a rock, 15 miles W of Fiume, and 30 SE of Trieste.

Mobile, a river formed by two main branches, the Alabama and Tombecby, in the S part of the state of Georgia. After flowing four miles S it separates into two streams, which soon after enter into W Florida. The river,

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to the W retains the name of Mobile, that to the E takes the name of Tennessee; both are equally navigable, and they run nearly parallel into Mobile bay, which extends 11 leagues S to the gulf of Mexico.

Mobile, a city of W Florida, formerly of considerable importance, but now a small place. It has a regular fortress, and stands at the mouth of a river and at the head of a bay of the same name, 90 miles WNW of Pensacola. Lon. 89 18 W, lat. 30 37 N.

Mocaranga, or *Mocara*, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, mistakenly called *Monomotapa*, which is the title of the monarch. It is bounded on the N by Monomugi, E by the Mosambique, S by Sofala and Manica, and W by unknown regions. It has several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the larger sort, but not any horses. There are a great many ostriches, wild beasts, and elephants; and several mines of gold and silver. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go naked almost as low as the girdle, but thence downward are covered with a piece of cloth of various colours. That of the common people is of died cotton; but persons of quality wear Indian silks, or cotton embroidered with gold, over which they commonly have the skin of some wild beast, with the tail hanging behind, and trailing on the ground. The men have as many wives as they choose to take. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God who created the world. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but there are very few towns. Madroga is the capital.

Mocampour, a town of the country of Napaul, capital of a district of the same name. It is situate on the E side of the Napaul, 48 miles SSE of Catmandu, and 136 N of Patna. Lon. 85 37 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Mocha, or *Mota*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which inclose the road, is a fort; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee;

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and the inhabitants are computed at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the daytime, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass: they have little buskins of morocco leather; and over their dress they wear a large veil of painted calico. The English, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 miles ssw of Sana, and 630 sse of Mecca. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of plush; seated between two hills, 36 miles ssw of Exeter, and 208 wsw of London.

Modena, or *Modenese*, a duchy of Italy, 63 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Parma, n by Mantua, e by the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and s by the republic of Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a magnificent college. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures. The ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are said to make the best masks in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 miles s by E of Mantua, and 60 nsw of Florence. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the river Accellaro, 10 miles w of Noto.

Modon, a strong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles w of Coron. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Moers. See *Meurs*.

Moeskirch, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 miles n of Constance.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the s, by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation and its mineral springs

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attract much company. It is 10 miles n by E of Dumfries.

Moffat Hill, the highest mountains of the s of Scotland, on the n border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 3300 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Mogador, a town of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel, between the mainland and an island above a mile in length. It is 180 miles nww of Morocco. Lon. 9 35 w, lat. 31 28 n.

Mohats, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar. Here Louis the last king of Hungary, in 1526, was defeated by the Turks under Soliman II, with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought here, between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, who were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, their cannon and baggage. It is seated at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 23 miles n by E of Essek.

Mohawk River, a river of the state of New York, which rises to the n of Fort Stanwix, passes by that fort and Skeneclady, and enters Hudson river, eight miles above Albany. About two miles above its junction with the Hudson it has a cataract, where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

Mohawks, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N America, living on Mohawk river. Most of them emigrated, in 1776, into Canada; and none now remain in the United States.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands, between the n end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are several villages, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are black, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly with-

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In. This island produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-cane. It has a good road for ships. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12 25 S.

Mobile, or *Mogilev*, a government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1773.

Mohilev, or *Megilev*, a town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. By the division of Poland in 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. It has a considerable trade, and is situated on the Dnieper, 340 miles ENE of Warsaw, and 364 S of Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Mohrin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 18 miles NNW of Custrin.

Mohrungen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 56 miles SSW of Konigsberg, and 56 SE of Dantzic.

Mojlah, a town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea, 130 miles S of Acaba, and 180 NW of Medina. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Moirans, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 miles SE of Vienne.

Moissac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a trade in corn and flour; seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Montauban.

Mola di Bari, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, three miles NE of Gaeta.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are held here. It is five miles S of Flint, and 201 NW of London.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and from 30 to 120 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided, on the NE by the Dniester, E by New Russia and Bessarbia, SE by Bulgaria, from which last it is parted by the Danube, SW by Walachia, and W by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are

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the Pruth and Sereth. The W part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a river in Surry, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows N to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name, but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns on the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, a port of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas*, St.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W by N of Bari.

Molieres, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 miles N of Montauban, and 16 S of Cahors.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 50 miles ENE of Siguenza. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Molise, a county of Naples, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles long, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, and upward of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished.

Molise, a town of Naples, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 50 miles NNE of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mollen, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Steckenitz, 14 miles S of Lubec.

Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Brusch, 10 miles W by S of Strasbourg.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian ocean, lying E of Celebes. They include those from

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Mortay in the N to Banda in the S, and from Mysol in the E to Boura in the W. The other principal ones are Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Ouby, Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machlan, and Bachlan; the last five, lying W of Gilolo, are the original Moluccas strictly so called; but the appellation is now extended. Except Gilolo, they produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away, about the year 1607. By a treaty in 1619, the English had one third of the produce, and the Dutch two thirds; but in three years after, the latter forged a plot of the English against their lives and liberties, and put them to death by the most exquisite tortures. The chief settlement of the Dutch is in Amboyna.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. It is four miles W of Brieg.

Mombaza, a city on the coast of Zanguebar. It was seated on a peninsula, which has been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again. Mombaza is 75 miles SSW of Melinda. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Momfot, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of linens, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles NNW of Siout.

Mompo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Carthagena, on the left bank of the Madalena, 120 miles SSE of Carthagena.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the SW of the isle of Zealand,

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from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Stege is the chief town.

Monaco, a fortified seaport of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, between the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for large vessels; and the principal export is olive oil. Beside the citadel and other fortifications, it is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It is 13 miles ENE of Nice. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 43 44 N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 31 miles long and 22 broad; bounded on the N by Tyrone, E by Armagh, SE by Louth, SW by Cavan, and W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs; and a third part of it taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends two members to parliament.

Monaghan, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was fortified with a castle and a fort, against the Irish, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 40 miles SW of Belfast, and 60 NNW of Dublin. Lon. 6 49 W, lat. 54 16 N.

Monaster, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated near the sea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Monasterivan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, situate on the Barrow, near the grand canal, 10 miles N of Carlow, and 32 SW of Dublin.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli, 17 miles N of Tarragona.

Moncallier, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the Po, five miles SE of Turin.

Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Casal.

Moncaon, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is seated near the Minho, 24 miles N of Braga.

Monchabou, a city of the kingdom of Birmah, which was only a small town in 1752, under the government of Alompra, who soon afterward became the deliverer of his country, and the conqueror of Peru. It is 40 miles N of Ummerapoor.

Monson, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Sosa and Cinca, six miles S of Balbastro, and 50 NE of Saragossa.

Moncontour, a town of France, in

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the department of Cotes du Nord, 12 miles sss of St. Briec.

Montantour, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 27 miles nw of Poitiers.

Mandego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, crosses Beira, by Coimbra, and enters the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

Mondonado, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles n of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 w, lat. 43 30 n.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, 15 miles nnw of Vendôme.

Mondovi, a fortified town of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it has five churches, a university, and 12 convents. The vicinity yields excellent wine, good chestnuts, and fine marble. In 1796, the French gained a victory here over the Austrians, which made them masters of the state of the king of Sardinia. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 14 miles e of Coni. Lon. 8 3 e, lat. 44 25 n.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, near which are some medicinal springs, and a famous mine of excellent iron. It is 4 miles ssw of St. Sebastian.

Mondragon, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles nnw of Castres.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters, and seated near the sea, 13 miles nw of Capua.

Monfia, an island on the coast of Zaquebar, to the ne of Quiloa, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 40 50 e, lat. 7 50 s.

Monfanguin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 27 miles nne of Agen.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, 19 miles nne of Orense.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 17 miles se of Castel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 21 miles s of Portalegra.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 20 miles w by n of Braganza.

Mongbir, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, with a fort, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 miles e by s of Patna, and 230 nnw of Calcutta. Lon. 86 36 e, lat. 25 24 n.

Monguls, Country of the, or Western

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Chinese Tartary, is bounded on the n by Siberia, e by Eastern Tartary, s by the great wall of China and Liao-tong, and w by Independent Tartary. The Mongul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they are wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks, require: they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cutting w wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which, when dried, they use for fuel. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of four milk, especially of that of the mare. The Monguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and carry the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Monguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. They wear the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside. The religion of the Mongul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear, hang-

ing at their necks, a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Monguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. All the Mongul nations under the Chinese government may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Monguls, properly so called, the Kaikas, the Ortous, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

Monheim, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, eight miles N of Donauwert.

Monikendam, a seaport of N Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider Zee, eight miles N of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Monistrol, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 miles SW of St. Etienne.

Monmouth, a town of New Jersey. See *Freehold*.

Monmouth, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the N side of the Androscoggin, 15 miles W by S of Harrington, and 48 N of Portland.

Monmouth, a borough of England, capital of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the mouth of the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It was formerly defended by a wall and a ditch, and in the centre is a castle in ruins. Here was born the warlike Henry V, called Henry of Monmouth. It contains two parish-churches, one of them engrafted on part of the ruins of a priory, and both are curious structures. The town has no manufactures; but there are iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, and some trade is carried on with Hereford and Bristol by the Wye. It is 18 miles S of Hereford, and 129 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Herefordshire, E by Gloucestershire, S by the mouth of the Severn, and W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 340,000 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 127 parishes; has seven market-towns; and sends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 45,582. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Monnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and

the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone. The western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavorable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales, in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The chief manufacture of this county is flannels.

Monomugi, a region of Africa, near the equator, bounded on the N by Abyssinia, E by Zanguebar, S by Moccaranga, and W by Congo. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monomotapa. See *Mocaranga*.

Monongabala, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of Laurel mountain, flows N by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburg, where it meets the Allegany, and their united streams assume the name of Ohio.

Monopoli, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SSE of Bari.

Monpazier, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 miles SW of Sarlat.

Monquegua; or *Monquequa*, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, and capital of a territory of its name, adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 miles SE of Arequipa. Lon. 71 40 E, lat. 17 34 S.

Monreale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a lofty hill, three miles WSW of Palermo.

Mons, a strong city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Hainault, and now the capital of the department of Jemappe. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the arsenal, the townhouse, and the great church. It is a place of good trade,

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has considerable manufactures of wool-
len stuffs, and contains 25,000 inhabit-
ants. Mons has been several times
taken by the French, Dutch, and Aus-
trians; the last time by the French in
1792, after the battle of Jemappes. It
stands partly on a hill, and partly on a
plain, on the river Trouille, 30 miles
sw of Brussels. Lon. 3 57 E; lat. 50
27 N.

Monsaraz, a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25
miles sw of Elvas.

Monsol, a town of Guinea, in the
country of Anziko, and the residence of
the micoco, or king. It is 380 miles
NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 17 16 E, lat.
4 40 S.

Monstiers. See *Moustiers*.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of the Pen-
nine Alps, in Savoy, so called from its
white appearance. It is 15,662 feet
above the level of the sea, and supposed
to be the highest in Europe. The
French have given the name of this
mountain to the conquered duchy of
Savoy, as a new department of France.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France,
capital of the department of Landes,
seated on the Midoufe, 30 miles NE of
Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of
France, in the department of Manche,
built on a rock in the sea, which is ac-
cessible at low water. Its late Bene-
dictine abbey served at once for a castle
of defence, and a state prison; and the
prior of it was governor of the town.
This place gave name to the late mili-
tary order of St. Michel, founded by
Louis XI. It is 10 miles sw of Avan-
ches. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mont Terrible, a new department of
France, including the late bishopric of
Basel and principality of Montbelliard.
It has its name from a mountain, and
the capital is Porentrui.

Mont Tonnerre, a new department of
France, including part of the elec-
torate of Mentz, the palatinate of the
Rhine, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.
It has its name from a ridge of moun-
tains, near the Rhine, and the capital is
Mentz.

Montabaur, a town of Germany, in
the late electorate of Treves, with a
fine palace, seven miles N of Nassau.

Montagu Island, one of the New
Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, near
Sandwich island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat.
17 26 S.

Montagu Island, an island in the Pa-
cific ocean, 50 miles long and 12 broad,
near the coast of N America, at the

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entrance of Prince William sound.
Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 60 0 N.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the
department of Vendée, 18 miles SSE of
Nantes, and 40 NNW of Fontenay le
Comte.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the
department of Puy de Dome, 33 miles
NNW of Clermont.

Montaigue, or *Scherpenheuel*, a town
of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous
for a miraculous image of the Virgin,
visited by a great number of people.
It is 14 miles NE of Louvain.

Montalegre, a town of Portugal, in
Tra los Montes, 25 miles NE of Braga,
and 42 W of Braganza.

Montalvan, a town of Spain, in Ar-
ragon, with a strong citadel, seated on
the Rio Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa,
and 92 N by W of Valencia.

Montalva, a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, 18
miles NNE of Portalegre.

Montargil, a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, 23 miles SE of Santarem, and
33 NNW of Evora.

Montargis, a town of France, in the
department of Loiret. Its mustard and
cutlery are excellent; and from the
river Loing is a navigable canal hence
to the Seine. It is seated near a fine
forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S
by E of Paris.

Montauban, a town of France, in the
department of Lot, lately an episcopal
see. Here are manufactures of silk
stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons,
&c. This town was taken from the
Huguenots in 1620, and the fortifica-
tions were demolished. It is seated on
an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles
N of Toulouse, and 30 S of Cahors.

Montbazou, a town of France, in the
department of Indre and Loire, seated
at the foot of a hill, on which is an an-
cient castle, eight miles S of Tours.

Montbelliard, a late principality of
Germany, insulated in France, between
the departments of Doubs, Upper
Saone, and Upper Rhine. It is 30
miles in length, and 24 in its greatest
breadth; and belonged to the duke of
Wurtemberg. It is now subject to
France, and with the bishopric of Basel
forms the department of Mont Terrible.

Montbelliard, a town of France, in the
department of Mont Terrible, lately
the capital of a principality of the same
name, with a large castle on a rock. It
has a good trade in linen, leather, and
cutlery; and near it is a considerable
iron-mine. It stands on the Savoureuse,
at its conflux with the Luzine (which

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soon after joins the Doubs) 16 miles w of Porentui, and 47 ENE of Befançon. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Montbrison, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the Vézize, 40 miles wsw of Lyon, and 76 sse of Moulins. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, 12 miles NE of Embrun.

Montdidier, a town of France, in the department of Somme, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles sse of Amiens, and 58 N by E of Paris.

Monte Alciuo, a town of Tuscany, famous for producing the best wine in Italy, called Muscatella di Monte Alciuo. It is 24 miles sse of Sienna.

Monte Alto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 14 miles ssw of Fermo.

Monte Cassino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 18 miles sse of Sora.

Monte Christo, a town, bay, and cape on the N side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 19 54 N.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles w of Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 18 miles wnw of Trieste.

Monte Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles nwn of Viterbo.

Monte Fossoli, a town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 miles E by N of Leghorn.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 12 miles nne of Nicotera.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, nine miles N of Benevento.

Monte Marano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Calore, 18 miles s of Benevento.

Monte Pioso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Acerenza.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siense, seated near the Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 28 miles SE of Sienna.

Monte St. Angelo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seven miles N of Manfredonia.

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Monte Santo, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessa, 17 miles s of Salonichi. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven convents built like forts.

Monte Velino, a mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Apennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 miles NE of Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 16 miles NE of Conza.

Monte Vileo, a seaport of Paraguay, with a fort. The town is surrounded by a strong wall, and the principal trade consists in hides. It was taken by the English in Feb. 1807; but evacuated in September. It is seated at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on the N side of the river Plata, 60 miles from its mouth, and 140 E of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 53 25 W, lat. 34 35 S.

Montebio, a town of Italy, in the Modenese. The French defeated the Austrians near this place in 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio.

Montego, a seaport, on a bay of the same name, on the N side of the island of Jamaica. In 1795, a fire consumed an immense quantity of stores, and great part of the town. Lon. 78 5 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Montelimart, a town of France, in the department of Drome, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of wool, silk, and leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the Rhone, 25 miles s of Valence, and 30 N of Orange.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Cana, 15 miles wnw of Evora, and 50 E by s of Lisbon.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 10 miles sw of Coimbra, and 83 N by E of Lisbon.

Montereau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne. It has a trade in corn, cheese, and cloth, and is seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Yonne, 15 miles SE of Melun.

Monterey, a seaport of New Albion, capital of the whole country and of a jurisdiction of its name. It comprehends an area of 300 yards long by 250 wide, is walled round, and has a fort, with a small kind of block-house a little above the top of the wall, at each corner of the square. It stands on the SE part of a spacious open bay of the same name. Lon. 121 34 W, lat. 37 6 N.

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Moniesá, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, and nine miles ssw of Xativa.

Montesquieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 15 miles sse of Toulouse.

Montesquiou, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 11 miles wsw of Auch.

Montferrand, a town of France, now a suburb to Clermont.

Montferrat, a late duchy of Piedmont, to the w of the Milanese, and n of the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Apennines. It is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk. It was subject to the duke of Savoy, and the capital was Casal. See *Piedmont*.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 miles w of Versailles.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 miles w of Rennes.

Montfort, a fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Yssel, seven miles sw of Utrecht.

Montfort, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, six miles n of Feldkirch.

Montgat, or *Munkats*, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Perczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and nature and art have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended three years by the princess Ragotsky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by the Austrians, to whom it surrendered in 1688. It is 52 miles ese of Cassovia. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Montgomery, a borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It stands on the side of a hill, 24 miles sw of Shrewsbury, and 168 nw of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the n by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, ne and e by Shropshire, s by Radnorshire, sw by Cardiganshire, and w by Merionethshire. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 47 parishes; and has five market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 47,978; and it sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of

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fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat.

Montguyon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 43 miles sse of Saintes.

Montiel, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles w of Alcaraz, and 70 ese of Calatrava.

Montignac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 miles ese of Périgueux.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 18 miles sse of Cordova.

Montjoy, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a fortified castle on a hill, and is situate among rugged rocks, 19 miles s of Juliers.

Montivilliers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, six miles n of Havre.

Montlieu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 40 miles sse of Saintes.

Montlouis, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 miles w by s of Perpignan, and 430 s of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Montluçon, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Cher, 35 miles wsw of Moulins.

Montluel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Saône, nine miles se of Trevoux.

Montmarault, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 28 miles sw of Moulins.

Montmedy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town, 21 miles n of Verdun.

Montmélian, a town of Savoy, with a castle; taken by the French, in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles se of Chambery, and 27 ne of Grenoble.

Montmirel, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 40 miles w by s of Chalons, and 55 E of Paris.

Montmorency, a town of France, in

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the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the Seine, 10 miles N of Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge, 25 miles SE of Poitiers.

Montpellier, a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, a university, in which is a school of medicine, and a botanic garden. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, hair powder, and verdigris. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nîmes, and 47 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Montpensier, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, 20 miles NE of Clermont.

Montreal, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the influx of the Utawas, which is the boundary between Lower and Upper Canada. It is 28 miles long and 10 broad; and was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760. It has a city of the same name, built on the E side; and from the river there is a gradual ascent to what is called the upper town, in which is the cathedral, the English church, and the government house. The inhabitants were estimated at 12,000 in 1806; but the fortifications and walls of the city being now demolished, it is rapidly improving in extension. The chief trade is in furs, which are sent to England. It is 110 miles N of Crown Point, and 170 SW of Quebec. Lon. 73 11 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle, seated on the Xilcoa, 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatajudo.

Montreal, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mazara.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Elz, 20 miles W by N of Coblenz.

Montreuil, a strong town of France,

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in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 miles S of Calais, and 42 WNW of Arras.

Montreuil Bellay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 miles SSW of Saumur.

Montrieux, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise.

Montrose, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Angusshire, at the mouth of the S Esk, over which is a bridge. See *Inchbrayock*. A little above the town the river expands into a wide lake, called the Basin, into which the tide flows, that at high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is very commodious, and has a dry and wet dock. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactures of canvas, ropes, sheeting, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7974. At this place the Pretender landed on the 22d of December, 1715, and embarked on the 14th of February following. Montrose is 28 miles NE of Dundee. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 56 41 N.

Montsaunyon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 miles S of Langres.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be ten miles in circumference, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea, towering over a hilly country, like a pile of grotto work, or Gothic spires. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 17 W, lat. 16 48 N.

Montzingen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 10 miles W by S of Creutznach.

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Monza, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is famous for the treasury of St. John the baptist; where, among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italian kings were crowned, and afterward the emperors of Germany whenever they were disposed to assert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned here in 774, after taking Desiderius king of Lombardy prisoner. It is seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending from Negroland, through Abyssinia, to the Indian sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moorfields, a town of Virginia, chief of Hardy county, situate on the s branch of the Potomac, 45 miles w by s of Winchester. Lon. 79 20 W, lat. 39 8 N.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated near the western arm of the Ganges, 112 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 27 E, lat. 24 15 N.

Moose Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the s side of James bay. Lon. 80 2 W, lat. 50 34 N.

Mootapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntur circar, at the mouth of the Godegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Mora, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Odovor, 29 miles NW of Evora.

Mora, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 18 miles N of Tortosa.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo.

Morant, Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

Morat, or *Murten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the SE side of a lake of its name, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it flows by the Broye. This town sustained a siege against the duke of Burgundy, in 1476, in which his army of 30,000 men were all slain; and their bones are kept here in a charnel-house. It is 10 miles W by S of Bern, and 10 NE of Friburg.

Moratalez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real.

Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla.

Morava, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, joins the Danube, at Semendria.

Moravia, a marquissate of Germany,

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bounded on the W by Bohemia, N by Silesia, E by Hungary, and S by Austria. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. More corn is grown than the inhabitants consume; and it produces much hemp and flax. The principal manufactures are cloth, iron, glass, paper, and gunpowder. From this country a sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here; but the inhabitants in general are Roman catholics. This marquissate belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, but has its own form of government; and is divided into seven circles, Olmutz, Brunn, Iglau, Znaym, Hradisch, Preran, and Teschen, so called from their chief towns. Olmutz is the capital.

Moraw, or *Marsch*, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 miles above Presburg. It has commonly the latter appellation till it receives the Teya.

Morbegno, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a district in the Valteline. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 30 N of Bergamo. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Morbey, or *Ommirabih*, a river of Barbary, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it extends within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the SE part of Turkey in Europe, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long and 150 broad, and divided into three provinces. The soil is fertile, except in the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus,

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Vasili-Potamo, and **Stromio** are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The sanglack resides at Modon, but the capital is Mifitra.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip v. It is seated among high mountains, 32 miles sw of Tortosa, and 57 nne of Segorbe.

Moresby, a village in Cumberland, with a harbour, two miles n of Whitehaven. In and near it many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called *Piſts' Holes*.

Moret, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine, 12 miles sse of Melun.

Moreton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn. It has the vestiges of two castles or forts; and in the vicinity are a Druidical temple and a cromlech. It is 12 miles wsw of Exeter, and 185 w by s of London.

Moretta, a town of Piedmont, on a small river which runs into the Po, 16 miles s of Turin.

Morgan, a western district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

Morgantown, a town of N Carolina, in Burke county, capital of Morgan district. It stands near Catabaw river, 68 miles w of Salisbury. Lon. 81 53 w, lat. 35 42 n.

Morgantown, a town of Virginia, chief of Monongahela county, situate on the E side of the Monongahela, 30 miles s by w of Brownsville. Lon. 80 10 w, lat. 39 34 n.

Morganza, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, seated at the union of the E and w branches of Chartier river, which runs n by E into the Ohio, five miles below Pittsburg. Boats, carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built and laden here, and sent down to New Orleans; to which place the exports hence are considerable also in bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and apple spirits. It is 13 miles s of Pittsburg.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. By its canal, goods are sent to other parts from the lake of Geneva, on which the town is seated, five miles wsw of Lausanne.

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Morhange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 21 miles sse of Mentz.

Moringen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 14 miles nne of Schaffhausen.

Moringen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunfwick, situate on the Mohr, 12 miles nnw of Gottingen.

Moritz, *St.* a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Grifons, with a famous mineral spring; 25 miles nne of Chivenna.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called *Morlacks*, or *Morlachi*. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Wallachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of the barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the seacoast of Dalmatia tell many stories of their avarice and cruelty; but if any such events have happened, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals than to the bad disposition of the nation in general; for the most pleasing trait of character among the *Morlachi* is friendship. They have even made it a kind of religious article; for the Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male, or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called *probratimi*, and the females *poestreme*, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. From these consecrated friendships among the *Morlachi*, and other nations of the same origin, it should seem that the sworn brothers arose, a denomination frequent among the common people in many parts of Europe. The *Morlachi* are extremely sensible of mild treatment, and when they meet with it are ready to perform every possible service; but are implacable if injured or insulted. Their hospitality is equally conspicuous among the poor, as among the opulent; nor is their generosity confined to strangers, but extends itself to all who are in want. They have very singular ideas about religion, and the ignorance of their teachers daily augments this monstrous evil: they are as firmly persuaded of the reality of witches, fairies, enchantments, nocturnal apparitions, and fortileges, as if they had seen a thousand examples of them. Segna is the capital.

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Morlaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a cattle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. It has a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco, and is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles ENE of Brest. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Morlanda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 41 miles N of Calmar.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers and Taflet, and S by Darrah. Its greatest length is above 590 miles, but not more than 260 where broadest. The three grand divisions of the empire are the kingdoms of Sus, Morocco Proper, and Fez. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents; and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negros, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicos, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law; and he often exercises great cruelties.

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His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of Atlas on the S and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are two others, Mequinez and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent and the royal palace. It is inclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles: they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The best houses are inclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews, who are numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine; after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter a Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. Morocco is 90 miles E of Magador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 57 N.

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville.

Morotoi, one of the Sandwich isles, seven miles WNW of Nowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the N bank of the Wanspeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. Near the bridge is the county gaol; and here is a free-school founded by Edward VI. It is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 289 N by W of London.

Morristown, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, with two churches, and an academy. It is 19 miles NW of Newark, and 70 NE of Trenton.

Morsona, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 miles NE of Molise.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the

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department of Orne, famous for its ferges and tanneries. It is 19 miles *ess* of Seez, and 70 *ws* of Paris.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, eight miles *ss* of Tournay.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 miles *ss* of Saintes.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, where a battle was fought in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former are said to have lost 20,000 men. It is 36 miles *n* of Fontenay le Compte.

Mortain, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles *E* of Avranches.

Mortara, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the district of Lumello, 22 miles *sw* of Milan.

Mortay, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. It is 80 miles in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 128 6 *E*, lat. 3 0 *N*.

Mortlich, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, six miles *sw* of Keith. Here Malcolm 11, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David 1.

Morvedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruin of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles *N* of Valencia.

Mosa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 miles *N* by *E* of Mocha.

Mosambique, a strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the *E* coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the continent, is a kingdom, island, and city of the same name.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the *E* coast, and in that part of the Indian sea which passes between the continent and the island of Madagascar. The capital is of the same name, situate on an island, chief of three islands that form a part of the kingdom. The largest, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The other two, called St. George and St. James, lie on each side of it, facing the continent. The islands are in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons,

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oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is luxuriant and fertile in rice, millet, fruits, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. Here are wild beasts of various kinds, as stags, boars, and elephants, which last are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. The natives stand in awe of the Portuguese, who are the only Europeans admitted into some of their ports, whence they export the commodities already mentioned, also silver, copper, and wax. The city of Mosambique is said to be very handsome, and the buildings well constructed, especially the churches and convents; and the fort or castle is about a musket shot from the city. The fort belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the *E* Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 41 8 *E*, lat. 15 5 *S*.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It has manufactures of cloth and salt, and is seated on the Neckar, 18 miles *E* of Heidelberg.

Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, six miles *n* of Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Amber with the Isar, nine miles *w* of Landshut.

Moscow. See *Russia*.

Moscow, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the *N* by the government of Tver, *E* by that of Great Volodimir, *s* by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and *w* by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of excellent asparagus.

Moscow, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It is the largest city in Europe; the circumference, within the rampart that incloses the suburbs, being 20 miles: but its population does not correspond with its extent. It contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls, and is still the most po-

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pulous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Peterburg. Moscow is distributed into the following divisions: 1. The Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the great; also the cathedral with seven towers, several churches with beautiful spires, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. 2. The Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast; some parts have the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The streets, in general, are very long and broad: some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to above 1500: of these, 484 are public churches,

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some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part are of wood, painted red; some have domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many are roofed with wood. They are richly ornamented within; and the pictures of the saints are decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of 336,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by empress Ann, who presented a bell that weighed 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, and the time of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The foundling-hospital, founded by Catherine II, is an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape, and will contain 8000 foundlings. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed by the Moskva, which flows into the Occa, near Kolomna, and that river communicates with the Volga; and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Asoph. This city is 425 miles SE of Peterburg. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurte below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan, 22 miles SW of Sufter,

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Moskoe. See *Maclutroom*.

Mosquito Shore, a country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock; and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands; the climate is more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situated between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. When the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica, they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Great Britain; and the king of the Mosquitos received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; after which time, they were steady in their alliance with the English, and very useful to them on many occasions. But the connexion between the English and Mosquitos no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Yucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

Moss, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E side of Christiania bay. Here are many saw-mills, and a large iron-foundry. It is 28 miles S of Christiania. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 58 38 N.

Mosskirch, a town of Suabia, with a fine castle, 21 miles N of Constance.

Mossula, a town of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 miles SW of St. Salvador. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 7 50 S.

Mostagan, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, and a good harbour, 50 miles ENE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Mosstars, a seaport of Turkish Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the Narenza, 20 miles NE of Narenza. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. The houses are in several places gone to ruin; but it has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons

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and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on the site of the ancient Nineveh. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is seated on the Tigris, 130 miles SE of Diarbekor, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Motir, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, and valuable for its spices. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Motela, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 15 miles NW of Taranto.

Motrico, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 18 miles W of St. Sebastian.

Motril, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Motta, a town of Italy, in the Trevigiano, at the conflux of the Mottigano and Livenza, 18 miles NE of Treviso.

Motta, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, three miles ESE of Volturara.

Mottling. See *Metling*.

Mouab, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a prince; seated in a fertile country, 90 miles SE of Sana. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Moudon, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, with a castle on the summit of a mountain, 12 miles NNE of Lausanne.

Moug-den. See *Chen-yang*.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, and lately a bishop's see. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem; and the houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge, 30 miles S of Nevers, and 55 N of Clermont. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, five miles SW of Chateau Chignon.

Moulins la Marche, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 24 miles NE of Alençon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Lahore, E by Delhi

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and Agimere, s by Sindy, and w by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c. It was subject to the Seiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar ever since 1779.

Moultan, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It is of a small extent, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, supposed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles sw of Lahore, and 310 se of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton (two miles distant) a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of serges, shaloons, and felts. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Moule, 12 miles se of Barnstable, and 178 w by s of London.

Mount Bay, a bay in the English channel, on the s coast of Cornwall, between the Lands-end and the Lizard Point. Within it rises a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, near the town Marazion, to which there is a dry passage at low water.

Mount Desert, a fertile island on the coast of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is intersected in the middle, by the waters flowing into the s side from the sea; and the n part is separated from Trenton, on the mainland, by a strait nine miles wide.

Mount Holly, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the n side of Anocous creek, seven miles se of Burlington.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queens county. The wool-combing, making, and tanning businesses, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching, are carried on here. It is five miles n of Maryborough, and 42 wsw of Dublin.

Mountrath, a town of Ireland, in Queens county. In its neighbourhood are some iron works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade. It is six miles wsw of Maryborough, and 23 n of Kilkenny.

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Mountsorrel, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Soar, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a forrel-coloured stone, with which the town is chiefly built and paved. It is 20 miles sse of Derby, and 105 NNW of London.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated near the conflux of the Ardila with the Guadiana, 34 miles sse of Evora.

Mouraon, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle; seated on the borders of Spain, and near the Guadiana, 28 miles E by s of Evora.

Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with a fortress, in which is the sultan's palace. It is situate on a rivulet, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. Its commerce is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandise brought by the caravans from Cairo, Bornou, Mesurata, and other smaller troops of traders. Mourzouk is 290 miles s of Mesurata, and 700 NW of Bornou. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 27 54 N.

Moussy, a river of Hindoostan, which crosses the country of Golconda; and runs into the Kistnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain; seated between two craggy mountains, nine miles E of Riez.

Moustiers, or *Monstiers*, a town of Savoy, and lately an archbishop's see. In its neighbourhood good salt is made. It is situate amid craggy mountains, at the conflux of the Doiron with the Isere, 27 miles E by s of Chambery. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Mouzon, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a manufacture of serges; seated on the Meuse, nine miles se of Sedan.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, but the country presents an appearance of ver-

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pure and fertility. Near the w point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

Moyenwic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, noted for its salt spring. two miles ESE of Vic, and 16 E of Nancy.

Mozyr, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Pry-niec, 130 miles SSE of Minsk. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Mucislav, a town of Lithuania, lately the capital of a palatinate of the same name, but now subject to Russia, and in the government of Mohilef. It is seated on the Sofz, 30 miles S of Smolenko, and 64 E by N of Mohilef. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucheln, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles WSW of Merzburg.

Mucidan, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Ille, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

Muck, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, four miles SW of that of Egg. It is three miles long, and a mile broad; the soil in general good, and the black-cattle thrive well. Kelp is burnt on its shores, and much oil extracted from the livers of the sunfish.

Muckenbergr, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 22 miles NE of Meissen.

Mudania, or *Mundania*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a gulf of the sea of Marmora. The commerce is very considerable in grain, fruits, wine, saltpetre, silk, and the manufactures of Burfa, which are brought here for exportation. It is 17 miles N of Burfa. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Muer, or *Muebr*, a river which rises in the duchy of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, by Mueran, Judenburg, Muer, Gratz, and Luttenburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

Muer, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Muer, 25 miles NW of Gratz.

Muerau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a citadel on an eminence, on the river Muer, 22 miles W of Judenburg.

Mugeln, *New*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle called Rugethal. Not far hence is the village of Old Mugeln. It is 18 miles W by N of Meissen.

Mugia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the W coast, 40 miles WNW of Compostella.

Muglia, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, and a harbour for barges, five miles SE of Trieste.

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Muglitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 22 miles NNW of Olmutz.

Muhlberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Dresden.

Mubldorf, a town of Bavaria, on the N bank of the Inn, 23 miles SSE of Landshut.

Mujacar, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 miles NE of Almeria. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 37 7 N.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of iron and coal tar, on the river Ayr, 26 miles S of Ayr.

Muldau, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe, opposite Melnick.

Mulhausen, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a territory of its name. It was lately an imperial city, and the inhabitants, about 9000, are Lutherans. Here are some flourishing schools, and a convent of Augustine nuns. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrut, 17 miles NNW of Gotha. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Mulhausen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of printed linens and cottons; seated on the Ill, 24 miles S of Colmar.

Mulheim, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated near the Rhine, three miles NE of Cologne.

Mulivaddy, a river of Ceylon, which rises at the foot of a high mountain, called Adams Peak, about 60 miles NE of Columbo, flows westward and enters the sea by several branches. The largest of these, called the Mutwal, runs into the sea three miles from the fort of Columbo, and is navigable for boats upward of 35 miles.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 28 miles in length, and in some places of equal breadth, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a narrow passage, called the Sound of Mull. There are many good natural harbours; and the ruins of several ancient castles are to be seen. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with sheep and cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the articles of commerce. The principal place is Tobermory.

Mullengar, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of West Meath. It holds a great wool mart, is a place

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of good trade, and stands on the river Foyle, 38 miles w of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 w, lat. 53 30 N.

Mullawa, a river which rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and runs into the Mediterranean sea.

Mulross, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 10 miles s w of Frankfort.

Muncheberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 16 miles s of Culmbach.

Munchenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with silk and woollen manufactures, 34 miles s of Berlin.

Munda, a town of Spain, in Granada. 30 miles wnw of Malaga.

Munden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united stream forms the Weser. Good millstones are found in the neighbourhood of the town. In the war of 1756 it was several times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till 1762. It is 10 miles n e of Cassel, and 13 s w of Gottingen.

Munder, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Hamel, eight miles nne of Hamelin.

Munderkingen, a town of Suabia, which lately belonged to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles n of Buchau.

Mundu, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was the 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 miles s of Ougein, and 110 nsw of Burhanpour. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Munglore, a town of Candahar, in the country of Cabul, 125 miles w of Cashmere, and 135 s of Cabul. Lon. 71 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

Mungulhaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 miles nne of Rungpour.

Munich, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and the finest town in Germany. It contains near 40,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention.

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The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy of notice. The large marketplace, in which is the townhouse, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schleheim. Munich has often been taken in the wars of Germany; and in 1796 and 1800, it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Isar, 33 miles ssw of Augsburg, and 62 s by w of Ratibon. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munkats. See *Montgatz*.

Munnersstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Lauer, 13 miles n of Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, the capital of the country of Cassay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmans in 1774. It is 210 miles nsw of Ummerapoor, and 410 s by n of Calcutta. Lon. 94 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Munsingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 miles w of Ulm.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the n by Connaught, s by Leitster, and s and w by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

Munster, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the n by E Friedland and Oldenburg, s by Osnaburg and the counties of Diepholtz, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravensburg, and Lippe, s by the duchy of Westphalia, county of Mark, and duchy of Cleve, and w by Holland and the county of Bentheim. It contains 1360 square miles, and is divided into the upper and lower principality. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heaths that feed much cattle, and good quarries of stone. In 1802, the bishopric was secularised and given as an indemnity to the king of Prussia, by whom, at the peace of Tilfit, it was ceded to Westphalia.

Munster, a considerable city, capital of the principality of the same name, and of all Westphalia. It is environed

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with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The cathedral, the library of the chapter, and many antiquities are worthy of notice. In 1533, a tailor, called John of Leyden, king of the anabaptists, made himself master of the city; but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. In the war of 1756 this city sustained several sieges, and was taken in 1759. It is seated on the Aa, 30 miles ENE of Wesel, and 52 WNW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 miles NNW of Lucerne.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 15 miles N of Bormio.

Munster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, nine miles WSW of Colmar.

Munster Eyffel, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles SSW of Cologne.

Munster Meinfeld, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblenz.

Munsterberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Ohlau, 13 miles NW of Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Munzenberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, eight miles S of Gießen.

Mur de Barrez, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 32 miles N by E of Rhodéz.

Murano, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, one of the largest of the Lagoon of Venice. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. It is three miles N by E of Venice.

Murat, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the Alaïgnon, near its source, 12 miles NW of St. Flour.

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom, of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 38 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces

M U S

little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The vale of Murcia is celebrated for the variety and richness of its culture.

Murcia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a lofty cathedral, and the stairs of its steeple may be ascended in a coach. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, over which is a bridge, 27 miles N of Carthage, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

Murfreesborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, 30 miles E by N of Halifax, and 40 NNW of Edenton.

Murbard, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Halle.

Muro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles SE of Conza.

Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambre, 29 miles W by S of Compostella.

Murray Frith, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness in Ross-shire on the N, and Brough Head in Murray-shire on the S. It extends in a SW direction as far as Inverness, and thence W to the town of Beaulie, where it receives the river of that name. At the point where Fort George stands, it is contracted to about two miles; above which it expands, forming the fine harbour of Inverness, and then becomes again contracted.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, a county of Scotland, 50 miles in length, and 20 along the coast; bounded on the N by the frith of Murray, E by Banffshire, S by Invernesshire, and W by that county and Nairnshire. It is divided into 18 parishes; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 26,705. The S part is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the greatest part is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. The county-town is Elgin.

Murten. See *Morat*.

Musa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, surrounded by walls, 18 miles E of Mocha.

M Y S

Muska, a town of Lufatia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Neisse, 25 miles NNW of Gorlitz.

Muskingum, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs s into the Ohio, at Marietta, where it is 280 yards wide. It is navigable by large barges, 110 miles from its mouth, and by small boats 45 miles further, to the lake at its head, whence, by a short portage, a communication is opened to Lake Erie. See *Cayabaga*.

Musa, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, on the Madalena, 70 miles NNW of St. Fe de Bogota.

Musselburg, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, near the mouth of the Esk, over which is a bridge to the suburb of Filherrow. It enjoys many privileges, and has seven incorporated trades. It is five miles E of Edinburgh.

Mustagam, or *Mustygannim*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascata, with a castle, 140 miles WSW of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Musuela, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on the Guadalquivir, seven miles NE of Jaen, and 50 N of Granada.

Mutrodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for its manufacture of the glass that is used for making the rings which are worn on the wrists of the native women. It is 34 miles W of Sera.

Mutschen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. In the neighbourhood is found a kind of crystals, called *Mutschen diamonds*. It is 20 miles E of Leipsic.

Muyden, a fortified town of S Holland, on the Zuider Zee, at the influx of the Vecht, six miles ESE of Amsterdam.

Myconi, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle doves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. The harbour is open, and deep enough for the largest ships to ride secure from the N wind. Lon. 25 21 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Mysol, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. The villages are built in the water upon posts; and there are forests visited by the birds of para-

M Y S

dise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Mysore, a country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between the W and E ridges of the Gants. It extends from 11 30 to 15 0 N lat. and in the N part from 74 55 to 78 35 W lon. but diminishing thence as it approaches the S till it ends in a point. The N side is extremely irregular and indented, and the middle part branches out above a degree beyond that to the E. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are several rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means serve to water rice-grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous, and in the NE part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, sugar-cane, butter, and oil. The whole of this country, with some other territories to the N and E, and the provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara, were subdued by Hyder Ally, a Mussulman, who usurped the throne of Mysore, in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was succeeded by Tippoo Sultan, who continued his father's state of warfare. On the termination of a war in 1792, Tippoo agreed to pay thirty lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the English and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. In 1799 a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the English, on the 4th of May; and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place; and on the 30th of June following, Kistna Rajah was placed by the English on the musnud of his fathers, at Mysore, and that town remade the capital of his present country. He being only five years old, colonel Clost was appointed to be resident with the rajah of Mysore; and the northern fortresses of Nagara, Chitteldroog, Sera, and Nandidroog were garrisoned by the English, for which the rajah is to pay seven lacks of star pagodas yearly. The island of Seringapatam was retained by the English for provision of the families of Hyder and Tippoo. The dominions of the rajah of Mysore are now divided into three great districts, Patana to the S, Nagara to the NW, and Chatrakal to the NE, so called from the three places where the chief offices are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and of itself a much

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greater extent of territory than ever before was subject to the Mysore family.

Mysore, a fortified city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It was ruined by the late two sultans; but since the English restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, a palace has been built, and its renovation will follow in course. Mysore is 10 miles S of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 50 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Mytilene. See *Metelin*.

N.

Naas, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the affizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. It is 17 miles SW of Dublin, and 26 NW of Leinster. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Nab, a river of Germany, which issues from Mount Fichtelberg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratibon.

Nabal, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 33 13 N.

Nabburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 miles SSE of Amberg.

Nablous, town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a country which was the ancient kingdom of Samaria. It is the residence of a schiek, who farms the tribute to the pacha of Damascus. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. The inhabitants are such zealous Mahomedans, that they will not suffer any Christians to remain among them. Nablous is 24 miles N of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Nadeegda. See *Kuriles*.

Nafels, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. In 1388, a celebrated victory was gained near this place, by 350 troops of Glaris assisted by 50 Schweitzers, over 15,000 Austrians. In memory of this glorious transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1779. Nafels is four miles N of Glaris.

Naerden, a strong town of S Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, of which it is considered the key.

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In 1572, it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants were massacred. In 1672, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the prince of Orange the following year. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 14 miles SSE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 11 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Nagamangala, a square town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. In the outer town a wide street extends all round, with short lanes on each side to the outer and inner wall. In the fort are two large temples, and a ruinous palace. It is 30 miles N of Seringapatam.

Nagara, or *Hyder-nagara*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the NW district of Mysore. It was formerly called Bidderuru, and by Europeans Bidde-nore or Bednore; but received its present name, in 1763, on being taken by Hyder, who made it his principal arsenal, and a place of great magnitude and commerce. It afterward declined, being neither the seat of a court, nor of any public works, except the mint. In 1783 it was taken by the English, and retaken soon after by Tippoo; but on his final defeat, in 1799, it was ceded to the rajah of Mysore, by the English, who keep a garrison in the fort. The surrounding country is hilly, and overgrown with woods, in which are many fortified defiles and passes guarded by the rajah's troops. Nagara possesses no manufactures; but has still a considerable trade in the produce of the country, which consists of pepper, betel-nut, sandal wood and cardamons; and also in a great variety of articles brought hither from distant places. The city contains above 1600 houses, beside huts, and is now in an improving state. It is 70 miles N by E of Mangalore, and 150 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 8 E, lat. 13 48 N.

Nagaz, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, on the river Cowmull, 70 miles W by N of Attock, and 120 S of Cabul.

Nagera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid.

Nagold, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurttemberg, with a ruined castle, situate on a river of the same name, 15 miles W of Tubingen.

Nagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, 50 miles NW of Agimere. Lon. 74 48 E, lat. 27 9 N.

Nagpour, a city of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is

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subject to a chief of the Eastern Mah-rattas. It is extensive and populous, but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles w by s of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 9 N.

Nagybanja, a town of Hungary, and one of the royal free towns. The gold and silver mines are of great produce, and money is coined here. It is 30 miles NE of Zatzmar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Nahe, a river of France (lately of Germany) which rises in the department of Sarre, above Birkenfeld, flows thence by Oberstein, Kirn, Montzinger, Sobernheim, and Creutznach, and enters the Rhine, at Bingen.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles w of Calahorra, and 47 E of Burgos.

Nairn, a borough of Scotland, the county-town of Nairnshire, with a small harbour. It is seated at the mouth of the Nairn, on the Murray Frith, 15 miles NE of Inverness, and 120 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 38 N.

Nairnshire, a county of Scotland, 15 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, and inclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. It is divided into four parishes, and sends one member to parliament alternately with Cromarty. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8257. The s part is mountainous, but toward the N it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile.

Naksivan, a town of Persian Armenia, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly a large city, but ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia. Here are now some considerable bazars, caravanserai, public baths, and other buildings. It is 90 miles SE of Erivan, and 250 E of Erzerum. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Namslau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, with a castle, situate among morasses, on the river Weyda, 23 miles ESE of Breslau.

Namur, a county, and one of the ten catholic provinces, of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Brabant, and on all the other sides by the territory of Liege and a small part of Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. By the new division of the French it forms the chief part of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

N A N

Namur, a city of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, or the department of Sambre and Meuse, and a bishop's see. It has a castle in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and several forts. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Fire-arms, swords, knives, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. This city was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces; in 1746, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1748. In 1781, emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they regained possession of it in 1794. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurte, and a bishop's see. It is divided by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurte, 92 miles NW of Basel, and 175 E of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Nander, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 miles NNW of Hyderabad.

Nandidroog, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by English troops. It is 25 miles N by E of Bangalore, and 64 ESE of Sera.

Nansio, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the E of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a good harbour,

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and the only one in the empire in which foreign ſhips are permitted to anchor. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 46 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Nangis, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 12 miles W of Provins, and 14 E of Melun.

Nan-kang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-fi, ſeated on the lake Po-yang, 637 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 29 33 N.

Nan-king, or *Kiang-ning*, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. It is the laſteſt in China, the walls being 17 miles in circumference; but it is of an irregular figure, from the hills within its area. It ſtands three miles from the Kian-ku, from which canals are cut, ſo large, that veſſels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it was called Nan-king, which ſignifies Southern Court; but ſince the ſix grand tribunals have been moved hence to Peking, it is called Kiang-ning in all the public acts. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendour; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite deſtroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itſelf is deſolate. The ſtreets are narrow, but handſome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Nan-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-fi. It ſtands among plantations of ſugar cane, near the ſource of the Kan-kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-ling, 200 miles NE of Canton, and 900 ſſw of Peking. Lon. 113 38 E, lat. 24 48 N.

Nan-ning, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-fi, 1145 miles ſſw of Peking. Lon. 107 45 E, lat. 22 44 N.

Nan-tchang, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-fi. It has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the vicinity of Jaa-tcheou. The country is ſo much cultivated, that the paſtures are barely ſufficient for the ſlocks. It is ſeated on the Kan-kiang, which flows hence into the lake Po-yang, 695 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 30 E, lat. 28 36 N.

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Nantes, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Loire, and biſhop's ſee, with a univerſity. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a ſtrong caſtle on the ſide of the river, which ſtill exiſts. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes; beſide which there is a collegiate church, and 11 pariſh-churches. The bridge over the Loire, in which are ſome iſlands, are almoſt a league in length. The ſuburbs exceed the city in extent. A great quantity of ſalt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the ſalt marſhes of Guérande and Croſſic. Large veſſels can come no higher than Port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes. It was here that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the proteſtants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. Nantes is 58 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 ſw of Paris. Lon. 133 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nantua, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of gauzes, taſſetas, chintzes, nankeen, and ſtockings; ſituate on a lake of the ſame name, 18 miles E of Bourg.

Nantucket, an iſland and county of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which lies to the S of Cape Cod. It is 15 miles long and 11 broad, including Sandy Point, which makes a fine road for ſhips. A conſiderable whale fiſhery is carried on here; and there are ſeveral ſpermaceti works, and a duck manufactory. It has only one town, now called Nantucket, but lately Sherburne; which is 93 miles SE of Buſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Nantwich, or *Namptwich*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are ſalt ſprings, from which are made great quantities of white ſalt; alſo a manufacture of cotton and ſhoes. The principal daries of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a conſiderable trade in cheeſe. It is ſeated on the Weaver, and by the Cheſter canal, which here forms a broad baſin, 26 miles SE of Cheſter, and 164 N W of London.

Nan-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan, ſeated on a ſmall river, and ſurrounded by mountains, 160 miles S of Ho-nan.

Nan-yong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, ſeated on the Pei-kiang, near its ſource, 170 miles NNE of Canton.

Napaul, a country of Aſia, bounded on the S by Baſhar, W by Oude and Rohilcund, NW by Sirinagur, NE by the mountains of Himmaleh, which

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separate it from Tibet, and *z* by Bootan. It is tributary to Tibet; and Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, a kingdom comprehending the *s* part of Italy, bounded on the *sw* by the Ecclesiastical State, *se* by the gulf of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. It is 300 miles in length, by 100 in breadth, and divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore; Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia on the *e* side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia. In 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647 happened the dreadful insurrection of Masaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Masaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and Ferdinand IV, a prince of Spain, is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldest son is Prince of Calabria. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavorable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or *se* wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or

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snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse this country from *n* to *s*, branching out to the two extremities; and the celebrated volcano, mount Vesuvius. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the Garigliano and Volturno. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, born but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would, for the most part, prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives. Of these vices, many are owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

Naples, a city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the bay of Naples, and built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. The houses, in general, are five or six stories high, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or

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tain of the same name, and has the
entire command of the town. Lower
down on the same mountain, in a de-
lightful situation, is the convent of
Carthusians, on which much expence
has been lavished, to render the building
and the gardens equal to the situation.
Naples is well situate for commerce,
and has all the necessaries and luxuries of
life in great profusion; but trade is in
a languishing condition. The chief
articles manufactured here are silk
stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-
shell and lava, and tables and ornamen-
tal furniture of marble. They are
thought to embroider here better than
in France; and their macaroni, confec-
tions, and cordials are in the highest
esteem. The inhabitants are computed
to be 380,000, which is very probable;
for though Naples is not one third of
the size of London, yet many of its
streets are more crowded, and a great
proportion of the poorest fort spend
the night in them, for want of habi-
tations. There is not a city in the
world, perhaps, with the same number
of inhabitants, in which so few contri-
bute to the wealth of the community,
by useful and productive labour, as
Naples; for the number of priests,
monks, fidlers, lawyers, nobility, foot-
men, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, sur-
passes all reasonable proportion; and
the last alone are computed at above
20,000. The nobility are excessively
fond of splendour and show; as ap-
pears by the brilliancy of their equipages,
the number of their attendants, the
richness of their dress, and the grandeur
of their titles. The king, it is said,
counts a hundred persons with the title
of prince, and still a greater number
with that of duke, among his subjects.
A few of these have estates from 10 to
13,000*l.* a year; a considerable number
have fortunes of about half that amount;
and the annual revenue of many is under
2000*l.* The inferior orders of nobility
are much poorer; many counts and
marquises not having 400*l.* a year pater-
nal estate; many still less; and not a
few enjoy the title without any estate
whatever. Although the churches and
convents of Naples are not to be com-
pared with those at Rome in point of
architecture, and in paintings; yet they
surpass them in rich jewels, and in the
quantity of silver and golden crucifixes,
vessels, and other ornaments. The ca-
thedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in
which are kept the head and some of the

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blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary
saint of Naples, but his body lies under
the altar. This dried blood is preserved
in two small crystal vials, and on some
extraordinary occasions is with great
solemnity brought near the head of
the saint, when by a supposed miracle
it liquefies, and thereby is deemed to
be a happy presage; but if the blood
retains its dryness, the people are
struck with terror. Of all the palaces,
that of the king is not only the most
magnificent, but in the best style of
architecture. The harbour, which is
spacious, is protected by a mole, two
castles, and several batteries; but these
could not protect the city from a bom-
bardment. The bay of Naples is one
of the finest in the world, being almost
of a circular figure, 30 miles in diame-
ter; shut out from the Mediterranean,
by the island of Capri, and three parts
of it sheltered by a noble circuit of
woods and mountains. Naples was
taken by the French in 1799, and re-
taken by the Austrians and Russians,
aided by a British fleet; but the French
shortly afterward regained the possession.
In 1803, the city suffered much damage
by an earthquake. It is 110 miles SE.
of Rome. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Napoli di Malvasia, a seaport of
European Turkey, in the Morea, ca-
pital of the island of Malvasia. It has
a fine harbour, defended by a good
citadel; and a long wooden bridge,
which joins it to the mainland. It
gives name to that excellent wine, called
Malmsey; and was the ancient Epidau-
rus, famed for the temple of Æscula-
pius. It is seated on a rock, at the
entrance of the bay of Napoli de Ro-
mania, 38 miles SE of Mistra. Lon.
22 58 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Napoli de Romania, a seaport of Eu-
ropean Turkey, in the Morea, and an
archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula,
at the head of a bay of the same name.
It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside
people of different nations; and has a
large harbour, with a narrow entrance
defended by a citadel. This town was
taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 20
miles SSW of Corinth. Lon. 22 44 E,
lat. 37 44 N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island
of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25
miles NW of Meacow.

Narasinghapura, a town of Hindoo-
stan, in Mysore, with two considerable
temples. It is well built, and stands in
a fertile country, on the Cavery, im-
mediately below the influx of the
Kapini, 20 miles ESE of Mysore.

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Narberth, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Weinesday, seated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 242 w by N of London.

Narbonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 80 ESE of Toulouse. Lon. 3° 0' E, lat. 43° 11' N.

Narborough, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, where sir John Narborough refreshed his men, when sent to the South sea, in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74° 35' W, lat. 45° 0' N.

Nardo, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 22 miles w by N of Otranto.

Narenza, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on a river of the same name, 42 miles NNW of Ragusa.

Narim, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by pallisades and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, ermines, and fables. It is seated at the conflux of the Ket with the Oby, 400 miles E by N of Tobolsk. Lon. 81° 15' E, lat. 59° 10' N.

Narnalla, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 33 miles WNW of Ellichpour, and 72 E of Burhanpour.

Narni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus; and also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SSW of Spoleto, and 40 N of Rome.

Narova, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Peipus, flows to Narva, and enters the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It has two cataracts, pompously described by travellers; but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

Narraganset Bay, in N America, makes up from s to N between the mainland, in the state of Rhode Island. It embosoms many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyers, and Hog islands. This capacious bay affords plenty of lobsters.

Narraguagus, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county,

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situate on a bay of the same name, 16 miles NE of Goldborough.

Narsingapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Cattack, near the coast of the bay of Bengal, 44 miles S of Cattack.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, in Ingria, or the government of Peterburg. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Basilowitz the great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden obtained a victory here over Peter the great. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, by his own personal exertions, saved it from pillage and massacre. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 90 WSW of Peterburg. Lon. 27° 52' E, lat. 59° 18' N.

Narwa, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, seated near the Sinde, 115 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78° 17' E, lat. 25° 40' N.

Nasca, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima. It has a good harbour, and stands in a territory fertile in wine and sugar, 220 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 75° 10' W, lat. 14° 45' S.

Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, 12 miles NNW of Northampton; famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645.

Nashville, a town of Tennessee, in Davidson county, capital of the district of Mero. It is seated on Cumberland river, 170 miles W of Knoxville. Lon. 86° 50' W, lat. 36° 2' N.

Nassau, a princely county of Germany, in the Westerwald; bounded on the N by the duchy of Westphalia, E by the county of Solmes, S by the territory of Mentz, and W by that of Treves. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The house of Nassau is divided into many branches, which have their distinctive titles from the principal towns in the several districts.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, and county of Nassau-Dietz, on the river Lahn. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and the original seat of the Nassau

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family. Nassau is 32 miles wnw of Frankfort. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Nassau, an island in the Indian ocean, on the w side of the island of Sumatra, about 120 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are dissimilar from their neighbours; for they approach the amiable simplicity of manners and personal appearance of the Otaheitis, while their colour is like that of the Malays. It abounds with forests, and presents an enchanting verdure. Lon. 99 40 E, lat. 2 50 S.

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 95 miles ssw of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Nastadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 38 miles w by N of Frankfort.

Nata, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Panama, 68 miles sw of Panama. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 8 36 N.

Natal, a country on the se coast of Africa, lying ne of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by a tribe of Caffres. It is about 500 miles in length, and near the middle is a river and bay of the same name. Lon. 31 30, E, lat. 29 0 S.

Natchez, a town of the state of Georgia, with a strong fort. It has a trade in cotton, grown in its vicinity, and is seated on the Mississippi, 520 miles w of Savanna. Lon. 91 39 W, lat. 31 34 N.

Natchitoches, a river of Louisiana, called also the Red river, which runs into the Mississippi, in lat. 30 55 N.

Natividad, a seaport of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 150 miles sw of Guadalajara. Lon. 105 53 W, lat. 19 48 N.

Natolia, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by the Black sea, E by Caramania, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from W to E, and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiutaja is the capital.

Nattam, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 45 ssw of Trinopolis.

Nattore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 47 miles ene of Moorshedabad.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, seated at the conflux of the Blackwater with the Boyne, 25 miles NW of Dublin.

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Navarin, a seaport of European Turkey, on the w coast of the Morea, with a large harbour defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 miles N by E of Modon, and 17 wnw of Coron. Lon. 21 34 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 73 miles long and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles long and 12 broad. From this country the late king of France took his title of king of Navarre. See *Palais*, &c.

Navarre, *New*, a province of New Mexico, bounded on the N by a country unknown, E by New Mexico Proper and New Biscay, S by Culiacan, and W by the gulf of California. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1552. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submission: they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers. The chief Spanish town is Cinaloa.

Navarreins, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles se of Bayonne.

Nauen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 miles wnw of Berlin.

Navigators Islands, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Canfoue, Maouna, Oyolava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouero. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in lon. 169 7 W, lat. 14 7 S. Maouna, Oyolava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S Pacific ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants are a strong and lusty race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. In disposition they

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are thievish, treacherous, and ferocious. Their villages are situate on creeks, by the seaside, and have no paths between them; that they pass from one to another in their canoes, and thus are almost constantly on the water. Their canoes, houses, &c. are well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean. See *Maouma*.

Naumburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eider, 11 miles wsw of Cassel.

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a bishopric, united to the house of Saxony. It has a small citadel, and the cathedral is remarkable for its fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. Here are manufactures of stockings and turnery wares, and vineyards that yield an excellent red wine. It is seated on the Saale, 37 miles ene of Erfurt, and 60 w of Dresden. Lon. 12° 0' E, lat. 51° 11' N.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, on the river Bober, 14 miles n by w of Sagan.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Queiss, 37 miles wsw of Jauer.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, an island of the Archipelago, 15 miles in length and 50 in circumference. It is the most fertile island in all the Archipelago, and its wine still maintains its former excellence. Beside this, its plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and has a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is *Zla*, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter: but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dress in this island has something ridiculous in its appearance. They fix two wings of black velvet behind, to their shoulders; and wear a heavy stomacher or breast-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls. I viewed behind, it is disgusting to see round their loins what, for want of a better name, may be called a circular shelf, calculated to support the ends of a kind of laced lappets hanging down from their shoulders. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining talc, which they find in the island.

Naxia, the capital of the isle of the same name, and one of the most beauti-

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ful places in the Archipelago. It has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. Here is no harbour, but the trade is considerable in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It stands on the s side of the island, and is defended by a castle. Lon. 25° 32' E, lat. 37° 8' N.

Naxos, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Falster, with a harbour commodious for trade. It is encompassed by a wall, and 70 miles sw of Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 31' E, lat. 54° 52' N.

Nayakanahully, a large square town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a citadel in the centre, both strongly fortified with mud walls. In the town a wide street extends all round, and has short lanes on each side. It has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and in the vicinity are many palm-gardens. It is 34 miles sw of Sera.

Nazareth, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now a small place, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent, 60 miles nne of Jerusalem.

Nazareth, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, and a settlement of the Moravians, 10 miles n of Bethlehem, and 63 n by w of Philadelphia.

Naze, or *Lindeness*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7° 20' E, lat. 57° 30' N.

Neagh, Lough, a lake of Ireland, 20 miles long and 15 broad, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The river Bann flows through this lake.

Neath, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; situate on the river Neath, near the Bristol channel. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the extensive remains of an abbey. A great quantity of coal is exported hence in small vessels. It is 27 miles sw of Brecknock, and 198 w of London.

Neath, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire, by the town of Neath, into the Bristol channel.

Neb, a river in the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel castle.

Nebio, or *Nebbio*, a ruined city on the n side of the island of Corsica, one mile from St. Fiorenzo.

Nebra, a town of Upper Saxony, in

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Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 12 miles NNW of Naumburg.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Hohenberg, in Suabia, flows by Rothweil, Tübingen, Eßlingen, Heilbronn, and Heidelberg, and enters the Rhine, at Mannheim.

Neckarelz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 20 miles E of Heidelberg.

Neckargemund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, five miles E of Heidelberg.

Neckarsulm, a town of Suabia, seated at the conflux of the Neckar and Sulm, five miles N of Heilbronn.

Nedroma, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It is 50 miles WSW of Oran. Lon. $0^{\circ} 38' W$, lat. $35^{\circ} 40' N$.

Nedjed, an extensive province of Arabia; bounded on the N by the desert of Syria, E by Lachsa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W by Hedjaz. The soil is various, in many parts very fertile. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; the remainder is mountainous, and contains a great number of towns, almost every one of which has its own schiech.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Orwell, 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of London.

Needles, rocks in the English channel, at the W end of the isle of Wight, so called from their height and sharp extremities. Here is a lighthouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 33' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 44' N$.

Neeliehow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SW point. Lon. $160^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $21^{\circ} 50' N$.

Neerwinden, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See *Landen*.

Nesta, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $30^{\circ} 0' N$.

Negapatam, a city of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch; and the latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782. The port is not extraordinary; but most of the different nations in India are here settled, and trade; under the

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protection of the fort. It is 50 miles E of Tanjore, and 166 S by W of Madras. Lon. $79^{\circ} 56' E$, lat. $10^{\circ} 46' N$.

Negara, a town of the isle of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjermaffin; situated on the E side of the Banjer, 90 miles N of its mouth, at the town of Banjermaffin. Lon. $114^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $1^{\circ} 40' S$.

Negombo, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon, with a fort built by the Portuguese. It was taken in 1640 by the Dutch, who evacuated it to the English in 1796. It is 16 miles N of Colombo. Lon. $79^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $7^{\circ} 20' N$.

Negrais, an island on the E side of the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Bassen river, the most western branch of the Irrawaddy, with an excellent harbour. Lon. $94^{\circ} 30' E$, lat. $16^{\circ} 0' N$.

Negril Point, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica. Lon. $78^{\circ} 23' W$, lat. $18^{\circ} 17' N$.

Negro Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $16^{\circ} 15' N$.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from W to E. It is called by the Arabs *Soudan*, a word of similar import to the European appellation, to express the Land of the Blacks. It extends from lon. $10^{\circ} W$ to $27^{\circ} E$, and from lat. 10° to $25^{\circ} N$; being bounded on the N by Zahara and the mountains which separate it from the states of Barbary, on the E by Nubia and Abyssinia, on the S by countries unknown and Guinea, and W by Guinea, Foulis, and Zahara. Of this vast country little is known more than the names of some of the towns and great kingdoms of which it is composed. Some parts, particularly on the river Niger, are said to be exceedingly fertile; other parts are represented as sandy and desert. That it is very populous, is evident, from the great supply of slaves it affords to the European traders. The principal territory known is *Bornou*. The general character of the Negros, who are the inhabitants of this region, is that of levity; and that they do not suffer their gayety to be disturbed by events, which, in other countries, are productive of much unhappiness. They do not appear to want the feelings of humanity, nor are they more destitute of sagacity than other people of an equal degree of education; but as their country supplies them with food by a very slight degree of industry, and the little occasion there is for clothing amid the

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heat of their climate, they have a general habit of seeking present pleasure, and no care for the future. The only necessary of life that appears to be deficient is salt, which is the more wanted among them in consequence of their subsisting chiefly on vegetable food; and it is a proverbial expression of a man's riches to say, that he eats salt to his food. This important article they receive from Zahara by caravans of trading Arabs. They also receive arms, hardware, glass, and trinkets, from the w, by the Europeans, and, in the interior, by the caravans of Cairo, Fezzan, and Morocco. For these they give in return gold, ivory, and slaves. The kind of government that exists among the Negro nations is by no means uniform. In many districts the country is governed by a great multitude of independent petty chiefs, who are engaged in frequent wars with each other. In other places the talents of individual chieftains have been able to reduce considerable tracts of territory under their dominion; and hence some flourishing towns have sprung up. Many of the towns are fortified with ditches and high walls; the latter and the houses being constructed of clay and stone. Domestic slavery prevails in a very great degree among all the Negro states. When the tropical rains fail, or are so deficient that the sun burns up the face of the country, it is not uncommon for parents to sell their children, and even themselves, for bread. A freeman may also lose his liberty by being taken prisoner in war, or on account of the crimes of murder and forcery; and also in consequence of insolvency. The knowledge of the Negroes with regard to religion and all speculative subjects is extremely limited; but they have much superstition, and are implicit believers in witchcraft and magic.

Negropont, the largest island in the Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It is near the n coast of Livadia, and separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 100 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

Negropont, a strong city, capital of the island of the same name; and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was

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taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles n of Athens, and 260 sw of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nehavend, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 638, when the latter lost his life and kingdom. It is 200 miles NW of Isfahan. Lon. 48 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 S.

Neidenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, nine miles ssw of Cassel.

Neira, one of the Banda islands, and the seat of their government. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult to be entered; and ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Neisse, a city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is a place of great strength, and one of the finest towns in Silesia. Here is a magnificent palace, with several offices for the principality; but the seat of government is the castle of the adjacent small town of Ottmachau. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. In 1758 it was besieged by the Austrians, but ineffectually. In 1807 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 miles s by E of Breslau. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Neitra, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a college. It is situate on a river of the same name, 34 miles N of Gran.

Nelisuram, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the w coast, 33 miles n of Mangalore, and 40 NW of Tellicherry.

Nellenburg, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgraviate of the same name, with a citadel on a mountain, 22 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Nellore, a town and fortrels of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar, 85 miles N by W of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 14 26 N.

Nemea, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea, 29 miles sw of Corinth, anciently celebrated for its games.

Nemours, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an old castle; seated on the Loing,

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between two hills, 45 miles sse of Paris.

Nen, a river which rises in the w part of Northamptonshire, and is made navigable at Northampton. It leaves the county at Peterborough, crosses the isle of Ely, forms part of the w boundary of Norfolk, and runs into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

Nuagb, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a castle seated on a branch of the Shannon, 19 miles ne of Limeric, and 23 n of Cashel.

Nocastro, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated on the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles n of Constantinople.

Neot, St a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in coal; seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles wsw of Cambridge, and 56 nww of London.

Neoundoh, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, with a large manufacture of japanned ware. It has flourished in proportion as the ancient city of Pagahm has decayed, and is seated on the Irrawaddy, four miles nne of that city.

Nepean Island, a small island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the s coast of Norfolk island.

Nepi, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Triglio, 20 miles n of Rome.

Nerac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baïse into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence of the lords of Albert, whose stupendous castle is now in ruins. It is 16 miles wsw of Agen, and 67 se of Bourdeaux. Lon. o 18 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Nerbudda, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake on the s confines of the province of Allahabad, flows w for 700 miles, and enters the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach. This river receives few contributory streams, and forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan.

Neresheim, a town of Suabia, in the county of Oettingen, with a late Benedictine abbey on a mountain, whose abbot was a prelate of the empire. It is 15 miles nww of Donawert.

Nericia, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper; bounded by Sudermania, Westmania, Werm-

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land, and W and E Gothland. Orebro is the capital, and the only considerable place.

Neronde, a town of France, in the department of Loire, 18 miles nne of Montbrison.

Nerondes, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 20 miles sse of Bourges.

Nersinsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 miles s of Irkutsk. Lon. 117 34 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Nesle, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Lingon, 25 miles sse of Amiens, and 66 n by e of Paris.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 22 miles long and from one to two broad. The depth is very considerable; and the high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices. It is navigated by a king's galley, which supplies the garrison of Fort Augustus, at its s extremity, with stores. Its outlet, at the n extremity, is the river Ness, which runs into Murray Frith, below Inverness.

Nesved, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the river Ness, 39 miles sw of Copenhagen.

Netherlands, or Low Countries, a country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth; bounded on the w and n by the German ocean, e by Germany, and s by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Lewis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two: and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the n. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long; it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, exclusive of the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time,

the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles v, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxembourg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxembourg. Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1789 the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II (the suc-

cessor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of *Belgium*, and divided it into the following nine departments; Dyle, Forets, Jemappe, Lis, Meuse Lower, Nethe (Two), Ourthe, Sambre and Meuse, and Scheldt; which see. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Holland, E by Germany, SW by France, and NW by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. Brussels is the chief town. See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Nethe, *Two*, a new department of France, including the northern part of Austrian Brabant. It has its name from two rivers which rises on the E border, and unite their streams at Liere. The capital is Antwerp.

Netschkau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situate on the Golsch, 12 miles SW of Zwickau.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 miles S by E of Rome.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland.

Neuburg, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, on the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 miles NNE of Augsburg, and 60 SW of Amberg. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Neuburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 miles ESE of Amberg.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in Bris-

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gau, seated near the Rhine, 12 miles s of Brilach.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 miles w of Stuttgart.

Neuchateau, a town of France, in the department of Vosges; seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 15 miles sw of Nancy.

Neuschateau, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 16 miles sw of Bastogne.

Neuchatel, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. On the death of the dukes of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederic I of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country, to whom he confirmed their privileges and alliances. In 1806, the king of Prussia ceded this principality to the French marshal Berthier, and the grant was confirmed by Napoleon. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the catholics are predominant. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile; but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests.

Neuchatel, a lake of Switzerland, which stretches, about 20 miles in length by four in breadth, from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from sw to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biel by a narrow outlet.

Neuchatel, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the side of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway, leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 25 w of Bern. Lon. 7° 0 E, lat. 47° 5 N.

Neuchatel, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It is noted

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for excellent cheese, and seated on the Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe.

Neuenstein, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenloe; eight miles WNW of Halle in Suabia.

Neuern, a village of Wales, in Pem-brokehire, near a river of the same name, two miles NE of Newport. In the churchyard stands a square stone, 13 feet high and two broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are carved with knot-work of various patterns.

Nevers, a town of France, capital of the department of Nievre, and lately a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings; particularly the ancient ducal palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. The chief manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Nievre, over which is a handsome bridge, 15 miles NWN of Moulins, and 145 s by E of Paris. Lon. 3° 9 E, lat. 46° 59 N.

Neuffen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress, called Hoheneuffen, 17 miles SE of Stuttgart.

Neugarten, a town of Further Pomerania, with a strong castle, 15 miles N of New Stargard.

Neuhaus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, 27 miles E by S of Bechin.

Neuhaus, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste. It was once a place of great trade, but a sand bank arising in the harbour, at the entrance of the Oste into the Elbe, it is now much less frequented. It is 19 miles NW of Stade.

Neubausel, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neitra, 43 miles ESE of Presburg.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital, on the SW side, defended by a fort. Lon. 62° 50 W, lat. 16° 10 N.

Neukirchen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, on the river Fulda, 32 miles SSE of Cassel.

Neumagen, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany,

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in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 17 miles NE of Treves.

Neumark, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 miles SW of Amberg.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles NW of Ratibon.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, on the river Roth, 17 miles SE of Landshut.

Neumark, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 28 miles NW of Laubach.

Neumarkt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. Near this place, at the village of Leuthen, the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1757. Neumarkt is 20 miles W by N of Breslau.

Neumarkt, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Wotitz, eight miles NNW of Glatz.

Neus, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

Neusalz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the Oder, 17 miles NW of Glogau.

Neusatz, a strong town and fortress of Hungary, formerly called Peterwardein Schanz. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and stands on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein in Slavonia.

Neusidler, a lake of Hungary, 25 miles long and six broad. It is 16 miles SSW of Preiburg, almost surrounded by fens, and has in its vicinity the castle of Esterhazy, which is said to rival the palace of Versailles in pomp.

Neusol, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 22 miles N by E of Schemnitz.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 22 miles ESE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Sale, 16 miles N by E of Schweinfurt.

Neustadt, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtenburg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Hailbron.

Neustadt, a town of Upper Saxony,

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in Misnia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 miles SSW of Leipzig. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Neustadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, eight miles NE of Coburg.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. Here are extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery. It stands on the Finow canal, 31 miles NE of Berlin.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass; seated on the Dosse, eight miles ENE of Havelberg.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 miles N by E of Lubeck. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 miles S of Schwerin.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Lüneburg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 miles NNW of Hanover.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Aabenst with the Danube, 16 miles E by N of Ingolstadt.

Neustadt, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 27 miles NNE of Amberg.

Neustadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 miles NW of Olmutz.

Neustadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles SE of Neisse.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 miles W by S of Pilsen.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz, 13 miles NE of Koniggratz.

Neustadt, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, at the foot of a mountain, 50 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Neustadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Spirebach, 14 miles W of Spire.

Neustadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 miles W of Glogau, and 17 E by N of Sagan.

Neurville, a town of France, in the department of Lpiret, 11 miles NNE of Orleans.

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Neuville, a town of Swisserland, in the late bishopric of Basel, nine miles NE of Neuchatel.

Neuwied, a town of Westphalia, capital of the lower county of Wied, with a fine castle; seated on the Rhine, seven miles NW of Coblenz.

Newyn, or *Newin*, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward 1, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is seated on St. George channel, 21 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London.

New Forest, a forest in that part of Hampshire which lies between Southampton water and the river Avon. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, superior to every other forest; having, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the conqueror, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The lord warden of this forest is appointed by letters patent, during the king's pleasure, and all the courts of jurisdiction are held at Lyndhurst.

New River, an artificial river of England, originally brought from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to Illington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. It has since been carried up to a spring near Hertford, called Chadwell, where the stream is also increased by a cut from the river Lea. This river, with all its windings, is 42 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

New Year Harbour, a good harbour on the N coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 49 S.

New Year Islands, small islands near New Year Harbour, on the N side of Staten Land.

Newark, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex county, with two churches and an academy. It is celebrated for its cider, and has a considerable manufacture of shoes. It stands on the W side of Passaic river, near its mouth in Newark bay, nine miles W of New York. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 40 40 N.

N E W

Newark, a town of Upper Canada; on the W side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite the town and fort of Niagara, 27 miles N by E of Fort Erie.

Newark, a borough in Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. The church, reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John; and here Charles 1, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterward gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade, and is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Newbern, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston.

Newbern, a town of N Carolina, in Craven county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. and stands on a sandy point of land, formed by the conflux of the Neus and Trent, 96 miles ESE of Raleigh. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Newbiggen, a fishing town in Northumberland, situate on the N side of a bay to which it gives name, seven miles S of Morpeth.

Newborough, or *Gorey*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 25 miles N by E of Wexford, and 47 S of Dublin.

Newburgh, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour on the frith of Tay. Here the large vessels belonging to Perth unload their goods into lighters. The principal manufacture is linen. It is 10 miles SE of Perth, and 18 W of St. Andrew.

Newburgh, a town of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 250 NW of London.

Newburg, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of Hudson river. Ships of considerable burden may unload at the wharfs, and many vessels are built here. It is 32 miles S of Kingston, and 54 N of New York.

Newbury, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of druggs, shaloons, and broad cloths; and a considerable traffic in malt by the

NEW

Kennet and Avon canal. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. It is seated on the Kennet, 26 miles s of Oxford, and 56 w of London.

Newbury, a town of Vermont, capital of Orange county, situate on the Connecticut, 50 miles NNE of Windsor, and 60 ESE of Burlington.

Newbury Port, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with six churches and a court-house. Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and the inhabitants have a considerable trade with the W Indies and the southern states. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the business of ship-building is carried on largely. It is situate on the river Merrimac, two miles from the sea, and 35 NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 56 W, lat. 42 48 N.

Newcastle, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NNW of Carmarthen, and 230 WNW of London.

Newcastle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles WSW of Dublin.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle under Lyne,** a borough in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of hats and earthen ware. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It stands on a branch of the Trent, 15 miles N by w of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle upon Tyne,** a borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate on the N side of the Tyne, over which is a bridge to Gateshead, on the Durham side. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 28,366. The river admits ships under 400 tons burden to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town is defended by a strong wall, above two miles in circumference, in which are seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. The wall on the s side runs parallel with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground between them both, which forms a long and noble quay. Here

NEW

are four parish churches, and that of St. Nicholas, which stands on a hill, has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion-house for the mayor, an exchange, and a large hospital for the maintenance of poor keelmen; also several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collieries which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthen ware, and coppers; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. It is 14 miles N of Durham, and 270 N by w of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Newcastle, a town of Delaware, capital of a county of the same name, with two churches. It was settled by the Swedes in 1627, and called Stockholm; afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam; and falling into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It is the oldest town on the river Delaware, and 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Newcastle, a town of Virginia, in Hanover county, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York river, 24 miles NE of Richmond.

Newenberg, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, three miles NW of Feldkirch.

Newenham, Cape, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America, forming the N extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the s boundary. It was discovered by Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London.

Newfane, a town of Vermont, chief of Windham county, situate on West river, 28 miles ENE of Bennington, and 80 WNW of Boston.

Newfoundland, an island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52 N. lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and after many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. Its form is triangular;

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the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 300 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the great fishing-banks to the SE of the island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the W Indies. In winter, the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

Newhaven, a town in Suffex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour. The entrance of the river is defended by a battery; and the haven is generally made the station of a sloop of war, to intercept the smuggling trade. It is seven miles S by E of Lewis and 57 of London.

Newhaven, a seaport of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name. The half-yearly assembly of the state is held here in October. Near the centre is the public square, in which are the state-house, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. Here are manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper. The harbour has good anchorage, and is defended by a fort. It carries on a considerable trade with New York and the W India islands; and stands at the head of a bay, four miles N of Long Island sound, and 132 NE of New York. Lon. 72 56 W, lat. 41 17 N.

Newmarket, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is the most celebrated place in England for horse-races; and here Charles II built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 13 miles W of Bury, and 61 N by E of London.

Newmarket, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, at the influx of the Tye, 100 miles above Richmond.

NEW

Newmills, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the river Irvine, 12 miles E by S of Kilmarnock.

Newnham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Severn, 12 miles WSW of Gloucester, and 120 WNW of London.

Newport, a borough of Hampshire, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Newport, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London.

Newport, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome free-school, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW of London.

Newport, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, considerable remains of which are yet in being. Near it are the vestiges of a camp. It is seated on the river Uik, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 118 W by N of London.

Newport, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, on a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE of St. David, and 250 WNW of London.

Newport, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name, and the semi-metropolis of the state. It stands on the SW end of Rhode Island, about five miles from the sea, and has 10 edifices for public worship, a flourishing academy, an elegant state-house, and a handsome public library. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world; and to the W of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort. Newport has a considerable trade, and is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 15 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Newport, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, situate on a navigable creek, eight miles above Sunbury, and 34 SSW of Savanna.

Newport, a town of Delaware, in Newcastlle county, on the N side of Christiana creek, 31 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Newport Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 50 NNW of London.

Newport Pratt, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, situate near the mouth of a river, which enters Clew bay, eight miles w of Castlebar. Lon. 9 21 w, lat. 53 53 N.

Newry, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford bay, two miles below the town of Newry.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, by a river of the same name. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town; and by means of the Newry canal, to the river Bann, it has a communication with Lough Neagh. Here is a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Newry was burned by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but is now become the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 w, lat. 54 15 N.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, whose market is now disused. The Sankey canal from St. Helens to the Mersey passes near this place. It is five miles N of Warrington, and 193 NW of London.

Newton, a borough of Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor, but the market is now disused. It stands on a bay of its name, which at high water will admit vessels of 500 tons, but from its situation on the NW coast is little frequented. It is five miles w of Newport.

Newton Bushel, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloths; seated on the Teign, 15 miles s by w of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London.

Newton Douglas, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate on the Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works. It is seven miles N by w of Wigton, and 28 E by N of Port Patrick.

Newtown, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 177 WNW of London.

Newtown, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Bucks county, five miles from the Delaware, and 20 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 1 W, lat. 40 14 N.

Newtown, a town of New Jersey, the seat of justice in Sussex county, 60 miles N of Trenton. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 41 3 N.

Newtown, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts

are held in February. It is situate near Tioga river, 50 miles W by N of Union, and 70 SE of Williamsburg.

Newtown, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, nine miles E by N of Danbury, and 26 NW of Newhaven.

Newtown Ardes, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable linen manufacture. It is situate on the northern point of Strangford Lough, eight miles E of Belfast, and 16 N of Downpatrick.

Newtown Limavady, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a linen manufacture. It stands on the river Roe, near the E side of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

Neyba, or *Neypa*, a town of New Granada, on the Madalena, 75 miles WSW of St. Fe de Bogota.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of fays and bays; seated on the Stour, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London.

Neyrac, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 18 miles N of Rodez.

Neyva, a town of New Granada, near the Madalena, 130 miles SW of St. Fe de Bogota.

Nezin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, considerable for its fur trade, 28 miles SE of Tchernigof.

Ngan-chan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kocitcheou. Its territory is very mountainous, and contains several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the inhabitants, who are independant, and live on the mountains. It is 1000 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 105 32 E, lat. 26 12 N.

Ngan-king, a city of China, capital of the W part of the province of Kiangnan. It is defended by a fort, and seated on the Kian-ku, 575 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 37 N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a vast plain, on the river Han, 575 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 112 3 E, lat. 31 14 N.

Niagara, a river of N America, which forms the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, and flows from S to N about 36 miles. At the head of this river, on its western shore, is Fort Erie; and 18 miles below this are those remarkable Falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately

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above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara.

Niagara, a town and fort of New York, in Ontario county, on the s side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite Newark, in Upper Canada. The fort was erected by the French, in 1751; and was taken from them in 1759, by sir William Johnson. It is 18 miles below the cataracts, and 80 nw of Williamsburg. Lon. 78 58 w, lat. 43 4 n.

Nias, a small island, near the w coast of the island of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of the women, who are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese. Lon. 97 0 e, lat. 0 40 n.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, nine miles wsw of Alburg.

Nibiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, 16 miles sw of Piacenza.

Nicaragua, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the n by Honduras, e by the Atlantic ocean, se by Costa Rica, and sw by the Pacific ocean. It is 400 miles from e to w, and 120 from n to s. It is well watered by lakes and rivers, and produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicaragua, a lake of Mexico, in the province of the same name, 350 miles in circumference. It is interspersed with islands, and abounds in fishes, but infested with crocodiles. The sw extremity is only a few leagues from the Pacific ocean, and the se end communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan.

Nicaragua, a city of Mexico, in the province of the same name. It stands at some distance sw of the lake, and near the mouth of a river, in the Pacific ocean, 120 miles se of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 10 w, lat. 11 15 n.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 miles in circumference, and full of rocks. Lon. 26 30 e, lat. 37 40 n.

Nicastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with an ancient castle, 17 miles sse of Cosenza.

Nice, a late county of Italy, 60 miles

long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by Piedmont, e by the territories of Genoa, s by the Mediterranean, and w by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France; and afterward, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French, and has been since decreed by them an integral part of France, and made the department of Maritime Alps.

Nice, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Maritime Alps, and a bishop's see. It lately belonged to Italy, and was the capital of a county of the same name. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the e, the river Paglion on the w, and the Mediterranean on the s; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the w it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The harbour is on the e side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that enters into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It was retaken by the Austrians in 1800, but they evacuated it in a week afterward. It is four miles e of the mouth of the Var, and 83 s by w of Turin. Lon. 7 16 e, lat. 43 42 n.

Nice, a city of Natolia. See *Imic*.

Nichaburg, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquoise-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles s of Meched.

Nicholas, St. one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and is the residence of the bishop of the isles. Lon. 14 10 w, lat. 16 32 n.

Nicholas, St. a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a handsome church, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is seated on the Meurte, seven miles se of Nancy.

Nicholas, St. or *Mole*, a town, harbour, and cape, at the sw extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is strongly fortified by nature and art; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793; and was evacuated in 1798. Lon. 73 30 w, lat. 19 49 n.

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Nicholas Island, a small island on the N coast of the island of Cuba. Lon. 75 46 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Nicobar Islands, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously; there are also yams and sweet potatoes, and the edible bird's nests so much esteemed in China. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They live in little huts, having no towns, and go quite naked except a cloth about the waist with a small string hanging down behind. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 25 miles long and 10 broad. Its S extremity is in Lon. 94 23 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Nicolajef, a city of Russia, in the government of Catherinenstaf, founded by Catherine II, on the S side of the Ingul, at its confluent with the Bog. The public buildings and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherfon, it is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the bank of the Ingul. It is 30 miles NNE of Oczakow, and 45 NW of Cherfon. Lon. 50 46 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicolsburg, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, 12 miles ENE of Laab.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when emperor Sigmund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 miles SSW of Bucharest, and 150 NNW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 43 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, a town of Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is 15 miles S of Erzerum.

N I E

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated near the mountain Olympus. From the time of Constantine the great, till 1567, it was nine miles in circumference; but the Venetians, finding it too extensive, reduced it to three, and fortified it with eleven bastions and three gates; all the rest they razed to the foundation, demolishing temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments. In 1570, it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and then taken by a general assault. There are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque; and in that of St. Nicholas, the principal merchants assemble to transact commercial business. The bazaar is extensive, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. Lon. 33 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Nicosia, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 12 miles S of Cefalu.

Nicotera, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 miles NNE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nicoya, a town of Mexico, in Costa Rica, situate on the Dispena, which runs into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 miles WNW of Cartago. Lon. 85 40 W, lat. 10 40 N.

Nictara, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

Nidau, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 miles NW of Bern.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated on a river of the same name, 20 miles NE of Frankfurt.

Nidecken, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on a rock, and surrounded by rocks, 12 miles SSE of Juliers.

Nidjibabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville.

Niemeck, a town of Saxony Proper, on the river Ada, 18 miles N of Witteberg.

Niemecz, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, situate on a moun-

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Niemen, a river which rises in Lithua-
nia, and passes by Bielica and Grodna ;
it then runs through part of Samogitia
and E Prussia, and enters the Curish
Haff, by several mouths, of which the
principal and most northern is called the
Rusa.

Nienburg, a strong town of Westpha-
lia, in the county of Hoya, with a con-
siderable trade in corn and wool ; seated
on the Weser, 37 miles SSE of Bremen.
Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 52 39 N.

Nienburg, a town of Westphalia, in
the principality of Munster, seated on
the Dinkel, 33 miles NW of Munster.

Nienburg, a town of Upper Saxony,
in the principality of Anhalt-Cothen,
with a palace belonging to the prince ;
seated on the Saale, eight miles NW
of Cothen.

Nienhaus, a town of Westphalia, in
the county of Bentheim, with the ruins
of a citadel ; seated on the Dinkel, 16
miles NNW of Bentheim.

Nienhaus, a town of Westphalia, in
the principality of Paderborn, with a
castle, the residence of the prince ; seat-
ed on the Lippe, two miles NNE of
Paderborn.

Nieper. See *Dnieper*.

Niester. See *Diester*.

Nieuport, a seaport of the Nether-
lands, in Flanders, at the mouth of the
Yperlee. Here are sluices, by which
the country can be laid under water.
The inhabitants are principally fisher-
men, who subsist by the herring fishery,
and by making nets and ropes. In
1606, prince Maurice gained here a
great victory over the Spaniards. It
has been often taken in subsequent wars ;
the last time by the French in 1794. It
is nine miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 45
E, lat. 51 8 N.

Nieuport, a town of Holland, on the
river Leck, 15 miles E of Rotterdam.

Nievre, a department of France, in-
cluding the late province of Nivernois.
It takes its name from a small river,
which rises near Champigny, and runs
into the Loire, at Nevers, the chief
town of the department.

Niger, a large river of Africa, which
rises in the same mountains as the Seneg-
gal, in the W part of Negroland. It
flows N through the country of Man-
dingo, and then takes an easterly course
through the kingdoms of Bambara,
Tombuctoo, Tokour, and Ghana, to
Wangara, where it divides into several
branches, and is supposed to lose itself

in the lakes and sandy deserts to the E
and S of that country. The Moors
and Arabs call it Neel il Abeed, or
River of Slaves, and Neel Kibeer, or
Great River. In the rainy season it
swells above its banks, and floods the
adjacent lands.

Nigona, a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Modena, 22 miles SW of Modena.

Nigritia. See *Negroland*.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which,
according to Mr. Bruce, rises in Abyssinia,
near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55
E, lat. 10 59 N. It runs first through
the lake Dembea, then makes a circuit
toward its source, which it leaves 25
miles to the E, and enters into Nubia,
through which country it makes a cir-
cuitous course, and forms some con-
siderable cataracts. It then flows almost
directly S through Egypt, till it arrives
at Cairo ; and a little below that city
it divides into two great branches,
which, with the Mediterranean sea,
form the island called Delta. The an-
cients reckoned eleven mouths of the
Nile, of which seven were considerable ;
but now there are only two that are
navigable at all times ; and those are at
Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle
of this river, between Old Cairo and
Gizeh, is seated the island of Rodda,
which is almost as long as Old Cairo,
and 500 paces in breadth in the middle ;
and the front of the Mekias takes up all
the breadth of the southern part. This
is the work of the Saracens, and derives
its name from its use, for it signifies mea-
sure. In reality they observe there every
day, by means of a graduated column,
the increase or decrease of the waters of
the Nile. This river overflows regularly
every year, from the 15th of June to
the 17th of September, when it begins
to decrease. The fertility of Egypt de-
pends upon the overflowing of the Nile ;
and they reckon it will be a bad year
when it is less than 14 cubits, or above
18 ; but 16 cubits is the proper height.
During the inundation, the little towns,
standing upon eminences, look like so
many islands, and they go from one to
the other by boats. In Cairo there is a
canal called Khalis, which is opened
when the water is high enough ; thence
it is conveyed into reservoirs and cis-
terns, and is afterward distributed into
the fields and gardens, as occasion re-
quires. This inundation of the Nile is
caused by the periodical rains which
fall every year between the tropics,
and more particularly in Abyssinia,
which is full of high mountains.

Nimeguen, a city of Holland, capital

of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a county of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. The churches are, in general, handsome structures; and the town-house is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by brewing ale, and their trade with Germany. This city is celebrated in history on account of several treaties of peace concluded here in 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794. It stands on the Waal, 10 miles WNW of Cleve, and 35 ESE of Utrecht. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Nimptsch, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle on an eminence, 15 miles ESE of Schweidnitz.

Ninety-six, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury. It produces considerable quantities of tobacco. The chief town was formerly of the same name, but is now called Cambridge.

Ning-koue, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Its district is very hilly, but pleasant; and the surrounding mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. It is seated on a river, which runs into the Kiang-hu, 537 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 118 25 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Ning-po, called by the Europeans *Liampo*, an excellent seaport of China, and a city of the first rank in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. It is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 660 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 58 N.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin, and the seat of a considerable trade, particularly in the valuable plant ginseng, which abounds in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Hurha, 110 miles NE of Kirin. Lon. 124 40 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Ninian, *St.* a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, and nails, two miles SE of Stirling.

Ninove, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels.

Nio, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Nazia, anciently called Ios. It

is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. The regular manners of the inhabitants, who are all Greeks, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick on the lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern. It has a manufacture of beautiful porcelain, and is 12 miles N by E of Geneva.

Nions, a town of France, in the department of Drome, at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, called Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen cloth. It is 21 miles ESE of Montelimar, and 38 SSE of Valence.

Niort, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux Sevres. Here are manufactured druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is seated on the Sevre Niortoise, 31 miles ENE of Rochelle, and 46 WSW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Nippon, the largest island of Japan, 750 miles long and from 60 to 150 broad, containing 35 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast ashore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo.

Nisibin, or *Nisbin*, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, now greatly decayed. It is seated in a vast plain, 78 miles SE of Diarbekar.

Nisida, a small island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile, and laid out in slopes and terraces like a large garden. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone, five miles WSW of Naples.

Nismes, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, and lately a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. There are likewise the ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The Maison Quartée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. Nine miles to the NE is a lofty Roman aqueduct, called Pont du Gard, which, passing across a valley and the river Gard, serves to convey the spring of Eure, near Uzès, to this city. Nismes has a citadel, built by Lewis XIV; and the chief manufactures are silk stockings and cloth. It is seated in

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a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 75 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Nissa, a strong town of European Turkey, in Serbia. It was taken by the Hungarians in 1737, but retaken by the Turks the following year. It is seated on a river of the same name, 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 42 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and a little below Dumfries enters Solway Frith.

Nitria, a desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it contains some lakes, from which is procured the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with a manufacture of cambrics; seated on the Thiene, 15 miles S of Brussels.

Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre.

Nixabour, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, 80 miles SE of Meshed. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Nixapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

Nixonton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pasquotank county, situate on a northern water of Albemarle sound, 28 miles ENE of Edenton.

Nizampatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, at the mouth of the Kistnah, 34 miles SW of Masulipatam.

Nizza della Paglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 14 miles SE of Asti.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, six miles SSE of Poitiers.

Naanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, capital of a district on the coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 190 miles WSW of Amedabad. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 22 22 N.

N O N

Nocera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 18 miles NE of Spoleto.

Nocera delli Pagani, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, eight miles NW of Salerno.

Nogara, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 21 miles SW of Condom, and 27 WNW of Auch.

Nogaret, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Napaul, with a celebrated pagoda, 50 miles NE of Catmandu.

Nogent le Rotrou, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, seated on the Huifne, 35 miles NE of Mans.

Nogent sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes.

Noir Cape, a promontory at the extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Noirmoutier, an island of France, in the bay of Biscay, S of the mouth of the river Loire. It is 12 miles long and three broad, and has good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name, defended by a fort. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, once a rich Roman colony, and yet a handsome place. The silk spun in its neighbourhood is much esteemed. It is 12 miles ENE of Naples.

Noli, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a fort and a good harbour, 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, 30 miles E of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Mexico, the most populous in the province of Zacatecas. It is 170 miles N of Guadaluajara. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 24 0 N.

Nomeny, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, on the Seille, 15 miles N of Nancy.

Non, a Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Sus, opposite the Canary islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Lon. 11 50 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Nona, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place, and its harbour not capable of receiving large vessels. It is almost surrounded by the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara.

N O R

Nontron, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 miles N of Périgueux, and 30 ssw of Limoges.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 miles E of Surat, and 142 W of Burhanpour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Nootka Sound. See *King George Sound*.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, near which are the best iron mines in the province. It is 34 miles N of Stroomsholm. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60 2 N.

Noreia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 miles SE of Spoleto.

Nord, a department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. Douay is the capital.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsens, with a castle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

Norden, a seaport of Westphalia, in E Frielland, and a considerable place of trade, with a good harbour. It is four miles from the German ocean, and 14 N of Emden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Nordgau. See *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, a town of Upper Saxony (late imperial) in Thuringia, with seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 miles NNE of Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Nordheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina, ten miles N of Gottingen.

Nordkoping, a seaport of Sweden, capital of E Gothland. It is 10 miles in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 12,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and fire-arms; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Nordland, one of the five grand di-

N O R

visions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland, E by the gulf of Bothnia, S by Sweden Proper; and W by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordlingen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, and fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of the empire was concluded in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Nordmaling, a town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 24 miles SW of Umea, and 70 NE of Hernosand.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, 12 miles long and five broad. It has a town called Ham, 28 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, SE and S by Suffolk, and W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 1,664,400 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 660 parishes; has one city and 32 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 273,371. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown here in great quantities: much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk, a seaport of Virginia, capital of a county of the same name. It was burnt in 1776, by order of the British governor; but is now the most considerable commercial town in the state. The chief exports are tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Here are two churches, and the harbour is large enough to contain 300 ships. The town stands on the E side of Elizabeth

river, of Jammond.

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river, near its entrance into the estuary of James river, 108 miles E.S.E. of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 36 55 N.

Norfolk Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying E. of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It was discovered in 1774 by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and anchorage is safe all round the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the S side of the island. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Norham, a village in the detached part of Durham, called Northamshire, seated on the Tweed, six miles S.W. of Berwick. It is supposed to have been built by the bishop of Lindisfarne; and its church had the privilege of sanctuary. Its castle, on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, has been many times taken and destroyed by the Scots, and as often rebuilt by the English.

Norholm, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland, 16 miles N.N.E. of Christiansand.

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the English channel, E by Picardy and the Ile of France, and S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile provinces in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Norridgewock, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 10 miles W by N of Canaan.

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Narristown, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Montgomery county. It is seated on the Schuylkill, 12 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Nartelga, or *Nor Telge*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland. It suffered much from ravages committed by the Russians in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms. It is 30 miles N.E. of Stockholm. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

North Cape, an enormous rock at the N end of the island Maggeroe, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern promontory of Europe. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 10 N.

North Sea, a name given to that part of the Atlantic ocean, lying to the N of Great Britain and Ireland; and sometimes to that part lying E. of Great Britain, more generally called the British or German ocean.

Northallerton, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle between the English and Scots, called the Battle of the Standard, in 1138. It is seated on a rivulet which a mile below joins the river Wilsk, 32 miles N.W. of York, and 222 N by W of London.

Northampton, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and is situate on the Connecticut, 100 miles W of Boston.

Northampton, a borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had a castle; the outer walls of the latter are kept up, and the interior is cultivated. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It has four churches, a spacious market-place, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7020. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought in 1460, between Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Two miles to the S is an ancient structure, called Queen's Crofs, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles S.E. of Coventry, and 66 N.W. of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Buckingham-

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shire and Oxfordshire, w by the latter county and Warwickshire, nw by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, n by Lincolnshire, and s by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It contains 617,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 336 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 131,757. In the *NE* part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the *NW*, and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the *S*. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties: but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, two miles *w* of Gravesend. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made here, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, seated near the source of the Lech, 25 miles *E* of Gloucester, and 81 *w* by *N* of London.

Northop, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, three miles *SE* of Flint; noted for its manufactures of coarse earthen ware, fire-bricks, &c.

Northorn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, on the river Vecht, 10 miles *N* of Bentheim.

Northumberland, the most northern county of England. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmor-

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land, and received its name from being situate *N* of the Humber. It is of a triangular form, 64 miles the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth; bounded on the *E* by the German ocean, *S* by the bishopric of Durham, *w* by Cumberland and Scotland, and *N* by the detached part of Durham called Northamshire and Islandshire. It contains 1,157,760 acres; is divided into six wards, and 460 parishes; and has 10 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 157,101; and it sends six members to parliament. The soil is various; the *S* part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the *w* part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The *SE* part abounds with thick seams of coal; and the *SW* angle has rich lead mines. Limestone and iron ore abound in various parts. The principal rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Alnwick is the county-town; but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumberland, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the *w* and *E* branches of the Susquehanna, two miles above Sunbury, and 138 *NW* of Philadelphia.

Northumberland Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, near the *NE* coast of New Holland. Lon. 152 *E*, lat. 22 *S*.

Northumberland Strait, the *S* part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Mines of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, is conveyed to Liverpool to be exported. Northwich is seated on the Dan, at its junction with the Weaver, 20 miles *NE* of Chester, and 174 *NW* of London.

Norton, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. A great quantity of nails is made here, and it has a manufacture of ochre similar to that of Taunton. It is 28 miles *S* of Boston.

Norton, or **Chipping Norton**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI, and a manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, &c. It is 12 miles *SW* of Banbury, and 73 *NW* of London.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the *w* coast of *N* America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage. The en-

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trance is between Cape Denbigh on the E, and Cape Danby on the W, about 70 miles distance; both lying in the same latitude, and the latter in lon. 162 55 W, lat. 64 30 N.

Norwalk, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches, and some iron-works. It has a small trade to the W Indies, and is situate on an inlet of Long Island sound, 50 miles NE of New York. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W and N by the Northern ocean, E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and S by the Categat; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape in lat. 71 10. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys, or Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The Norwegians maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery; and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, but not insolent; never bowing to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage, for the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the W coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting; their livers also yield train-oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams,

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and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glomme. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs: the grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S to N, dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Dosrahal, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen toward the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen V, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI, husband of the celebrated Margaret, and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V, who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania, but Bergen is the largest city.

Norwich, a city and the capital of Norfolk, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and although of considerable extent, the population in 1801 was only 36,854, for it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish-churches, two churches for the Flemings, some

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diffenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; also a city and county-hospital, a lofty market-house of freestone, a freeschool founded by Edward VI, and several charitable foundations. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI, the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalship of the cotton branches. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 108 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Norwich, a city of Connecticut, in New London county, with three churches. It is in three divisions, namely Chelsea, the Town, and Bean Hill. The executive courts of law are held at this place and New London alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, buttons, stone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge work. It is seated at the head of navigation on the Thames, 12 miles N of New London. Lon. 72 12 W, lat. 41 34 N.

Norwich, a town of Vermont, in Windsor county, seated on the Connecticut, 20 miles N by E of Windsor.

Nossen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Freyberg Muldau, 18 miles W of Dresden.

Notchengong, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 47 miles ssw of Nagpour, and 75 ssw of Ellichpour.

Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva issues. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Noto, a town of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and near it another town was built called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles sw of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Nottingham, a borough and the capital of Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on the side and summit of a rock, into which are cut some small habitations, and nume-

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rous vaults or cellars. To the W of the town, on a rocky eminence, is the castle, a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. In 1801 it contained 28,861 inhabitants. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. The malting business is likewise considerable. It has three parish-churches, and many meeting-houses for dissenters. In the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Nottingham, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate on the Patuxent, 20 miles SE of Washington.

Nottingham, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 14 miles NNW of Exeter.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, E by the latter county, S by Leicestershire, and W by Derbyshire. It contains 495,360 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 168 parishes; and has nine market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 140,350; and it sends eight members to parliament. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Shirwood, which is the only royal forest N of the Trent; but the wood has in most parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted by enclosures. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them: its other commodities are malt, hops, wool, licorice, and woad. The manufactures chiefly

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Nova Scotia, a British province of N America, which formerly, till 1781, included the province of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the s and se by the Atlantic, E by the gut of Canso, N by Northumberland strait, and nw by New Brunswick and the bay of Fundy. Its length is 235 miles, from Cape Sable on the sw to Cape Canso on the ne; its extreme breadth is 88 miles, but the mean of the peninsular part is not more than 45. It has several lakes and a vast number of small rivers. It is a peninsula, lying se of New Brunswick, and joined to it by a narrow isthmus, at the ne extremity of the bay of Fundy. The French settled here before they made any establishment in Canada, and called it Acadia. The first grant of lands was made to sir William Alexander, by James I, of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Though situate in a favorable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and for four or five months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zembla, an island in the Frozen ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the strait of Waigatz. It is 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. This country was discovered by the English in 1553; and it has since been visited by ships attempting to discover a northeast passage. In 1595, a Dutch vessel being cast away on the coast, the crew were obliged to winter here, and with great difficulty preserved their lives. Since that, some Russians have passed a winter without suffering so much. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no trees, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. It is not supposed to have any human inhabitants. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 E, lat. 70 to 78 N.

Novalle, a town of Italy, in the Trevisano, 10 miles sw of Treviso.

Novara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novaresa. It contains 17 churches, beside

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the cathedral, and is seated on an eminence, 25 miles w by s of Milan.

Novellara, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a small principality, with a castle. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 18 nnw of Modena.

Novi, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is the principal deposit for goods going from Genoa to Italy and Germany. Near this place, in 1799, the Austrians and Russians defeated the French, who lost nearly 10,000 men, and their general Joubert was killed. It is 25 miles N by w of Genoa.

Novi, a fortified town of Croatia, on the right bank of the Unna. In 1789, it was taken by the Austrians. It is 52 miles SE of Carlsbad. Lon. 16 53 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Novi Bazar, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Oresco, 72 miles w of Nissa, and 103 s of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles s of Buda.

Novigrad, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nova, and 25 nw of Zara.

Novigrad, a strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa.

Novogorod, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the nw limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence, and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the Gods and Great Novogorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Basilowitz I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Basilowitz II; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the

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great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the N end of the lake Ilmen, 125 miles SSE of Petersburg. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Novogorod, Niznei, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls; also two cathedrals, 28 parish-churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Occa with the Volga, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

Novogorod, Severskoi, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Desna, 340 miles SW of Moscow. Lon. 32 40 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Novogrodek, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill in a vast plain, 80 miles S by E of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Novomirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Cathariensklaf, 136 miles WNW of Cathariensklaf. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Noutra, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 50 miles S of Cracow.

Nowidwor, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 80 miles SW of Novogrodek.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building. It stands at the mouth of the Tambre, 15 miles W of Compostella.

Noyers, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 19 miles SSE of Auxerre.

Noyon, a town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris.

Nexeroy, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salins.

Nubia, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, E by the Red sea, S by Abyssinia and Darfoor, and W by Bornou. It is about 600 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is a kind of millet. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linnen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. It is divided into several kingdoms, and those best known to the Europeans are Sennar and Dongola.

Nuez, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal, 15 miles E of Braganza, and 48 W of Zamora.

Nuitz, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SSW of Dijon.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, a province in the S part of the kingdom of Sus. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty, but his real authority is extremely feeble. This desert province is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such interior parts of the country as are capable of cultivation. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the N side of Cape Non.

Nundydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a considerable district, in Mysore. It is built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; but was besieged and taken by the English, under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

Nuncaton, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and ribands. It was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, nine miles N by E of Coventry, and 98 NW of London.

Nunjinagodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a ruinous fort, and a

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large square temple. It is situate in the fork formed by the junction of the Kanundini with the Kapini, 12 miles s by E of Mysore.

Nunny, a village in Somersetshire, three miles sw of Frome. Here are the ruins of a strong castle, the shell of which still remains nearly perfect. It was burnt by the parliament forces in 1645.

Nuremberg, a city of Franconia (late-ly imperial) capital of a territory of the same name, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and through the middle of it flows the river Pegnitz, over which are six stone bridges and several of wood. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient castle or palace, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though the religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics; as also the imperial crown, sceptre, &c. the sword of St. Maurice, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of emperor Rodolph II. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. In 1807, by the treaty of Tilfit, it was given to Bavaria. It is 95 miles N by W of Munich, and 250 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a hospital, founded in 1481, said to be the richest foundation in the duchy. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stuttgard.

Nusco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, eight miles N by W of Conza.

Nusserpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Sindy. It is situate on the Sindé, 58 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 68 22 E, lat. 25 18 N.

Nuys, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany,

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in the archbishopric of Cologne. It has a college of Augustine canons, and a trade in coal and deals. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erft, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 miles NNW of Cologne.

Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of the isle of Funen. The remains of the old palace, in which Christian II was born, now serves for a magazine and arsenal. It is seated on a bay of the Great Belt, 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Nyköping, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Lymford. It stands on the E side of the island of Mors, which is formed by branches of the gulf, 40 miles W by S of Alburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 56 52 N.

Nyköping, a seaport of Denmark, capital of the isle of Falster, with a royal palace, and one of the best endowed hospitals in the kingdom. It stands on a narrow channel, opposite the isle of Laland, 60 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nyköping, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania, with a harbour, and the remains of a strong castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Baltic, 70 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia. It is 120 miles long and from 30 to 60 broad; and is a fertile pleasant country, being better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish. The fee of Borgo is in this province, but Helsingfors is the principal town.

Nyslöt, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Saima. The castle, which stands on a rock in a river, near the town, is strongly fortified by nature and art. It was taken from the Swedes, in 1714, by the Russians, who restored it at the peace of Nyftadt; but it was given up to the Russians by the treaty of Abo. It is 50 miles NW of Wiburg.

Nyslöt, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles S by W of Narva.

Nyftadt, a town of Sweden, in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In 1721 a peace was concluded here, between Russia and Sweden. It is seated on a

bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Nysted, a town of Denmark, on the SE coast of the isle of Laland. It carries on a considerable trade to the northern provinces of Germany, and is 19 miles ESE of Naxkow.

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Oakham, the chief town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church are the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the latter Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It is seated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 95 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of ferges, and the remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It stands on the river Oak, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London.

Oakingham. See *Wokingham*.

Oaks Creek. See *Caniaderago*.

Oban, a village of Scotland, in Argyshire, seated three miles to the S of the entrance of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent harbour, capable of containing upward of 500 merchantment, defended from the westerly winds by the island of Kerrera. It is 22 miles NW of Inverary.

Obdach, a town of Germany, in Stiria, at the conflux of the Achza and Traun, nine miles SE of Judenburg.

Oberkirch, a town of Suabia, 15 miles E of Strasburg, and 50 W by S of Stuttgart.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 12 miles SSW of Passau.

Oberndorf, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NNE of Rottweil.

Obernkirchen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, five miles E of Buckeburg.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 miles E of Peniche, and 38 NNE of Lisbon.

Obollah, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Basiora.

Obiskaia, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 miles from

N to S, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 miles long and 30 broad. The SW extremity of the gulf of Obiskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E, lat. 66 55 N.

Obrvinsk, a town of Prussia, in the government of Perm, situate on the Kaina, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the lake Altyn, in the desert of Ichimska, and runs NW and W, by Kolivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N and NE till it enters the gulf of Obiskaia, after a course of 1900 miles. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a large smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocannu, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 24 miles ENE of Toledo, and 27 S by E of Madrid.

Ocanna, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro, which flows to the Madalena. It is 240 miles S by E of St. Martha. Lon. 73 26 W, lat. 7 40 N.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Suabia, near which is a late princely abbey. It is 14 miles S of Ulm, and 40 WSW of Augsburg.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, flows by Goslar, Wolfenbottle, and Brunswick, and joins the Aller, E of Zell.

Ocrida. See *Lochrida*.

Oczakow, or *Otchakof*, a strong seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black Sea, on the N side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburna, 50 miles W of Cherson, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 46 35 N.

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Oddena, a town of Guinea. See *George del Mina*.

Odenbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, 34 miles sw of Mentz.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, and a bishop's see. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, and soap. It is situate on a river, six miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 90 w by s of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows N to Oderberg; then passes by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Crossen, Frankfort, Iehus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gros Haff, and then enters the Baltic sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oderberg, a town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elsa, 18 miles NNW of Teschen.

Oderberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Oder, 25 miles NW of Custrin.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Seltz, 14 miles s of Mentz.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 miles sw of Mentz.

Odessa, a fortified seaport of Russia, in the government of Catherineuslaw, seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, 44 miles w by s of Oczakow. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Odycpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Jushpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 miles NE of Ruttunpour, and 220 NW of Cattack. Lon. 83 22 E, lat. 22 37 N.

Odiham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a royal palace, barns, &c. It is seated

on the Basingstoke canal, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 w by s of London.

Oelsfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the Aller, 22 miles NE of Brunswick.

Oederan, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate near the Flohe, nine miles ENE of Chemnitz.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 miles broad in the narrowest part. It is 80 miles long, but not more than nine broad. The N part has fine forests, and quarries of excellent freestone; but the s part is more level, and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Borkholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 miles ENE of Calmar. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Oels, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the river Oels, 17 miles ENE of Breslau. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Oelsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, six miles s by E of Plauen.

Open, or *Eupen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, with considerable manufactures of cloth; situate on the Weze, four miles ENE of Limburg.

Oesel, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, defended by two forts, and belongs to Russia. Arenburg is the capital.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhauften.

Oettingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a well-endowed college. It is seated on the Wirnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 28 s of Anspach. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment of England, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh. It extends through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee.

Offanto, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Barri, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

Offen. See *Buda*.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Iltenberg, seated on the s side of the Maine, five miles E of Frankfort.

Offenburg, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) in the Brisgau, seated on the Kintz g, 10 miles SE of Straßburg.

Offida, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto.

Oersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, 12 miles N of Spire.

Oglia, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, enters Italy and flows between the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano, through the lake of Isero, to the borders of the Milanese, and turning SE enters the Mantuan, where it joins the Po, above Borgoforte.

Ogmo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the NE point of the gulf of Siam, 56 miles SE of Siam. Lon. 101 28 E, lat. 13 33 N.

Obeterra, an island in the Pacific ocean, 13 miles in circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of Otahite. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

Ohio, a river of N America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the states of Ohio and Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, just below Louisville, one mile and a half long, and about 480 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad; and when the stream is low, empty boats only can pass, but when high, boats of any burthen may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 900 yards. After a course of 1188 miles from Pittsburgh, in which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 58 N.

Ohio, one of the United States of America, lying between 38 30 and 42 23 lat. and 80 18 and 83 53 W lon. It is bounded on the N by the territory of

Michigan and Lake Erie, E by Pennsylvania, SE and S by the Ohio, and W by Indiana. This country, affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot in America, is divided into five districts; the North West, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta, and New Connecticut. Its principal rivers are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, and Sciota, which run into the Ohio, and the Cayahaga, which runs into Lake Erie. There are no slaves in this state. The largest town, at present, is Marietta, but Chillicothe is the capital.

Oblau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. It is situate on the Ohla, 16 miles SE of Breslau.

Ohdruf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, and numerous manufactures, eight miles SSE of Gotha.

Ohringen, a town of Franconia, capital of the principality of Hoherlohe, with an academy. In the vicinity of the town many Roman antiquities have been found since 1741. It stands on the river Ohrn, which divides it into the old and new town, 28 miles SSW of Mergentheim. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Oich, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its outlet at the N end is the river Oich, which flows by Fort Augustus into the S extremity of Loch Ness.

Oira, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an old castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles NE of Tarento.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and joins the Seine, below Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

Oketsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutsk. It is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, called the sea of Okotsk, 490 miles ESE of Yakutsk. Lon. 143 12 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Oldenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the E by the duchy of Bremen, S by the principality of Munster, W by E Friesland, and N by the German ocean. It was formerly a county, united with

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Delmenhorst, and when the line of its counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the grand duke of Russia, for the district of Kiel in Holstein; and in 1777, the emperor of Germany raised Oldenburg and Delmenhorst to the rank of a duchy. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

Oldenburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of its name, with a citadel, in which a governor resides. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is seated on the Hunta, 22 miles w of Bremen. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 28 miles N of Lubec.

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, seated on the Weser, five miles E of Rinteln.

Oldensael, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, capital of the country of Twent. It is 30 miles E of Deventer.

Oldesloe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles w of Lubec.

Oldham, a town in Lancashire, built on high ground, on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk, whose streams carry on the machinery, &c. of numerous manufactures. It is four miles N of Manchester.

Oldtown, a town of Maryland, in Allegany county, on the N side of the Potomac, 14 miles SE of Cumberland, and 140 w by N of Baltimore.

Olenc, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with considerable iron-works, on the river Bigge, 32 miles S of Arensberg.

Oleron, an island of France, five miles from the w coast, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It is 14 miles long and five broad, populous and fertile. This island was formerly in the possession of the crown of England; and here Richard I compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the E side of the island of Oleron, 13 miles WSW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 45 48 N.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau.

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Olesko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, 48 miles SSE of Beltz.

Olika, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko.

Olanda. See *Fernambucc*.

Olita, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided, but now much reduced. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela.

Oliva, a seaport of W Prussia, situated on a bay of the gulf of Dantzic. Here is a celebrated monastery, which contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and in it a peace was concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland. It is 10 miles WNW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 54 24 N.

Olivencia, a town and fortress of Spain, in Estremadura. This place, with its territory, belonged to Portugal, but was ceded to Spain in 1801. It is 15 miles SSE of Elvas, and 16 SSW of Badajoz.

Olerton, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Maun, 13 miles NW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated near the Adaja, 25 miles S of Valladolid.

Olmütz, the capital of Moravia, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and a strong castle, used as a state prison. It is fortified, well built, and entirely surrounded by the river Morau. This city was taken, in 1741, by the king of Prussia; and in 1758 he attempted it again, but was obliged to raise the siege. The emperors of Russia and Austria met here in 1805, previous to the battle of Austerlitz. It is 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslau. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 55 NNW of London.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are mines of copper and iron. The capital is of the same name, and near it is a mineral spring and an iron forge. It is situate on the river Olonza, near its entrance into the lake Ladoga, 100 miles, cross the lake, NE of Peterburg. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olonetz Mountains, a chain of mountains in the NW part of Russia, which runs in a direction almost due N for the space of 1000 miles, forming part of the boundary between this country and Sweden.

O M S

Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee. 35 miles w of Fontenay le Comte.

Olphen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 17 miles ssw of Munster.

Olten, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure; seated on the Aar, 17 miles ene of Soleure.

Olympus, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, one of the most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. It is 10 miles to the se of Bursa.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 20 miles ne of Iniskilling.

Oman, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the nw by the Persian gulf, ne and se by the ocean, and sw by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman, or Mascat. The chief town is Mascat.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 26 miles n of Esne.

Ombrose, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, at the mouth of the river Ombrose, five miles s of Grossetto.

Omegna, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the ne side of the lake Orta, 25 miles nnw of Novara.

Omer, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a grand monastery here in the seventh century. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent. About a league from the town is a great morass, in which are some floating islands. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles nw of Aire, and 135 n of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Ommen, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles ne of Deventer.

Ommirabih. See Morbeys.

Omoa, a town of Mexico, in Honduras, with a strong fortress. It was taken by the British, in 1779, by escalade; but the garrison left could not remain long in possession. It is seated on the bay of Honduras, 80 miles nnw of Valladolid. Lon. 88 47 w, lat. 15 40 N.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Russia,

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in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the conflux of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 miles se of Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E, lat. 54 14 N.

Onecote, a village in Staffordshire, eight miles n by e of Cheadle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

Onesheow, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific ocean, five leagues w of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the se point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 161 o w, lat. 21 50 N.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 miles ssw of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with the lake Ladoga. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and flows into the White sea.

Oneglia, a small principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa and the sea. It abounds in olive-oil, fruits, and wine.

Oneglia, or **Oneille**, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of Oneglia. In 1792, the French took it by storm, and set it on fire in several places. It is seated at the mouth of the Imperiale, 55 miles sw of Genoa. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Oneida, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name, seated on Oneida creek, 20 miles sw of Fort Stanwix. Lon. 75 20 w, lat. 43 10 N. See *Onondago*.

Oneskoe, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 miles long and 40 broad. It contains several islands.

Ongar, or **Chipping Ongar**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles w of Chelmsford, and 21 ene of London.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a circar of its name. It is 78 miles ssw of Condapilly, and 166 n by w of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Onolzbach. See Anspach.

Onondago, or **Oneida**, a lake of New York, lying between the counties of Onondago and Oneida. It is 20 miles w of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 20 miles, where its outlet, the river Onondago, runs into lake

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Ontario, at Oswego. At the NE corner of the lake is Wood creek, and at the SW corner is Oneida creek; on their banks live a tribe of Indians, called Oneidas; and the Onondagos, another tribe; occupy the country S of the lake and river.

Onondago Castle, a town of New York, in Onondago county, formerly the chief town of a tribe of Indians, called Onondagos. It is 45 miles SW of Fort Stanwix, and 47 SE of Oswego. Lon. 73 36 W, lat. 42 58 N.

Onore. See *Onawera*.

Onrust, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. Here the Dutch repair their ships, and have large warehouses.

Ontario, a lake of N America, situate between 75 and 79 W lon. and 43 and 44 N lat. Its length is 180 miles, and 50 its medium breadth. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago river; and on the NE is its outlet the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence. It is 500 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are principally at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe.

Oodamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, 30 miles SSE of Coimbatore.

Oonalashka, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Cook in his last voyage. The natives appeared to be very peaceable, having been refrained by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a wagoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut, but the soles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they ew their canoes, make their clothes, and work curious embroidery. Instead

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of thread, they use the fibres of plants, split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows they are not deficient in ingenuity and perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Oostborch, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in the isle of Cadfand, four miles NE of Sluys.

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

Ostampaliam, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the country of Dindigul, 58 miles SW of Dindigul. Lon. 77 26 E, lat. 9 43 N.

Ostatore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 22 miles NNW of Tanjore, and 80 SW of Pondicherry.

Opheim, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, 45 miles NNE of Bergen.

Opore, or *Porto*, a city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c. and linen cloth to Brasil. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that time the population was estimated at 20,000, and it is now said to be 50,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 22 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Oppeln, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a catholic collegiate church. It has a great trade in wool, and stands on the Oder, 50 miles SE of Breslau. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Oppenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, 12 miles SSE of Mentz.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, five miles SSE of Acerenza.

Oppurg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, four miles WSW of Neustadt.

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Orach, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles sw of Belgrade.

Oran, a city and seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with an excellent harbour, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, little beside the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. It has a parish church, three monasteries, a hospital, and a military school; and is surrounded by forts and batteries. Close to the city is a strong castle, Alcazava, in which the Spanish governor resides. A considerable number of Mahometans take refuge here; they dwell in a distinct part of the city, receive pay from the court of Spain, and render signal services against the Moors. The greatest part of the inhabitants, who are about 12,000, consist of such as have been banished from Spain; and the same may, in a great measure, be said of the soldiers who compose the garrison. Oran is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, 225 miles wsw of Algiers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5' W$, lat. $35^{\circ} 58' N$.

Orange, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse, lately a bishop's see. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV, in 1682. Orange was the capital of a principality of the same name, 17 miles long and 12 broad, given by Charlesmagne to William au Cornet, as a reward for his military services. It was possessed successively by the houses of Baux, Chalons, and Nassau; and on the death of William III of England, in 1702, Frederic-William of Prussia claimed this principality as his heir. Lewis XIV had seized it during the war with king William; but he exchanged it in 1713, with the king of Prussia, for the town of Geldres. The city is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 57 S of Valence. Lon. $4^{\circ} 49' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 9' N$.

Orangeburg, an inland district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, and Winton.

Orangeburg, a town of S Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district

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of its name. It stands on the N branch of the Edisto, 75 miles NW of Charleston. Lon. $80^{\circ} 42' W$, lat. $33^{\circ} 23' N$.

Orangetown, a town of the state of New York, on the W side of the Hudson, 29 miles N of New York.

Oranienbaum, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Deßau, six miles SE of Deßau.

Oranienbaum, a town of Russia, in Ingria. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterward converted into an hospital; but much used as a residence by Peter III. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles W of Peterburg.

Oranienburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, anciently called Bretzow. It takes its present name from a villa built by the margrave, and is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin.

Oratava, a town on the W side of the island of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Pike of Teneriff. Its port is at three miles distance. Lon. $16^{\circ} 24' W$, lat. $28^{\circ} 23' N$.

Orbassan, a town of Piedmont, six miles SW of Turin.

Orbe, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, with a bold single-arched bridge over the river Orbe, 20 miles W by S of Friburg, and 32 WSW of Bern.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its salt works, 26 miles E of Frankfort.

Orbitello, a seaport of Italy, capital of Stato delli Presidii, with a good harbour protected by several forts. It is seated on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Albegna, 68 miles S by W of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 6' E$, lat. $42^{\circ} 28' N$.

Orbre, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows by Beziers, and enters the gulf of Lyon, at Serignan.

Orcales. See *Orkneys*.

Orchies, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 12 miles SSE of Lille.

Orchilla, a small island of the Caribbean sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. $65^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $12^{\circ} 0' N$.

Orchimont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxemburg, situate on the Semois, 18 miles N of Sedan.

Ordingen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 36 miles NNE of Cologne.

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feated in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles *sw* of Bilboa.

Orebro, a town of Sweden, capital of Nericia. In the middle of it, on a small island formed by the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. It has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Macler, by means of the river and canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orebro is seated near the *w* extremity of the lake Hielmar, 105 miles *w* by *s* of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 *E*, lat. 59 30 *N*.

Oregrund, a seaport of Sweden, in Upland, on the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson. The chief article exported is iron, from the long celebrated mine of Danamora in its vicinity. It is 70 miles *N* of Stockholm. Lon. 18 5 *E*, lat. 60 21 *N*.

Orel, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles *ssw* of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 *E*, lat. 53 0 *N*.

Orellana, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Guadiana, 28 miles *E* of Merida.

Orenburg, a town and fortress of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Ufa. It is a place of considerable commerce, and seated on the Ural, 260 miles *sse* of Ufa. Lon. 55 4 *E*, lat. 51 46 *N*.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. Here are some celebrated tepid and hot springs. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, 47 miles *se* of Compostella. Lon. 7 48 *w*, lat. 42 24 *N*.

Orfa, *Orfua*, or *Houah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, said to be the Ur of the Chaldees. The walls are three miles in circumference, defended by square towers, and on a rocky hill to the *s* is a stately castle. It has a good trade, particularly in carpets and leather; and has a canal to the Euphrates. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit. It is 83 miles *ne* of Aleppo, and 100 *sw* of Diarbekir. Lon. 38 20 *E*, lat. 36 50 *N*.

Orford, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. The soap-rock, which has the property of fullers earth in cleansing cloth, is found in its neighbourhood; also a gray stone, in great demand for millstones. It is situate on the Connecticut, 11 miles *nne* of Haver-

Orford, a borough in Suffolk, go-

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verned by a mayor, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a castle, which, with the church, are a seamark. It is seated near the German ocean, between two channels, 18 miles *E* by *N* of Ipswich, and 88 *ne* of London.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the *se* coast of Suffex, where a light-house is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 *E*, lat. 52 4 *N*.

Orgaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles *s* of Toledo.

Orgelet, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated at the source of the Valouise, 30 miles *ssw* of Salins.

Orgiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles *s* of Granada.

Oria, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an ancient castle, 20 miles *E* of Tarento.

Orient, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on a bay, at the mouth of the Scorff. It was built, in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis on the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. It is 24 miles *w* by *N* of Vannes. Lon. 3 20 *w*, lat. 47 44 *N*.

Oribuela, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a citadel built on a rock. Here are made curious snuff-boxes, with the roots of the terebinthus, much esteemed for preserving Spanish snuff. It is seated in a very fertile country, on the Segura, 36 miles *N* of Carthagea. Lon. 1 3 *w*, lat. 38 8 *N*.

Orio, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles *sw* of St. Sebastian.

Orissa, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the *N* by Bahar and Bengal, *w* by Berar, *s* by Golconda, and *E* by the bay of Bengal. The district of Midnapour, in this province, is subject to the English E India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

Oristagni, a fortified town of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is but thinly inhabited, and seated on the *w* coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles *nw* of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 *E*, lat. 39 53 *N*.

Orkened, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 miles *N* of Christianstadt.

Orkney Islands, or *Orkneys*, the au-

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cient Orcaes, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N lat. and are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of *Shetland*, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the NE are seen, among others, Rowfa, Eglisla, and Westra, Shappinsha and Eda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N Ronaldsha; and to the S appear Hoy, and S Ronaldsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. The sea-coast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fish; and on the shores are found large oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on the mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but there are no partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are great numbers of small sheep and black-cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are big and oats, but no other sort of grain. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called cyor-hordon; there is scarce a tree or plant to be seen; but this nakedness cannot have been their former state, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the moorlands. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold; but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the rays of the sun almost without intermission; but for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the *Aurora Borealis*, which here gives a light nearly equal to that of a full moon. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings,

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oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable; but the common people are much addicted to superstition, and though inured to great fatigue, will neither work nor go to sea on particular unlucky days.

Orlamunda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saale, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 miles wsw of Altenburg.

Orlando, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered as one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; and its commerce consists in stockings, sheep-skins, wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 ssw of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, an island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Orleans, New, a city and the capital of Louisiana, built in 1720, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of the city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt on a regular plan, and become a place of considerable importance, both on account of its commerce and population. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and has a canal that passes six miles N to the lake Pontchartran, where

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there is a fort. It is seated on the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 59 W, lat. 29 58 N.

Orlenga, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 235 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Ormea, a town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S of Mondovì.

Ormskirk, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. The church is remarkable for its two steeples, placed contiguous, one a tower and the other a short spire. It is 11 miles N by E of Liverpool, and 209 NNW of London.

Ormus, a small island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of Gombroon. In 1507, the Portuguese were permitted to form a settlement here; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese, and demolished the buildings. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Ornans, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louvre, 10 miles SE of Besançon.

Orne, a department of France, including the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department, and runs into the English channel, eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Orenoko, a river of Terra Firma, which issues from the small lake Ipava, in lat. 5 5 N, flows E and SE to the lake Parima, from which it runs toward the W; but after receiving the Guaviari, it bends N, then NE and E till it enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths opposite the isle of Trinidad; but the principal one is considerably to the SE of that island, in lat. 8 30 N. In this singular winding course, estimated at 1400 miles, it receives many large rivers; and its chief estuary is so deep and impetuous as to stem the most powerful tides. See *Parima*.

Oronsa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow channel that is dry at low water. Here are the ruins of an abbey,

ORV

with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on a cape of its name, in the Mediterranean, 55 miles ENE of Valencia. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 34 miles SSE of Placentia, and 63 W of Toledo.

Oropesa, in Peru. See *Cochabamba*.

Orr, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake to the E of New Galloway, and flows to Solway Frith, at Dalbeattie.

Orsova, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, on the confines of Servia, subject to the Turks. The fortress was besieged by the Austrians in 1790, but without success. It stands on the N side of the Danube, 60 miles SE of Temeswar, and 75 E of Belgrade. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Orsoy, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Cleve.

Orsza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk, with a castle, seated on the Dnieper, 36 miles N of Mohilef, and 52 S by E of Witepsk.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on a lake of the same name, 21 miles NNW of Novara.

Ortegal, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N coast of Galicia, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, situate on the Nidder, 17 miles SE of Gießen.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria, in a county of the same name, seated near the river Vils, 10 miles W of Passau.

Ortenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the S bank of the Drave, opposite the influx of the Liser, 32 miles W of Clagenfurt.

Orthes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Pau, 20 miles NW of Pau.

Orton, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 10 miles SW of Appleby, and 276 NNW of London.

Ortona a Mare, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 13 miles E of Civita di Chieti.

Ortrand, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusatia, 16 miles NE of Meissen.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy, in

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the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent palace and a fine Gothic cathedral. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the conflux of the Paglia and Chiana, 50 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Oruro, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Charcas. The country abounds in cattle, and has many gold and silver mines. It is 150 miles NW of Plata. Lon. 68 30 W, lat. 18 10 S.

Orawel, a river in Suffolk, which runs SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

Osaca, a city of Japan, in the island of Nippon, defended by a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most commercial places of the empire. It stands on the Jedogawa, over which are several bridges of cedar, 34 miles S by W of Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Oschatz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a college, and some manufactures of cloth; seated on the Chemnitz, 16 miles NW of Meissen.

Osero, an island in the gulf of Venice, having that of Cherio on the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Osimo, a town of Italy, in the marquissate of Ancona, seated on the Mufone, 12 miles SSW of Ancona.

Osiot. See *Stout*.

Osma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and the cathedral and episcopal palace are at Borgo d'Osma, a little to the E. It stands on the Douero, 48 miles SE of Burgos, and 112 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, between the territories of Munster, Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Diepholtz, and Minden. It is 40 miles long and 20 broad; produces much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The most beneficial manufacture is a coarse kind of linen, which is exported to distant parts. In 1802, this principality was given to the elector of Hanover; and in 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, it was annexed to Westphalia.

Osnaburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name, with a castle and a univer-

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sity. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The catholics and protestants have each two churches; and the magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the Hase, 25 miles N by E of Munster. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Osorno, a town of Chili, seated on Rio Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 58 S.

Osrushna, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, capital of a province of the same name. It is 80 miles NNE of Samarcand, and 260 S of Taraz. Lon. 66 20 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Ossetia, the country of the Ossii, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, E by the Lelguis Tartars, and S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

Ossory, the western division of Queens county, in Ireland. It gives name to a bishopric, but the cathedral is now at Iristown, in the county of Kilkenny.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university. It was formerly strong, but less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of the town, which furnishes the inhabitants with water, while the country for eight miles round is totally deprived of that necessary article. It is 50 miles ENE of Seville. Lon. 5 8 W, lat. 37 22 N.

Ostalic, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona.

Ostend, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by an honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies.

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It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen, Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. In 1798, the English landed a body of troops here, who destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were under the necessity of surrendering to the French. Ostend is 10 miles w of Bruges, and 22 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Osterhofen, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 20 miles WNW of Passau.

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen. Here is a manufactory of woollen stuffs; also a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz forest, at a fixed price. It is seated on the Saal, 18 miles NNE of Gottingen.

Osterode, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, situate on the Dribentz, 46 miles SE of Marienburg.

Ostersund, a town of Sweden, capital of Jemtland, seated on the E side of the lake Sterlorio, 76 miles NW of Sundswald. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 63 10 N.

Osterwick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, with good woollen manufactures; situate on the Ilse, 17 miles W by N of Halberstadt.

Ostia, a decayed seaport of Italy, in Compagna di Roma, and a bishop's see, held by the cardinal dean, who resides at Veletri. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens; and the new one consists only of the cathedral and a few mean houses. It stands near the eastern mouth of the Tiber, which is now so shallow that the harbour is ruined. It is 12 miles SW of Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in the Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 miles SE of Mantua.

Ostinghausen, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, eight miles W of Lipstadt.

Ostrog, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, near the river Horin, 44 miles NNW of Constantinow.

Ostrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Bug, 75 miles ENE of Warsaw.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles WNW of Brindici.

Oswald, *St.* a village in Northumberland, on the Picts wall, four miles

O T A

N of Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a town and fort of the state of New York, seated on the SE side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, more commonly called Onondago. It was taken from the French, in 1756, by the British, who delivered it up to the United States, in 1796. It is 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 16 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Oswieczyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated on the Vistula, 35 miles W by S of Cracow.

Oswestry, a town in Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury and 179 of London.

Oszmiana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 32 miles SE of Wilna.

Otaba, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two good harbours.

Otaheitee, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulars, about 30 leagues in circumference. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king-fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round its white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes,

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and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are marked with black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. As the climate is one of the hottest in the world, their houses have seldom any walls, but consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are praised for their gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomarre ceded the district of Malava, on the N side of this island, to some English missionaries. Point Venus is in lon. 149 36 W, lat. 17 29 S.

Otchakof. See *Oczakow*.

Otley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 203 N W of London.

Otoque, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 8 10 N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a pro-

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vince of Naples, 70 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Terra di Bari, and all other parts by the sea. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called Tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts. See *Lecce*.

Otranto, a strong city and seaport of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a commodious harbour, and a citadel. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 140 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Otrar, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, near the river Sirr, 70 miles WSW of Taraz.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, seven miles N by E of Magliano.

Olsego, a lake in the state of New York, nine miles long, and little more than a mile broad. Its outlet, at Cooperstown, is the east branch of the Susquehanna.

Ottendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; situate near the mouth of the Meden, 27 miles NW of Stade.

Ottenheim, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, five miles WSW of Lintz.

Otterberg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, five miles N of Kayserlautern.

Otterburn, a village in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 miles W by N of Morpeth. It is noted for a battle, in 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of Chevy Chase is founded.

Ottersberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort, 17 miles NE of Bremen.

Ottery St. Mary, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church with two square towers, and manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 miles E of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London.

Ottmuhau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with a castle; seated on the river Niesse, seven miles W by S of Niesse.

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Ottone, a town of the territory of
Genoa, 21 miles NE of Genoa.

Ottweiler, a town of France, in the
department of Sarre, lately of Germany,
in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an
ancient castle; seated among moun-
tains, 16 miles NNE of Sarbrueck.

Ouby, an island, one of the Moluccas,
lying to the S of Gilolo. It is subject
to the sultan of Bachian, and abounds
in clove trees. The Dutch have a small
fort on the W side. Lon. 126 50 E, lat.
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Oude, a province of Hindoostan Pro-
per, to the N of that of Allahabad. It
is subject to a nabob, whose dominions
lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupy-
ing (with the exception of the district
of Rampour) all the flat country be-
tween that river and the northern moun-
tains, as well as the principal part of
that fertile tract, lying between the
Ganges and Jumna, known by the name
of Doob, to within 40 miles of the
city of Delhi. Oude and its depend-
encies are estimated at 360 miles in
length from E to W, and in breadth
from 150 to 180. The nabob is in al-
liance with the British; and a brigade of
the Bengal army is constantly stationed
on its western frontier; which answers
the purpose of covering Oude as well
as Bengal, and of keeping the western
states in awe. The capital is Lucknow.

Oude, a decayed city of Hindoostan,
in the province of Oude, said to have
been the capital of a great kingdom,
1200 years before the Christian era. It
is frequently mentioned in the Mahab-
arat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit,
under the name of Adjudah. But what-
ever may have been its former magnif-
icence, no traces of it are left. Oude is
considered as a place of sanctity; and
the Hindoos frequently come hither in
pilgrimage, from all parts of India. It
is seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining
Fyzabad.

Oudenard, a town of the Nether-
lands, in Flanders, in the middle of
which is a fort. Here is a manufacture
of very fine linen, and of curious tape-
stry. This town was besieged by the
French in 1708, but the duke of Marl-
borough entirely routed their army. In
1745, it was taken by the French, who
restored it by the peace of 1748; and in
1794 it surrendered to the French. It
is seated on both sides the Scheldt, 12
miles S of Ghent, and 27 W of Brussels.

Oudenburg, a town of the Nether-
lands, in Flanders, eight miles SE of
Ostend.

Oudenwater, a fortified town of S

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Holland, the birthplace of the cele-
brated James Arminius, seated on the
Little Yssel, 10 miles WSW of Utrecht.

Oudipour, or *Meywar*, a territory of
Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere,
belonging to the Rajpoots, and lying E
of the river Pudda. It consists, in ge-
neral, of mountains, divided by narrow
valleys accessible only by narrow passes,
and abounds with fortresses. See *Chei-
tore*.

Oudipour, a town of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of the territory of the same name.
It is 134 miles SSW of Agimere, and
175 NE of Amedabad. Lon. 74 42 E,
lat. 24 42 N.

Ouen-tcheou, a city of China, of the
first rank, in Tche-kian, at the mouth
of a river, with a good harbour, 300
miles SSE of Nan-king. Lon. 121 10 E,
lat. 28 2 N.

Overflackee, an island of S Holland,
between the mouths of the Meuse.
Sommerdyck is the principal town.

Overysche, a town of the Nether-
lands, in Brabant, seated on the Ysche,
six miles NE of Brussels.

Overyssel, a province of Holland,
bounded on the N by Friesland and
Groningen, E by Westphalia, S by the
county of Zutphen, and W by that of
Arnhem and the Zuyder Zee. It is
divided into three districts, called Drent,
Salland, and Twent. There are many
moorasses in this province, and but few
inhabitants, in comparison with the
rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf,
which is dug up here, and sent to the
neighbouring provinces. Deventer is
the capital.

Ougein, a city of Hindoostan, in the
province of Malwa, capital of one of
the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is six
miles in circumference, surrounded by
a strong wall, with round towers. Here
are four mosques, several Hindoo tem-
ples, and a modern palace. It is seated
on the Sippara, which flows into the
Chumbul, 150 miles N by W of Burhan-
pour. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Ovidopol, a town and fort of Russia,
in the government of Catherineflaf.
In digging the foundation of the fort,
in 1795, a curious antique tomb was
discovered, supposed to be that of the
poet Ovid; from which circumstance
the town had its name. It is seated at
the mouth of the Dniester, 60 miles SW
of Oczakow. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of
Asturias d'Oviedo, and a bishop's see,
with a university. Near it are the hot
springs of Rivera de Abajo, which bear
some resemblance to those of Bath. It

O U T

is seated at the conflux of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 55 miles NW of Leon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 53'$ W, lat. $43^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Outz, a town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 12 miles SW of Susa.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 78 N by W of London.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 miles W of Tomar.

Ourfa. See *Orfu*.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory, obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 26 miles SW of Beja.

Ourthe, or *Ourt*, a new department of France, including the southern part of Liege and of Limburg, and the NE part of Luxemburg. It has its name from a river, which flows into the Meuse, above Liege, the capital of the department.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite at Aldborough. It thence takes the name of Ouse, and flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharfe, Perwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.

Ouse, a river in Suffolk formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, below which it forms a considerable haven, and enters the English channel.

Ouse, Great, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire wash.

Ouse, Little, a river which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and afterward joins the Great Ouse.

Oussore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, taken by the English in 1792. It is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatam.

Osteiro, a town and fortress of Portu-

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gal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, nine miles SE of Braganza, and 21 NW of Miranda.

Owego, a town of New York, in Tioga county, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles W of Union.

Owhyhee, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Its length from N to S is 84 miles, and its breadth 70. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the W of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S of this mountain, the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and are interpersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. $136^{\circ} 0'$ W, lat. $19^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Oxford, a town of New York, in Tioga county, 45 miles NE of Union.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Braunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county gaol. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 12,107. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish-churches, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 col-

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os Montes, seated on a mountain 22 miles SE of Braganza, and 21 miles N of Union.

town of New York, in Tioga county, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles W of Union, is the largest and most eastern of the Long Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Its length from N to S is 84 miles, and its breadth 70. It is divided into three districts, two of which, on the north and south, are separated by a mountain, and each has three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 miles distance. To the N of this district the coast consists of high hills, and down which fall many streams; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and breadfruit.

The peaks of the mountain on the N side appear to be about 1000 feet high. To the S of this district the ground is covered with a low vegetation, in many places has black sand, which seem to mark the course of a river that has flowed from the interior to the shore. The southern part of the island looks like the mere dregs of a sea.

The projecting headland of the island is broken and craggy rocks, especially on one another, and in sharp points; yet, amid the rocks, are many patches of rich soil laid out in plantations, and are inclosed by stone fences, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut. Here captain Cook, in 1770, was a victim to a sudden resentment, with whom he was engaged in a dispute. Lon. 156° 0' N.

town of New York, in Tioga county, 45 miles NE of Union.

the capital of Oxfordshire, 12 miles S of London, is a free town, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated on the bank of the Cherwell, with the river of the Cherwell with the river of the Cherwell, and has a canal to Brannston, 10 miles S. The city, with its walls, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference, and was surrounded by walls, of which remains are yet to be seen; extensive castle, the tower of which serves for a county gaol. The number of inhabitants was 10,000, beside the cathedral, the university, a famous university, a place, and a magnificent university is generally supposed to be a seminary for learning, the time of Alfred, although the city and consequence in the city. Here are 20 col-

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leges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University college, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church college, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the University, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls college, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the theatre, the Ashmolean museum, the Clarendon printing-house, the Radcliffe infirmary, and an observatory. Magdalen bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1238; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were seceders from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 50 miles S by E of Coventry, and 54 WNW of London. Lon. 1° 15' W, lat. 51° 46' N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, W by Gloucestershire, S by Berkshire, and N by Warwickshire and Northamp-

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tonshire. The extreme length is 43 miles, and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 450,000 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 207 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 109,620. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The S part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of Chiltern hills running through it. The NW part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame; the latter, although an inconspicuous rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis.

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Pacem, a town in the N part of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 120 miles SE of Aceh. Lon. 97° 15' E, lat. 5° 0' N.

Pachamaca, or Pachacama, a town of Peru, in the province of Lima, situate in a valley of the same, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple, built by the Incas, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 15 miles SSE of Lima.

Pachete, a sort of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It gives name to a circar, and stands near the Dummooda, 10 miles NE of Ragonatpour.

Pacheco, a town of Mexico Proper, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. It is 55 miles N by E of Mexico. Lon. 100° 14' W, lat. 20° 42' N.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the South Sea, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the NW, without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone is-

lands, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fair weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards, on passing the isthmus of Darien from N to S, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the South Pacific Ocean.

Pacy, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon.

Padang, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the possession of the Dutch. In 1797, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 300 lives were lost. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, one mile W by N of London. Though so near to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural spots, and handsome seats. A canal passes hence to the Grand Junction canal near Brentford.

Paderborn, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad, lying N of the duchy of Westphalia and county of Waldeck. The prince's castle is at Nienhus. There are high mountains, and iron mines in the middle of the country; but the other parts are fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

Paderborn, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name. The rivulet Pader rises under the high altar of the cathedral; and in the collegiate church are the remains of St. Blase. The most remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the jesuits; and here is also a celebrated university. It is 52 miles ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Padron, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 miles S of Compostella.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, a convenient harbour, and some coasting trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol channel, 30 miles W of Launceston, and 243 W by S of London.

Padua, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, and a bishop's see. It is seven miles in circumference, but much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the area within the walls is unbuild, and the town is

general so thinly inhabited, that grass grows in many of the streets. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The cathedral is one of the richest in Italy; and in the sacristy is a statue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left to it a part of his library. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the patron of the city, whose body is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel. Near this church is the school of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina is remarkable for its rich mosaic pavement. The hall of the townhouse is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a considerable cloth manufacture; but the city swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles W by S of Venice. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Paduano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, S by the Polesina di Rovigo, W by the Veronese, and N by the Vicentino. It is well watered, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 14 miles N of Policastro.

Pagabm, a decayed city of the kingdom of Birmah, capital of a province of the same name. It is said to have been abandoned in the 13th century in consequence of a divine admonition. The remains of its ancient splendour are numerous mouldering temples, and the vestiges of a fort. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 110 miles SW of Umeypooora. Lon. 94 34 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Pagliano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 15 miles ESE of Aquila.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Dalmatia, by a narrow channel. It is 20 miles long and six broad, chiefly barren, and the soil stony; but it is well peopled, contains salt works, and produces wine and honey. The chief town is of the same name. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Pabang, the penit kingdom a great plenty of Malacca.

Painboe, the department of mouth of ships below departure, their arrival Nantes.

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Paisba, hospital of a Cabul. It is 10 miles SE of tan. Lon.

Paisley, largest in the considerable manufacturing gauze, law &c. also cotton manufacturing river White and new to three bridges E side of the handsome the magnificent church, the merely require small vaulted family burial Abercorn,prising echoes churches, for dissenting of the river tons can quay. In habitants was and 14,153 10 miles W lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, a diocese of harbour. It was plundered by the Anfo refused to raised by a 5 12 S.

Palachy, the province small fort dug up a

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Pabang, a seaport on the E coast of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. It is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 3 55 N.

Painboeuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 22 miles W by N of Nantes. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Painswick, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, seven miles SSE of Gloucester. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade.

Paisbavur, a city of Candahar, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situate on the Kameh, 125 miles SE of Cabul, and 170 N of Moul-tan. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Paisley, a town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, mullin, cambric, thread, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into the old and new town, which communicate by three bridges. The latter stands on the E side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings; it also contains the magnificent remains of an abbey church, the only one which Paisley formerly required; and close by this is a small vaulted chapel, used as the family burial-place of the marquis of Abercorn, which is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley has three parish-churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenting congregations. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 17,026 in the old town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish. It is 10 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaners; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt, by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. The bay is defended by a fort. Lon. 80 94 W, lat. 5 12 S.

Palachy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a small fort. In its vicinity was lately dug up a pot containing Roman silver

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coins of Augustus and Tiberius. It stands in a well-cultivated country, 14 miles S of Coimbatore, and 37 W of Daraporam.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 32 miles WSW of Leon.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honorable terms. It stands on the NE side, 30 miles SSE of Orient. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 47 19 N.

Palais, St. a town and district of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre. St. Palais is seated on the river Bidouze, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Palamboan, or **Balambuan**, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom, at the E end of the island. Here is plenty of pepper, cotton, rice, maize, fruit, horses, antelopes, buffalos, and oxen. It stands on a bay in the strait of Bali. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palancotta. See *Tinevelly*.

Palamos, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 58 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Palamow, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, 140 miles SSW of Patna. Lon. 84 25 E, lat. 23 52 N.

Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, seated on the Dniester, 40 miles SE of Bender.

Palaois. See *Pelew Islands*.

Palatinate of the Rhine, and **Bavaria**. See *Rhine*, and *Bavaria*.

Palawan. See *Paragoo*.

Palazuola, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles WNW of Brescia.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with five churches, eleven convents, and two hospitals. It is seated on the Carrion, 23 miles NNE of Valladolid, and 70 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 41 59 N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citiorre, nine miles SSE of Sol-mona.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, a little above the influx of the Arlanzon, 30 miles SW of Burgos.

Palermo, a fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island,

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and an archbishop's see. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the N coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 130,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, from the centre of which is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The churches of Palermo are upward of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo. The relics of this saint are preserved in a large box of silver, enriched with precious stones; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. Here are also found the tombs of several of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry VI and Frederic II, of the finest prophory. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. This city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour, defended by two castles, is dangerously open to the sea from the NE; and, even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About the middle of the 11th century, the Norman king Roger established silk manufactures in this city, by means of prisoners taken in his war with the Greeks, and they still flourish, though not so lucrative since the manufacture has extended to Italy. One mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault

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made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about forty feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by keeping them six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of six or seven years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo, in 1799, became the residence of the court, when the French made themselves masters of Naples. It is 110 miles W of Messina, and 180 S by W of Naples. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Palestine, a country of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its seacoast. In the scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land: it is also called Judæa, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. It is divided from the other parts of Syria on the N, by Mount Libanus, and on the E, by the river Jordan and the Dead sea; Arabia Petraea on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn.

Paestrina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice. It has a town of the same name, six miles S of Venice.

Palestrina, anciently Præneste, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with the title of a principality. Here formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 miles E by S of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

Paliano, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 20 miles E of Rome.

Paligaut or *Palicaud*, a fort of Hindoostan, in Malabar, built by Hyder, on his conquest of that province.

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Around it are scattered many villages, which contain a considerable population and have some trade. It stands between two rivulets, near their junction, at the foot of the southern extremity of the Gants, 25 miles wsw of Coimbatore, and 56 E by N of Paniany.

Paligonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with the remains of a fort, in which is a considerable temple. It is seated on the Paliar, 25 miles w of Arcot.

Palimban, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the SE coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and purchase large quantities of pepper. It stands on the river Palimban, about 50 miles from the sea, and 130 NE of Bencoolen. Lon. 103 45 E, lat. 2 56 S.

Palk Strait, a strait at the N end of the island of Ceylon, in the bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore in Hindoostan. It is celebrated for the extensive pearl fishery which is carried on in it, on both shores, lately by the Dutch, and now by the English.

Palliser Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 38 S.

Palma, one of the Canary islands, to the N of Ferro, 50 miles in circumference, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wines, and safe harbour. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Xenil, near its conflux with the Guadalquivir, 30 miles SW of Cordova.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of Setuval.

Palma, a town of New Granada, 40 miles NW of St. Fé de Bogota.

Pahna, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Isonzo, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Palma di Solo, a seaport of Sardinia, on the SW coast, 38 miles SW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Palmas, a river of Mexico, formed by the junction of the Naffas and Sauceda, in New Biscay, and thence flows E about 200 miles, between the provinces of Panuco and New Leon, into the gulf of Mexico.

Palmas, the capital of the island of Canaria. See *Canary*.

Palmas, one of the Philippine islands,

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16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, *Cape*, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

Palmela, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock, eight miles NNE of Setuval.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction; the principal one not exceeding a mile in circumference, nor more than three feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharra-tree, but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, originally built by king Solomon, in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by a chain of high mountains. On the decline of the Macedonian empire in the east, it became the capital of a principality, under the name of Palmyra; and it declared for the Romans, on Adrian marching his army through Syria to Egypt. The city flourished and increased to the time of Aurelian, when it resisted the Roman power under queen Zenobia, who held it out a long time, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Soon afterward the inhabitants massacred the soldiers who had been left in garrison; which outrage occasioned the return of Aurelius, who, having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published a splendid account of them in 1753. The inhabitants then consisted of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once magnificent temple. Palmyra is 100 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Pahnaud, a district of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, situate between the river Kistna, and to the W of the Guntoor circar. Timerycott is the principal place.

Palos, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a tolerable harbour; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Tinto, 50 miles W by S of Seville. Lon. 6 52 W, lat. 37 18 N.

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Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, 19 miles E of Cartagena. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 37' N$.

Palota, a fortified town of Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. $18^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 0' N$.

Palotza, a town of Hungary, situate on the Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. $21^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 42' N$.

Palte, a famous lake of Tibet, lying to the SW of Lassa, about 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo. It is represented as a wide trench, of about six miles broad, surrounding an island 30 miles long and 20 broad. On the W shore of this island is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Tibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *lama* signifies a priest, and *lamissa* is the feminine.

Paliz, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of the Hudson, 20 miles N by W of Newburg.

Pamiers, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and lately a bishop's see. In the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is seated on the Arriege, 36 miles S by E of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 6' N$.

Pamlico Sound, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N Carolina. It is 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide. It has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden, and it lies in lat. $35^{\circ} 10' N$.

Pampelonne, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 miles N by E of Alby.

Pampliega, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 12 miles SW of Burgos.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated on the Arga, 47 miles S of Bayonne, and 197 NE of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 42' W$, lat. $42^{\circ} 47' N$.

Pamplona, a town of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fé de Bogota. Lon. $71^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N$.

Panagia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 14 miles N of Gallipoli.

Panama, a city and seaport of Terra Firma Proper, of which it is the capital.

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It stands on a bay of the same name, on the S coast of the isthmus of Darien, and is the seat of a royal audience, and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, it was the emporium for all the merchandise of Chili and Peru, intended for Europe. See *Porto Bello*. The trade and commerce is still considerable, and in the harbour is a fine pearl fishery. The city is surrounded by a wall and other fortifications, and is 60 miles S by W of Porto Bello. Lon. $80^{\circ} 21' W$, lat. $8^{\circ} 49' N$.

Panaraga, a town of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom, 60 miles E by N of Mataram.

Panaria, one of the Lipari islands, between Lipari and Stromboli. It is barren, and only five miles in circumference.

Panarucan, a town on the N coast of Java, capital of a kingdom in the E part of the island. Many Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants, and the principal commerce is in slaves and long pepper. Lon. $113^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $8^{\circ} 0' S$.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragoa and Negros. It is of a triangular form, 150 miles in circumference, populous and fertile, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, a village in Middlesex, two miles NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. Here is a medicinal spring; also the Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery.

Pancsova, a town and fortress of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated near the Danube, 10 miles ENE of Belgrade, and 56 SSW of Temeswar.

Pangasena, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, 45 miles long and 10 broad, lying between Celebes and Bouton.

Pango, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It stands on the river Barbela, 95 miles NNE of St. Salvador. Lon. $14^{\circ} 45' E$, lat. $4^{\circ} 20' S$.

Panjab, a country in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moulton

Proper. it is flat. rains wh. October.

Panian, Malabar.

500 houses. 1000 huts. ders of peo by small v the coast. hence to th vince. It near the m E of Calic 47 N.

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Pantika, in Natolia, Marmora, 1 ple.

Panuco, o Mexico, in bounded on ico, and w Bileay. The it into two with provisio gold and min poor and bar

Panuco, a a province o bishop's see. Panuco, 210 Lon. $98^{\circ} 50' E$.

Pao-king, a

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Proper. To the lower part of Moulton it is flat and marshy, inundated by the rains which fall between May and October.

Paniany, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It contains above 40 mosques, 500 houses belonging to traders, and 1000 huts inhabited by the lower orders of people. The port is frequented by small vessels from different places on the coast; and much rice is exported hence to the northern parts of the province. It is seated in a sandy plain, near the mouth of a river, 32 miles s by e of Calicut. Lon. 75 58 e, lat. 10 47 n.

Pannanach, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee. It is noted for its mineral waters; and has houses and baths for the accommodation of company.

Panniput, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, sultan of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, in which the former were totally defeated. Panniput is situate in an extensive plain, 72 miles n w of Delhi. Lon. 76 55 e, lat. 29 13 n.

Panoni, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 16 miles s of Salonichi.

Panormo, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, situate on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 miles sse of Valona. Lon. 20 2 e, lat. 40 0 n.

Pantalaris, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine, and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 22 31 e, lat. 36 53 n.

Pantika, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the ne coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles se of Constantinople.

Panuco, or **Guasteca**, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the e by the gulf of Mexico, and w by Mechoacan and New Bileay. The tropic of Cancer divides it into two parts: the s part abounds with provisions, and has some veins of gold and mines of salt; but the other is poor and barren.

Panuco, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is situate near the river Panuco, 210 miles nne of Mexico. Lon. 98 50 e, lat. 22 50 n.

Pao-king, a city of China, of the first

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rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 830 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 0 e, lat. 27 5 n.

Pao-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Kialing, 700 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 105 35 e, lat. 31 3 n.

Paoon, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the s of Mallicollo. Lon. 168 29 w, lat. 16 30 s.

Pao-tung, a city of China, of the first rank, the most considerable in the province of Pe-tcheli next to Peking. The country around is pleasant, and fertile as any part of China. It is 78 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 115 25 e, lat. 38 54 n.

Papa, a town of Hungary, in the county of Vesprin, seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles w of Buda.

Papoul, St. a town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the Lembe, 13 miles nw of Carcassone, and 35 se of Touloufe.

Pappenburg, a town of Westphalia, in E Frieland, with two churches, and numerous yards for ship-building. It is seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Ems, 23 miles s of Emden.

Pappenheim, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Franconia. It is seated on a hill near the Altmal, 11 miles wnw of Aichstadt.

Papua. See *Guinea, New*.

Para, a city and fort of Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. The chief business is cultivating tobacco and sugar canes, and gathering cotton which grows wild here. It is seated on the estuary of the Tocantin, 80 miles from the ocean. Lon. 49 25 w, lat. 1 50 s.

Paracels, or **Pracels**, a vast multitude of small islands and rocks in the China sea, lying off the coast of Cochinchina. They extend 300 miles in length by 60 in breadth, and the intercurrents among them render their navigation dangerous.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles se of Lamego.

Paragoa, or **Palawan**, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, and the largest of the cluster called Calamianes. It is 180 miles long and from 20 to 40 broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who are black, and have no fixed place of abode. The Spaniards have a garrison at the n end of the island, at a place called Taday. Lon. 118 45 e, lat. 11 0 n.



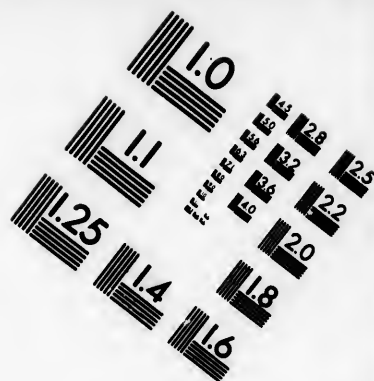
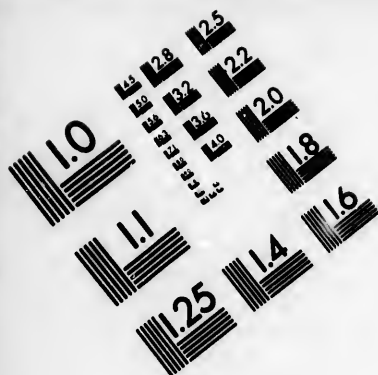
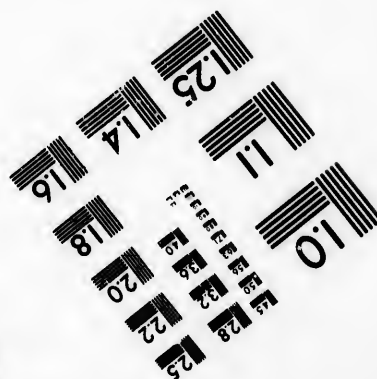
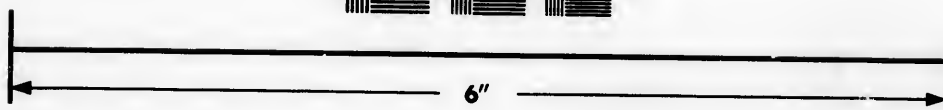
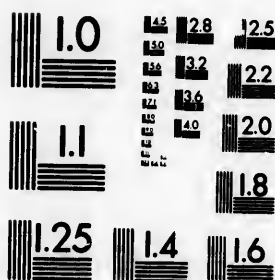


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Paraguay, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, E by Brasil, S by Patagonia, and W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers: of the latter, the three principal are the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio de la Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. This province with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. Here are also a variety of fruits and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules are in great abundance; of the latter many thousands are annually sent to Peru. In the mountains toward Tucuman, the condor, the largest bird of the vulture tribe, is not unfrequent; and the ostrich is found in the wide plains. Several independent tribes of indigenes live in the interior, on the Rio Grande; one of them, called Abipons, are a warlike race, and by a novelty in American manners, chiefly cavalry, securing and taming the wild horses introduced by the Spaniards. In 1515, the Spaniards discovered this country by sailing up Rio de la Plata, and, in 1555, founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate; and in process of time, merely by the most wonderful address, they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1757, Spain exchanged the colonies on the E shore of the Uruguay, for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacrament, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two

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crowns. In 1767, the court expelled the jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

Paraiba, a province of Brasil, between those of Rio Grande and Tamarica. It abounds in sugar-canes, brasil-wood, tobacco, and cotton. The chief town is of the same name, and seated on the river Paraiba. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a small but strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in continual bloom. It surrendered to the English in 1799, and in 1803. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

Parana, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which receives the Paraguay at Corrientes, and afterward joining the Uruguay, forms the river Plata.

Parchim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Elda, 20 miles SE of Schwerin.

Parchwitz, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated on the Katzbach, 10 miles NE of Lignitz.

Pardubitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, with a fortified castle. It has a manufacture of knives and sword blades, and stands on the Elbe, 43 miles E by S of Prague. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Parechia. See *Paros*.

Parenza, a seaport of Istria, on a peninsula in the gulf of Vence, with a harbour for large vessels. It is 28 miles S by W of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, a province of Terra Firraa, in the government of Caraccas, lying to the SE of Cumana, on the banks of the Oronoko, and including the delta of that river. On the N of this province, between Cumana and the island of Trinidad, is a large bay called the Gulf of Paria.

Paria, a town of Peru, capital of a district in the audience of Charcas.

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Here are some silver mines, and its
cheeses are in high esteem made from
the milk both of sheep and cows. It
is 140 miles WNW of Plata. Lon. 68
32 W, lat. 18 30 S.

Paridrong, a strong town of Tibet, on
the borders of Bootan, near a river that
flows into the Teesta, 45 miles WNW of
Tassafudon.

Parilla, or *Santa*, a town of Peru, in
the audience of Lima, at the mouth of
a river of the same name, 80 miles SE of
Truxillo, and 280 NW of Lima. Lon.
77 50 W, lat. 8 56 S.

Parima, a lake of S America, near
the borders of Amazonia and Guiana,
of a square form, 80 miles long and 40
broad. It seems to be a kind of an in-
undation formed by the Oronoko; for
that river enters on the N and issues on
the W side of the lake, near its NW
angle. From the SE of this lake issues
the White river, called also the Parima,
which flows S to the Black river, and
thence SE to the river Amazon. To
the W of this lake, before the main
stream of the Oronoko turns to the N,
there are two other branches that flow
from it to the Black river. Hence there
are three communications between those
two great rivers, the Oronoko and the
Amazon.

Paris, acity and the capital of France,
the see of an archbishop, and the seat
of a university. The river Seine, which
crosses it, forms two small islands, called
Ile du Palais and Ile Notre Dame;
the first is the ancient city of Paris, and
had its name from a building which was
formerly the residence of the kings, and
afterward resigned to the parliament.
Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 miles in
circumference, including the suburbs.
That part of it which is called the ville
is situate to the north, the university to
the south, and the city in the centre. The
streets are narrow, and generally with-
out accommodation for foot passengers.
The houses are built of freestone, many
of them seven stories high, and often
contain a different family on every floor.
The number of inhabitants, by a late
official statement, is 546,856. There are
nine principal bridges in Paris, but only
three of them occupy the whole breadth
of the Seine, which is not half so large
as the Thames at London. There are
a great number of public fountains, and
some triumphal arches. Of the squares,
the finest is the Place de Louis Quinze,
of an octagon form, in which was an
equestrian statue, in bronze, of that
monarch. This square, now called the
Place de la Revolution, was the fatal

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scene of the execution of Lewis XVI.
of his consort Marie Antoinette, and
of his sister the princess Elisabeth. Be-
side the cathedral of Notre Dame, one
of the largest in Europe, Paris has many
fine churches. The abbey of St. Ge-
nevieve was founded by king Clovis,
whose monument is still to be seen in
the church; it has a library of 24,000
printed books and 2000 manuscripts,
also a valuable cabinet of antiquities
and natural curiosities. The new church
of St. Genevieve (now called the Pan-
theon) was destined by the national as-
sembly, in 1791, to receive the remains
of such great men as had merited well
of their country. The Bastille, built as a
fortress by Charles V, lately served for
a state prison; but it was destroyed by
the people, in the beginning of the re-
volution. The university, founded by
Charles the fat, consists of four faculties;
namely, divinity, the civil and canon
law, physic, and the sciences: its head
is the rector, who is always chosen
from the faculty of the sciences. The
finest college in Paris is that of the Four
Nations, called also Mazarin, from
the cardinal, its founder. Among the pub-
lic libraries, that lately called the royal
holds the first rank, in respect both to
the extent of the buildings, and the
number of volumes. The royal obser-
vatory is built of freestone, and neither
iron nor wood has been employed in
the erection. The botanical garden is
worthy of its appellation of royal. The
four principal palaces are the Louvre,
the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the
Luxembourg. In the Louvre is deposited
the finest collection of paintings and
statues in the world; the principal of
them lately brought from various parts
of Italy. The garden of the Tuileries,
in front of the palace and on the banks
of the Seine, is the finest public walk in
Paris. The Palais Royal was long the pro-
perty of the dukes of Orleans; and
the interior courts have been embellished
with many beautiful buildings, with
shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which
render it like a perpetual fair. The
Luxembourg is famous for its gallery, in
which are twenty exquisite paintings
by Rubens. The Hospital-general,
which also goes by the name of la Sal-
pêtrerie (saltpetre being formerly made
here) is a most noble foundation for the
female sex; near 7000 of whom are
here provided for, and live under the
inspection of sixty sisters. To this in-
comparable foundation belongs the
castle of Bicêtre, defended on all sides
by a wall, of considerable circuit,

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which contains within it many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained. The Hospital de la Piete, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital-general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, built by Lewis XIV, is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Lewis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice, at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all the parts of the villa. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure; this tribunal stands in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is plate-glass, and tapestries made after the pictures of the greatest masters. In the environs are excellent freestone and abundance of gypsum. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 210 miles SSE of London, 625 W of Vienna, and 630 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Paris, a town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county, situate in a fine plain, watered by a small river, 30 miles E of Frankfort.

Parkgate, a village in Cheshire, situate on the estuary of the Dee, 12 miles NW of Chester. Hence packet-boats frequently sail to Ireland.

Parma, or *Parmesan*, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. It is bounded on the W and N by the Milanese, E by the Modenese, and S by Tuscany and Genoa. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasturage; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, and some other places. This duchy, in 1808, was annexed to France, under the name of the department of Taro.

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Parma, a fortified city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, many beautiful churches, and handsome streets. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place; and in the church of la Madonna della Stocata are the tombs of the Farnese family. The other most remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curiosities; the celebrated opera-house, capable of containing 14,000 spectators; the large Benedictine convent, in which 12,000 soldiers were quartered in 1734; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace connected with the town; and the promenade, between the town and citadel. The inhabitants, about 38,000, trade in silk and silk stockings. In 1734, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. Parma is situate on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, united by three bridges, 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Parnassus, or *Parnasso*, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and has a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia. It is eight miles N of Livadia.

Paro, or *Porrogang*, a town of Bootan, with a castle, the residence of a governor. It is famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows. It stands on the Patchien, in a fertile valley, 20 miles S by E of Tassifudon.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Naxia. It is 10 miles long and eight broad, and the soil is well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, and pulse, and in calicos. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statues, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place.

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Paros, or *Parechia*, the capital of the isle of Paros and a bishop's see. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise; some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner; their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellar. Paros is situate on the w coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parret, a river which rises in the s part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol channel, at Bridgewater bay.

Parramatta, a town or settlement of English convicts in New S Wales. In 1800, there were 2146 acres of land in cultivation, or leased for that purpose; and the soil in most places is remarkably good. Here is a church, courthouse, and gaol. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 15 miles w by N of Sydney.

Partenkirch, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdensels, 20 miles s by E of Weilheim.

Parthenay, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres. It has a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 21 miles s of Thours, and 28 NNE of Niort.

Partoncrraig, a ferry-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the frith of Tay, nine miles NNW of St. Andrew.

Paru, a town and fort of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Para; situate on the N side of the head of the estuary of the Amazon, 200 miles from the ocean. Lon. 54 20 w, lat. 1 50 s.

Parupanada, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, containing about 700 houses built of stone, seated near the mouth of a river, 12 miles s of Calicut.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, on the NW coast of the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, which is wrought similar to a stone quarry, open to day. This mine was not opened till 1768, and the quantity of ore is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is deprived of

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its sulphur on the spot; which sulphur is sublimed, and afterward formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The smelting and boiling houses are in the valley below; near the sea, and at Amlwich is a commodious haven for vessels employed in the copper and brimstone trade.

Pas, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SW of Arras.

Pas de Calais, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

Pasewalk, a town of Hither Pomerania, near which are some iron works. It stands on the Ucker, 28 miles W of Stettin.

Pasqua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco, situate at the mouth of a river, 100 miles SSW of Compostella.

Pasquaro, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, on the S side of a large lake, abounding in fish, 24 miles SW of Mechoacan.

Passage, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, between those of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, three miles E of the latter.

Passamaquoddy, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNE of Machias.

Passao, Cape, a cape of Peru, in the audience of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 0 30 S.

Passaro, Cape, anciently called Pachinum, the most southerly point of Sicily. It has a fort, to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs. Off this cape, sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish squadron. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Passarowitz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, where a peace was concluded in 1718, between Charles VI and Achmet III. It is situate near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade.

Passaruan, a town of the island of Java, with a trade in cotton and rice, 30 miles W of Panarucan.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. It stands on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and Ilz, and by these rivers is divided into four parts; namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Ilstadt, and the fortified castle of Oberhaus, on the mountain St.

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George. Passau is on the s side of the Danube, separated by the Inn on the s from Insbradt; and the other two are on the N side of the Danube, parted by the Ilz, and the fortress is united to Passau by a bridge. This city is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. In 1662, the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire, but they have been handsomely rebuilt. It is 65 miles SSE of Ratibson, and 135 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Passenheim, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 40 miles s of Heilsberg.

Passignano, a town of Italy, in Perugino, seated on the N coast of the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia.

Passy, a village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, a town of New Granada, in Popayan; seated in a valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 30 N.

Pastrana, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 miles E of Madrid.

Patagonia, a country in the most southern part of S America, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1100 miles on the eastern coast, from Rio de la Plata to the straits of Magellan. The natives of Patagonia are tall, stout, and well made, some of them six feet five and seven inches in height; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward; and a piece of leather covers the private parts. This country has no timber in the s parts, though the N contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E coast is generally low. The principal harbour is that of port St. Julian.

Patak, a town of Hungary, with a protestant college, situated on the Latorcza, 25 miles SSE of Cassovia.

Patana; a city and district of Mysore. See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, a town on the NE coast of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300

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miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Patay, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, where the English were defeated in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 miles NW of Orleans.

Pateli. See *Putala*.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles W of Catania.

Patthead, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, two miles W of Dysart; long famous for its manufacture of nails, and now including different branches of weaving woolen and linen.

Patmos, or *Patino*, an island of the Archipelago, lying 26 miles S of the isle of Samos. It is 20 miles in circumference, and one of the most barren in the Archipelago; but is famous for being the place where St. John composed the book of Revelation. A few valleys only are capable of some cultivation; but it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John; the abbot of which is the prince of the country, and pays a certain tribute to the grand seignior. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situated on the side of the mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is built against a grotto in a rock, pointed out as the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors or ship-builders; and have some trade in cotton, and stockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, but they disfigure themselves by the excessive use of paint. Lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Patna, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Bahar, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gunduck, and fortified with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patras, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The principal articles of trade are silk, lea-

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ther, honey, wax, manna, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, 14 miles sw of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Patricia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate near a lake of the same name, 13 miles sw of Naples.

Patrica, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 13 miles s of Rome.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 43 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by Orvietto, e by Umbria and Sabina, s by Campagna di Roma, and sw by the sea. It is said to be so called, because it was granted by emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is seated near the mouth of the Humber, 18 miles ESE of Hull, and 188 N of London.

Patschkau, a town of Silesia, on the river Neisse, 13 miles w of Neisse.

Patta, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, 10 miles in circuit, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is inhabited chiefly by Arabians, with whom the Europeans and Indians trade for ivory and slaves. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 1 56 S.

Pattan, a town of the country of Naples, containing several temples, and about 24,000 houses, 10 miles ESE of Catmandu.

Pattensen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, seven miles s by E of Hanover.

Patti, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Patti, 38 miles w of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

Pattiarj, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 55 miles NW of Canogue, and 55 ENE of Agra.

Pattun, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Guzerat. It is seated on the Surfswutty, 48 miles N of Amedabad. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxent, a navigable river of Maryland, which flows into the w side of Chesapeake bay, 30 miles s of Annapolis.

Patrow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a Carmelite con-

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vent and good cloth manufactures, 17 miles E of Tabor.

Pau, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle where Henry VI was born. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre; and before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. and in the environs are vineyards. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Pau, 97 miles s of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pavia, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university, and a citadel. Beside the cathedral, there are 18 churches, and numerous convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1800. It is seated in a beautiful plain, on the Tefino, near its conflux with the Po, 17 miles s of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Paul, St. an island in the Indian ocean. See *Amsterdam*.

Paul, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of St. Vincent, surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations, who, however, pay tribute to the Portuguese. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 18 miles WNW of Arras.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles SE of Limoges.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Gar, on the river Egli, 10 miles NE of Uzes.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Var, seven miles w of Nice.

Paul de Fenouilledes, St. a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, 18 miles WNW of Perpignan.

Paul de Leon, St. a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on a bay of the English channel, 30 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Paul de Omaguas, St. a town of Amazonia, on the s side of the river Amazon, and on the borders of Peru. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 4 10 S.

Paul Trois Chateaux, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the side of a hill, 16 miles s of Montelimar.

Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, 12 miles WNW of Cosenza.

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Paulograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 miles E of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Pavaosan, the capital of the isle of St. Thomas, on the coast of Guinea, and the see of a bishop, with a fort, and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausa, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigland, seven miles NNW of Plauen.

Pausilippo, a mountain five miles W of Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountain near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and its N and E sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pauzik, a town of W Prussia, in Pomerelia, near the W coast of the gulf of Dantzic, 25 miles NW of Dantzic.

Paxu, an island in the Mediterranean sea, a little to the S of that of Corfu, about 15 miles in circumference. It is part of the republic of Seven Islands, and produces wine, oil, and almonds. San Nicolo is the only town, and has a good harbour. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Payerne, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Broye, 22 miles SW of Bern.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Chanza and frontiers of Portugal, 42 miles N by E of Ayamonte, and 73 NW of Seville.

Pays de Vaud, a new canton of Swisserland, extending along the lake of Geneva and rising gradually from the edge of that lake. It is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with many villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Paz, a city of Peru, capital of a province of its name, in the audience of Charcos, and an archbishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains four churches, an hospital, a college, and several convents. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 220 miles NW of Plata. Lon. 68 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Pazzy, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, eight miles SW of Gallipoli.

Peak, a mountainous district in the

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NW part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The 'Wonders of the Peak' have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatfworth, and Tideswell.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations on them.

Pechlarn, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube. The river is very wide; and here the Romans, who called it Præclara, had a harbour for their navy. It is 14 miles W of St. Polten, and 48 E of Linz.

Pecquencour, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay.

Pedes, a river of the United States, which rises in N Carolina, and is there called Yadkin river: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into Wynyaw bay, at Georgetown.

Pedena, a town of Italy, in Istria, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Istria.

Pederneira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seacoast, 33 miles SW of Leiria.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, on the N coast, 40 miles ESE of Acheen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Pedraza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is the birthplace of emperor Trajan, and stands on the Cega, near its source, 25 miles NE of Segovia.

Pedro Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of Hindoostan. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Pedro, St. one of the islands in the Pacific ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

Peebles, a borough of Scotland, capital of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and lerges, and is noted for its excellent beer. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Nidpath castle; and on an eminence on the E stands Horfeburg castle. It is 22 miles S of Edinburg. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Peeblesshire, a county of Scotland, 30 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by Edinburgshire, E by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by Lanerkshire. It is divided into 16 parishes; and the number of inhabitants

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in 1801 was 8735. In this country there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former runs through the country, and hence the country is sometimes called Tweedale.

Peekskill, a town of New York, in W Chester county, on the N side of a creek of its name, five miles from its entrance into Hudson river, and 50 N of New York.

Peel, a town on the w coast of the isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the s extremity of the bay is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height, on the summit of which is a castle, and the cathedral of the isle (much out of repair) dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. The town is much decayed, and the inhabitants are indolent and poor. It is 10 miles wnw of Douglas. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Peer, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 24 miles nnw of Maestricht.

Peene, a river of Germany, which rises out of some lakes in Mecklenburg, flows through Hither Pomerania to the western branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and runs by Wolgast into the Baltic sea, at Peenemunde. In the latter part of its course it separates Hither Pomerania from Further Pomerania.

Peenemunde, a town and fort of Further Pomerania, in the isle of Ufedom, and the residence of the governor of the island. It commands the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it stands, six miles N by E of Wolgast. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Pegau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Elster, 10 miles ssw of Leipzig.

Pegau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, near which are considerable lead mines. It is seated near the Muer, nine miles nnw of Gratz.

Pegna de Francia, a town of Spain, in Leon, 27 miles sse of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Pegnafiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, and a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Douero, 38 miles ese of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 33 N.

Pegnafirme, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Monogola, 36 miles nnw of Lisbon.

Pegnafior, a town of Spain, in Astu-

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rias, seated on the Pravia, eight miles nw of Oviedo.

Pegnafior, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, 48 miles NE of Seville.

Pegnagarzia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the frontiers of Spain, 36 miles E of Castel Branco.

Pegnamacor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, on the frontiers of Spain, 31 miles ene of Castel Branco. Lon. 6 52 W, lat. 40 6 N.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 39 miles s by E of Burgos.—Another, 33 miles nnw of Avila.

Pegnitz, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, on a river of the same name, near its source, 10 miles s of Bayreuth.

Pegnon de Velez, a seaport and fortrefs of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 73 miles se of Ceuta. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 35 12 N.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Birmah, w and s by the bay of Bengal, and E by Siam. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits; and its other products are teak timber, elephants, elephants teeth, beeswax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence: they are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, cross-legged, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was long an independent kingdom, and, in 1752, conquered the king-

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dom of Birmah; but Alompra, whom the king of Pegu had continued as chief at Monchabou, soon afterward revolted, and, in 1757, reduced Pegu to a dependent province on Birmah.

Pegu, a city of the kingdom of the same name, erected on the site of the former city, which was ruined, in 1757, by the king of Birmah. The ancient city was a quadrangle, each side measuring nearly a mile and a half, and surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, now in ruins. The present city occupies about one fourth of the former area. On the *N* and *E* sides it borders on the old wall, and is fenced round by a stockade. Here is a grand temple, which has been newly embellished. The king of Birmah has here a viceroy, who resides in the fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, 300 miles *S* of Ummerapoora. Lon. 96 13 *E*, lat. 17 40 *N*.

Pei-ho, or *White-river*, a river of China, in *Pe-tche-li*, which passes near Peking, and by the cities of Tong-tchou and Tien-sing, into the Yellow sea. The tide flows 110 miles, and frequently submerges the flat country on its banks.

Prina, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, with a palace and a capuchin convent. It was formerly deemed a fortress, and stands in a marshy country, on the river Fulse, 16 miles *W* of Brunswick.

Peipus, or *Tchudskoi*, a large lake of Russia, between the governments of Petersburg and Riga. The river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or *Pishour*, a town of Candabar, in the province of Cabul, 55 miles *NW* of Attock, and 95 *SSE* of Cabul.

Peiskretscham, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 30 miles *SE* of Oppeln.

Peitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. It has manufactures of cloth and yarn; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works. It stands on the Maucke, which runs into the Spree, 10 miles *NNE* of Cobus, and 37 *SSE* of Frankfurt.

Peking, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of *Pe-tche-li*. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese,

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the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 14 miles in circumference. The walls of the city are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high, and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, three in the *S* wall, and in each of the other sides two. The middle gate, on the *S* side, opens into the Tartar or imperial city, which is a space within the general inclosure, about a mile from *N* to *S*, and three-fourths of a mile from *E* to *W*, with a rivulet winding through it. A wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles painted yellow and varnished, surrounds this space, in which are contained the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging the court. Between the other two gates in the *S* wall, and the opposite ones on the *N* side of the city, run two straight streets, each four miles in length, and 120 feet wide. One street of the same width runs from one of the eastern to the corresponding western gate, but the other is interrupted by the imperial city, round the walls of which it is carried. The other streets branch from these main streets at right angles, and are very narrow. The houses have no windows nor openings to the street, except the great shops; most of them are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is astonishing to see the concourse of people that are in the main streets, yet not one Chinese woman among them, and the confusion occasioned by the number of horses, camels, mules, asses, wagons, carts, and chairs; without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman to go before them and clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrolle night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden occupies two thirds of the Tartar city, is surrounded by a brick wall, two miles in length, with

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pavilions at each corner encompassed by galleries, supported by columns: the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans; and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of Peking are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandize, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes; and within the walls are several hundred acres of land under cultivation. An earthquake which happened here, in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city stands in a fertile plain, 60 miles s of the great wall. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Pelgrino, a mountain on the s coast of Sicily, nearly two miles w of Palermo. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosolia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 134 and 136 E lon. and 6 and 8 N lat. They are encircled on t'w side by a reef of coral; and the names of some of the principal are Oronlong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Coroora, and Pelelew. They are well covered with trees of various kinds and sizes; and every part of that called Coroora, to which Pelew appeared to be the capital, seemed to bear the marks of industry and good cultivation. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race.

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The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for different marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which, being a mark of great honour conferred by the king, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but whenever he removes to another place, the ground reverts to the king. The natives make canoes out of the trunks of trees, some large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended with the utmost care; and the milk of the latter is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugarcane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, with are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins: the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the house are covered with bamboos and palm-tree leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one goes abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few

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of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings inlaid with shells. The Pelewans, in general, are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked: but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth made black by art, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored, through which they frequently put a sprig or blossom of some plant or shrub. The men have the left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the first wear beads in the perforated ear, the latter either put some leaf through, or an earring of tortoise-shell inlaid. Both sexes are very expert at swimming; and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea. Such an opinion had Abba Thulle, the king of the island, entertained of the English, that on their departure, he permitted his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where they arrived in 1784. In a few months after this hopeful youth died of the smallpox, and the E India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard. The directors of the E India Company, sensible that there remained obligations for them to fulfil, equipped two vessels at Bombay, under the command of captain M'Cluer, which arrived at these islands in January 1791. A joyful and affecting interview took place between the English and the Pelewans; and the good Abba Thulle bore the intelligence

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of the death of Lee Boo with great fortitude. When the presents were landed, consisting of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, &c. together with arms, grindstones, shovels, saws, and other utensils, the multitude were struck with amazement, and the king himself was for some time at a loss how to express his gratitude. The king, in return, made a present of one of the islands to the English, which was taken possession of with the usual formalities. Captain M'Cluer leaving one ship behind to superintend the gardens, plantations, and live stock, proceeded with the other to Canton; some of the natives voluntarily accompanying him. He returned to Pelew in June; but thinking his benevolent mission not yet completed, he sailed with both ships to New Guinea and Bencoolen, and returned again in January 1793, with two full cargoes of cattle and stores. During his absence Abba Thulle had died, and his brother had succeeded to the sovereignty. The munificent gratitude of the E India Company has been attended with complete success; the live stock having greatly multiplied, and the rice producing two abundant crops every year. A small trade is now carried on occasionally by the English, between Pelew and China.

Pelissane, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles wsw of Aix.

Pellerin, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situate on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painboeuf.

Pemba, an island in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Zanguebar, about 100 miles in circumference, governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Pemba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Loze, 90 miles SSE of St. Salvador. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 6 45 S.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, whose market is now disused. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated on the Arrow, seven miles W of Leominster, and 144 WNW of London.

Pembroke, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, situate on North river, remarkable for its depth of water, though in some places not more than 50 feet wide. Vessels of 300 tons are built here, and descend to Massachusetts bay, 18 miles distant. Pembroke is 51 miles SSE of Boston.

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pital of Pembrokeſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It ſtands on the innermoſt creſt of Milford-haven, over which are two bridges, but the harbour is become injured by the rubbiſh of the neighbouring liſtone quarries. It is ſurrounded by a wall with three gates, has a caſtle on a rock, and three churches. It is 10 miles ſ by E of Haverfordweſt (where the ſſizes of the county are held) and 263 w by N of London. Lon. 4 48 w, lat. 51 43 N.

Pembrokeſhire, a county of Wales, 37 miles long and 28 broad; ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire. It contains 335,600 acres; is divided into ſeven hundreds, and 145 pariſhes; has one city and ſeven market-towns, and ſends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 56,280. The rivers are inconfiderable. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, conſiſting of rich meadow and arable land. The NE part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good paſture for ſheep and cattle.

Penang. See *Prince of Wales Iſland*.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude, four miles N of Carcaſſonne.

Pendennis, a caſtle in Cornwall, on a hill of the ſame name, on Falmouth bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the ſecurity of the coaſt; and on the oppoſite ſide of the bay is another called St. Maws. It is a little to the SE of Falmouth, the harbour of which it defends.

Pendleton, a large village in Lancaſhire, two miles NW of Manchester, employed in the trade and manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Peniche, a ſtrong ſea-port of Portugal, in Eſtreſmadura, with a good harbour and a citadel; ſeated on a peninſula, 48 miles N by W of Liſbon. Lon. 9 20 W, lat. 39 22 N.

Penig, a town and caſtle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, with a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, and a pottery; ſeated on the Mulda, 11 miles NW of Chemnitz.

Peniſcola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſeated on a high point of land, ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea, and of difficult acceſs by land. It is 30 miles S by W of Tortoſa, and 80 NNE of Valencia. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 40 24 N.

Peniſhehr, a town of Candahar, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul.

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Peniſtone, a town in Yorkſhire, with a market on Thursday, ſeated on the Don, 13 miles SSE of Huddersfield, and 176 NNW of London.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the river Penk, ſix miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

Penkum, a town of Hither Pomerania, ſeated on a lake, 15 miles SW of Stettin.

Penmaenmaſur, a mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonſhire, overhanging the ſea. It is four miles W by S of Aberconway; and the road to Holyhead croſſes it on the ſide of a dreadful precipice, from which it is defended by a wall. The mountain is 1545 feet above the level of the ſea.

Pennar, a river of Hindooſtan; which riſes in Myſore, flows by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennon de Pelex. See *Pegnon*.

Pennſylvania, one of the United States of America, 288 miles long and 156 broad; bounded on the N by New York, E by that province and New Jerſey, S by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, W by the latter and that of Ohio, and NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a conſiderable front, and a good port. It is divided into 23 counties; namely Philadelphia, Cheſter, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Miſſin, Weſtmoreland, Somerſet, Fayette, Washington, Allegany, and Lycoming. It is well watered by the Delaware, Schuylkill, Suſquehanna, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. Its produce is corn, cattle, poſaſh, wax, ſkins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, ſugar, and tobacco. Philadelphia is the capital.

Pennygant, one of the higheſt mountains of England, in Yorkſhire, ſeven miles N of Settle. Its ſummit is 3930 feet above the level of the ſea. On its ſides are two awful oriſices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each of them runs a brook, both of which paſs under ground for about a mile, and croſs each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

Penobſcot, a bay of the diſtrict of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobſcot. It is long and capacious; and

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Its E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penrice, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle. Three miles to the N, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's stone. Penrice is seated on the Bristol channel, 20 miles S of Carmarthen, and 220 W of London.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of checks and fancy waistcoat pieces. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the churchyard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave. It is seated under a hill, near the river Eamont, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth haven, three miles NW of Falmouth, and 265 W by S of London.

Pensacola, a city of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. It was the capital of the province while in possession of the English, but since the conquest of the Spaniards it has been on the decline. The entrance into the bay is defended by a small fort and a battery. Lon. 87 14 W, lat. 30 24 N.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of hats: seated on the Chew, six miles S by E of Bristol, and 117 W by S of London.

Pentland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney islands from Caithnessshire, in Scotland. It is 20 miles long, and 10 broad, and dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E end of the frith. On the largest of these rocks is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Penza, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kasan. Lon. 45 38 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Penzance, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It was burnt by the Spa-

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niards in 1593, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. It is seated on a creek of Mount Bay, 10 miles NE of the Lands-end, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

Penzlin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles NNW of Strelitz.

Pequigny, a town of France, in the department of Somme; memorable for an interview and treaty between Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville.

Perak, a seaport of Malaya, capital of a kingdom on the W coast. It is seated on a river of the same name, 180 miles NW of Malacca. Lon. 100 0 E, lat. 4 23 N.

Peray, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, noted for its wines. It is seated on the Rhone, opposite Valence, 32 miles N of Viviers.

Perche, a late territory of France, in Orleanois, which takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Perdu, Mount, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, deemed to be 11,000 feet above the sea. It is of very difficult access, as the calcareous rock often assumes the form of perpendicular walls, from 100 to 600 feet in height; and glaciers increase the difficulty. About 2000 feet from the summit is a lake, which throws its waters to the E, into the Spanish valley of Beoufisa.

Perekop. See *Precop*.

Perge, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WNW of Arta.

Pergamar, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 60 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; and a bishop's see, with a palace and a castle. It is not so considerable as formerly, but has nine mosques, and occupies an oblong circumference of three miles, at the foot of a mountain. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germastii, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Peria, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 90 miles W of Isfahan. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Périac, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt works, six miles SW of Narbonne.

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Periapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. The fortifications are quite ruinous, the late sultan having blown up the best works; and ruins occupy the greater space of the suburb, but it is recovering fast. The environs are rich and beautiful. It is 40 miles w by s of Seringapatam.

Periers, a town of France, in the department of Manche, nine miles n of Coutances.

Perigord, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the n by Angoumois and Marche, e by Quercy and Limosin, s by Agenois and Bazadois, and w by Bourdeleois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron-mines, and now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Ille, 50 miles sw of Limoges. Lon. o 43 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Perinda, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles nw of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

Perindura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, 12 miles sw of Bhawanikudal.

Perleberg, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the mark of Pregnitz. It has considerable cloth manufactures, and stands on the Stepenitz, 42 miles wnw of Ruppin. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 53 8 N.

Perm, a government of Russia; formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Catharinenburg, the capitals of which are of the same name.

Perm, a town of Russia, capital of a government and province of the same name. It is seated on the Kama, at the influx of the Zegochekha, 620 miles e by n of Moscow, and 810 e by s of Petersburg. Lon. 55 10 E, lat. 57 55 N.

Permaccoll, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, situate on a mountain, 20 miles nww of Pondicherry.

Permall, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 38 miles s of Surat.

Perambuco. See *Fernambuco*.

Perann, a fortified town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 95 miles n of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Permes, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator

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Flequier, bishop of Nîmes, and 12 miles e by n of Avignon.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles nw of Arras.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles e of Helsingfors.

Peronne, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is called Pucelle, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle was the imprisonment of Charles the simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis xi three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles sw of Cambray, and 80 e by n of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Perousa, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Cluson, six miles nw of Pignerol.

Perpignan, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated on the Tet, near the Mediterranean, 95 miles se of Toulouse. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Persaim. See *Bassien*.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the great, who set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles ne of Shiras.

Pershore, a town in Worcesterhire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here are two churches, and that of Holy Cross contains several ancient monuments. It is seated on the Avon, nine miles ese of Worcester, and 106 wnw of London.

Persia, a large country of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the n by Georgia, th: Caspian sea, and Usbec Tartary, w by Turkey and Arabia, s by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus and the Arabian sea, and e by Hindoostan. It is 1220 miles from e to w, and 900 from n to s. In the n and e parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and se parts, sandy and desert; in the s and w, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Kur; but there are many others, and several in the interior which are lost in sandy deserts. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. In several places, naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and there

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are mines of gold, silver, iron, turcois stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies, that produce the finest opium. There are extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silkworms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, taffetas, silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, &c. During almost the whole of last century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar; to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the e part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindooftan, w of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He held the seat of government at Shiraz; but refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Vakeel, or protector. He was a mild prince, beloved by his subjects, and respected by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and caused another period of slaughter and desolation till the year 1794, when Akau Mahomed Khan became sole monarch. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. They are commonly fat, with black hair, high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin; the form of the countenance being frequently oval. The general complexion is fair, somewhat tinged with olive; but those in the s, and the provinces toward India, are of a dark brown. The men are generally strong and robust, and inclined to martial exercises; they shave the head, and wear high crimson bonnets; but the beard is sacred, and tended with great care. They often wear three or four light dresses, one above the other, fastened with a belt and sash; and they are fond of large clokes of thick cloth. The women wrap around their heads pieces of silk of different colours; and their robes

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are rather shorter than those of the men. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are passionate; and the recent commotions have imparted a taint of cruelty to the national character. They dine about noon, but the chief repast is the supper. The most usual dish is boiled rice, variously prepared. The meat is boiled to excess, and the meal is enlarged with pot-herbs, roots, fruits, cakes, hard eggs, and sweetmeats, of which last they are extremely fond. They are remarkable for cleanliness both in their persons and habitations. The language of Persia is perhaps the most celebrated of all the oriental tongues, for strength, beauty, and melody. Isfahan is the capital.

Persia, Gulf of, a sea or inland lake, between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is from 120 to 250 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 miles. The southern side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Perth, a borough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, with two parish-churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. It has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament and of the supreme courts of justice. Near the town are some saline springs, called Pitcailly Wells, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases. Perth is seated on the sw side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest vessels are obliged to unload at Newburg. Over the river is a modern bridge of 10 arches, the most beautiful in Scotland, to the town of Kinnoul. Here are several incorporated trades, some of which have halls. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 14,878. It is 35 miles N by W of Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 24 N.

Perth Amboy, a city and seaport of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kill sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 35 miles sw of New York, and 74 NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, six miles ssw of Melun.

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partment of Upper Marne, six miles *nw* of St. Dizier.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, 76 miles long and 68 broad; bounded on the *w* by Argyleshire, *n* by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, *e* by Angusshire, *se* by the frith of Tay and the counties of Fife and Kinross, and *s* by the frith of Forth and the counties of Clackmannon, Stirling, and Dumbarton. It contains 4,068,640 acres, is divided into 68 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 126,366. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful ones of cultivation. The Grampian mountains cross it from *sw* to *ne*, the highest of which is Benlawers. The country *nw* of this ridge is mountainous, and contains several lakes; but the opposite side, though not free from hills, is more low and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Perth is the capital.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles *se* of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance, 11 miles *n* of Aix, and 38 *ese* of Avignon.

Peru, a country of S America, bounded on the *n* by Popayan and New Granada, *w* by the Pacific ocean, *s* by Chili, and *e* by the Andes. It is 1800 miles from *n* to *s*, and about 500 from *e* to *w*. It never rains in the south parts; but in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, which are the chief or only source of its riches. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help that commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6,038 of gold, were melted and refined in the royal mint at Lima, in 1790; and 5,162,239 piastres in both materials were coined there. Beside the produce of the mines, the commodities exported are sugar, Vienna wood, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa. The fierceest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaguar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, for they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic

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purposes by the ancient Peruvians: in form it bears some resemblance to a camel, but only of a size somewhat larger than a sheep; and its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to preeminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. The river Guyaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. When the Spaniards landed in this country, in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters that they trade with, which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocin. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them

to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima, or Reyes, and Charcas; the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroyalties have been established. The first is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the government of the second, at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Paraguay, are the provinces of Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, and the jurisdictions of Potoli, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and Mendoza. Lima is the capital.

Perugia, a city of Italy, capital of Perugino, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel and a university. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, eight miles w of the city of its name. It is almost round, five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands.

Perugino, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 25 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the w by Tuscany, s by the territory of Orvieto, E by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and N by the county of Citta di Castello. The soil is fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, a fortified seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has handsome churches, convents, and palaces, with exquisite paintings. The environs are remarkable for producing olives and excellent figs. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It was taken by the French in 1798, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NNE of Civita di Chieti.

Peschiera, a strong town of Italy, in

the Veronese. It was taken by the French in 1796; and the garrison surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on the river Mincio, where it proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles w of Verona.

Pescia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its fine oil, 27 miles w by N of Florence.

Pescina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the lake Celano, 20 miles s by E of Aquila.

Pesenat, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, 12 miles NE of Beziers.

Pest, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, a royal palace, and a university, the only one in the kingdom. Here are many Greek merchants, who conduct the Levant trade to Germany and the northern nations. It is seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite Buda, 96 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Pesti, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated near the magnificent ruins of the ancient Paestum, 20 miles SE of Salerno.

Petapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, 25 miles SE of Guatimala.

Petaguai, a province on the N coast of Brasil, between the provinces of Seara and Rio Grande. It contains mines of silver.

Pe-tche-li, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow sea, S by Chang-tong and Ho-nan, and W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. Although Pe-tche-li extends no further than the 42d degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them: The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees common in Europe. But what renders this province the most considerable is, that the riches of the whole empire are brought hither, the southern provinces furnishing it with every thing they produce, that is most uncommon and delicious. The inhabitants, in general, are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences, as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger and more warlike, in which they resemble the people who in-

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habit the northern provinces. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or Petropaulskol, a seaport of Russia, in Kamtschatka. The town consists of some log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. It is seated on the E side of Awatska bay. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery. The market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire, 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Peterhead, a seaport of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, about a mile S of the mouth of the Ugie. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Here is a small fort and a battery. A mineral spring, of a powerful, diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball room and many elegant houses. It stands a little to the W of Buchanefs, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 57 27 N.

Petersburg, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 18 miles E of Keene, and 73 W by S of Portsmouth.

Petersburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 25 miles SW of York, and 58 N of Washington.

Petersburg, a town of Virginia, in Dinwiddie county. It has a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco and flour, and is seated on the S side of the Appamatox, 25 miles S of Richmond.

Petersburg, a town of the state of Georgia, in Albert county, situate at the confluence of Broad with Savanna river, 40 miles NW of Augusta.

Petersburg, or St. Petersburg, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent.

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The ground on which Petersburg now stands was a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703; he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and in less than nine years, after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are straight, and generally broad and long, frequently intersecting each other in abrupt and sharp corners; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are above two miles in length: most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks; and numerous canals, from one part of the river to another, pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but as they are not suffered to be repaired, or if burnt down to be rebuilt, the number of them is now reduced one half: however, the mother of all that exists in the city, the first wooden cottage of Peter the great, has a brick building on arches erected over it, to preserve it as a sacred relic of that monarch. The brick houses are covered with stucco, painted of a pink, yellow, or green colour; the roofs of them are nearly flat, formed of sheet or cast iron, or sheet copper, and commonly painted green or red: tiles are only used for out-houses and the meaner sort of buildings. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style. Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. On the S and SE it has a boundary formed by the town ditch, which is dug far beyond the built parts; and on the NE and N flows the most northern branch of the Neva, called the Newka, which includes a still more ample interstice. The circumference by these and the sea is nearly 20 miles; but the part properly built upon occupies little more than one fourth of this space. The inhabitants are computed to be 230,000. The main stream of the Neva is, in many

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places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side are the grand ducal palace, the fortrefs, the customhouse, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the S side are the imperial palace, the marble palace, the admiralty, the arsenal, the bank, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English-line, so called, because the whole row is almost wholly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by two bridges, on pontoons; and there are several others over the different arms of the river. These bridges, on account of the large masses of ice drive down the stream from the lake Ladoga, are usually removed when they first make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expence. Within the walls of the fortrefs is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and has a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astrachan, on the borders of the Caspian sea. It is 425 miles NW of Moscow, 500 E by N of Stockholm, and 1000 NNE of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Petersdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Konigsberg.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 54 SW of London.

Petershagen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a castle, seated on the Weser, seven miles NNE of Minden.

Petersham, a town of Massachusetts,

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in Worcester county, on the E branch of Swift river, 28 miles NW of Worcester.

Petershausen, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, and a fort; seated on the N side of the Rhine, opposite Constance.

Peterwarden, a town of Selavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the fortrefs of Neufatz in Hungary, 50 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Petheron, South, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of dowlas; seated near the Parret, over which is a bridge, 24 miles SSW of Wells, and 130 W by S of London.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles W of Castro, and 45 SE of Sienna.

Petit Guave, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 18 27 N.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It is seated on the Songari, 150 miles N by W of Kirin. Lon. 125 55 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Petrella, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 11 miles E of Molise.

Petrella, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 26 miles SE of Durazzo.

Petrikow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, a strong town of Croatia, seated on the Kulpa, 37 miles E of Carlstadt.

Pettapolly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, on the bay of Bengal, 38 miles SSE of Condavir, and 48 NE of Ongole.

Pettau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with considerable manufactures; seated on the Drave, 14 miles SE of Marchburg.

Pettycur, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, one mile W of Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore.

Petworth, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 48 SW of London.

Pevensey, a village in Suffex, 14 miles WSW of Hastings, situate on a small

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river which runs into a bay of the English channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which belonged to Robert earl of Morton, and said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. Pevensey was anciently a famous haven, though now it is nearly two miles from the sea. Here Swain landed in 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn and murdered him; and here William the conqueror landed, when he invaded England.

Pfaffenbosen, a town of Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 15 miles s of Ingolstadt.

Pfalzel, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a convent, which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, and is seated on the Moselle, three miles NE of Treves.

Pfaddersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Prim, five miles w of Worms.

Pfessikon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 12 miles E of Zurich.

Pfeter, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 14 miles E by s of Ratibon.

Pforten, a town and lordship of Lusatia, 10 miles s of Guben.

Pforzheim, a town of Snabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. It has a trade with Holland in wood, and manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, jewellery, and watches. It is seated on the Entz, 15 miles E by s of Durlach.

Pfreimbt, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Pfreimbt with the Nab, 10 miles E of Amberg.

Pfullendorf, a town of Suabia, seated on the Andallpatch, 22 miles N by E of Constance.

Pfullingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, eight miles SE of Tubingen.

Phalsburg, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurte, 25 miles WNW of Strasburg.

Phanagora, or *Taman*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a strong fort. The ruins still show that it has formerly been large and magnificent. It is seated on a gulf of the

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Black sea, 70 miles E by N of Caffa. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the *Pharos*, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharza, anciently Pharfalia, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. It is an archiepiscopal see, and seated on the Enipeus, 10 miles s of Larissa.

Phasis. See *Rioni*.

Philadelphia, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America, situate in the county of its name, on the w bank of the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary of the province, in 1683, and settled by a colony from England; and was increased by a constant influx of foreigners to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and in the lifetime of the first person born in it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The population has been constantly increasing, and in 1802 it was estimated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The original plan was an oblong square, on the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, one mile from s to N on the former and two from E to W on the latter. But the Delaware front has been preferred, and the buildings now occupy a space nearly three miles in length, and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The streets intersect each other at right angles; the principal one is Broad-street, 113 feet wide, running N and S, which is crossed by High-street, 100 feet wide, extending from river to river; the other streets, in general, are

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50 feet wide; they are all paved, and have broad bricked footways, with pumps on each side at about 100 yards from each other, with a lamp on the top. It is governed by a mayor, has 26 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and a synagogue for the Jews. The stathouse is a magnificent building; on the left of which is a city court-house, and on the right a philosophical hall. Here likewise is a county court-house, a public library, and several other public buildings. A university was incorporated here in 1791; its funds partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. This city was visited by a malignant fever in August 1793, which, in the course of three months, carried off nearly 5000 of the inhabitants. It is 97 miles sw of New York, and 130 NE of Washington, the present metropolis. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 39 57 N.

Philip, St. a town of Spain. See *Xativa*.

Philip, St. a town of Brasil. See *Louis de Marannon, St.*

Philip Islands, two islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791. They are five miles asunder, but almost joined by a sandy spit, which reaches, for about two thirds of the distance, from the easternmost island to the most westerly, which last is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Philippoli, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see. It is of considerable size, but meanly built, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It stands on the Marissa, 50 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Philippesville, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was anciently called Corbigny, and received its present name in honour of Philip II of Spain. It is 16 miles N of Rocroy.

Philippi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. Near this place, commonly called the Plains of Philippi, Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is greatly decayed, but an amphitheatre and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 60 miles E of Salonica. Lon. 24 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Philippine, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was taken

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by the French in 1747, restored in 1748, and again taken in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 15 miles N by W of Ghent.

Philippine Islands, a large group of islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1511, and afterward conquered by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They lie 400 miles SE of China, and are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Paragoa, Samar, Mafate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyta, Bohol, Zebu, Negros, St. John, and Abyo. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject to violent earthquakes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist; and the soil is fertile in rice, bread-fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The cotton is of peculiar beauty, and the sugar-cane and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; also many noxious and venomous creatures, and even herbs and flowers that are poisonous. Gold, copper, and iron are among the certain products. The natives are not all of one original; they are affable, hospitable, and honest, and cultivate the land with abundant skill. The principal tribe are called Tagals, and seem of Malay origin. They are tall and well made, of a tawny complexion, and wear only a kind of shirt and loose drawers; but the dress of the women is chiefly a large mantle, and their black and beautiful hair is of great length. The houses are of bamboo covered with palm leaves, raised on pillars to the height of nine feet. The chief food is rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish. See *Luconia*.

Philips Norton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S by E of Bath, and 104 W of London.

Philipsburg, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, situate on the river Delaware, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania, 41 miles NW of Trenton.

Philipsburg, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, near which is a mine that yields virgin silver. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 28 miles N by E of New York.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, considered as one of the bulwarks of

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the empire. The swamps round it add greatly to its strength. It was taken by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. In 1799, it was four times blockaded by the French republicans, without success. It now belongs to Baden, and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles N of Durlach.

Philipstadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a mountainous country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. It is 22 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 160 W by N of Stockholm.

Phlipstown, a borough of Ireland, and the capital of Kings county. It is 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Piacenza, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, squares, streets, and fountains, are beautiful. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. At this place, in 1746, the Austrians gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards and French. In 1796, the French took possession of Piacenza; were forced to evacuate it in 1799; but regained it in 1800. It is of greater extent than Parma, and seated in a well-cultivated country, near the river Po, 38 miles WNW of Parma. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N. See *Parma*.

Pianezza, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, six miles W of Turin.

Pianosa, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

Piave, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of the principality of Brixen, and flows by Cadore, Belluno, Feltri, and through the province of Treviso, into the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NE of Venice.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, situate almost in the centre of the island, 38 miles WNW of Lentini.

Picardy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straight of Dover, E by Champagne, S by the Isle of France, and W by Normandy and the English channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

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Pieghtone. See *Pizzigottone*.

Pickering, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London.

Pickersville, a town of S Carolina, in Pendleton county, capital of Washington district, 52 miles WNW of Cambridge.

Pico, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 8000 feet in perpendicular height from the surface of the sea to the summit of the peak: on its sides are numerous craters, and several of them are now almost concealed by trees. The last eruption of the peak happened in 1718, and destroyed several vineyards. The island is about 80 miles in circumference, and produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 26 W, lat. 38 29 N.

Pictou, a small island, between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia, at the E end of Northumberland strait. Lon. 62 15 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Picts Wall, in England, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and passing E by Carlisle, was continued across the island to Tyne-mouth.

Pidaura, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, the ancient Epidaurus. It is situate on the W coast of the gulf of Engia, 25 miles E of Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Piedmont, a late principality of Italy, 150 miles long, and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Vallais, E by the Milanese, S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and W by France and Savoy. It includes the duchy of Montferrat, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are rich mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The principal rivers are the Po, Tanaro, Sturia, and Doria. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It lately belonged to the king of Sardinia, and the capital was Turin. But this country, with that portion of the Milanese, lying W of the river Tesin and the duchy of Parma, are now annexed to France, and divided into six departments; namely, Ivrea or Doire, Marengo, Po or Eridan, Sesia, Stura,

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and Tanaro, of which the chief towns are Irea, Alexandria, Turin, Vercelli, Coni, and Asti.

Pienza, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese; 25 miles SE of Siena.

Pierre, St. a small island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56° 0' W, lat. 46° 39' N.

Pierre, St. a town of Martinico, situate on a round bay, on the W coast, 15 miles NW of Fortroyal. Lon. 61° 21' W, lat. 14° 44' N.

Pierre le Moutier, St. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris.

Pietro, St. an island in the Mediterranean, 13 miles long and three broad, near the SW coasts of Sardinia, taken by the French, in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, or *Pinerola*, a town of Piedmont, formerly fortified, but now only surrounded by a wall. It is seated on the Cluson, 18 miles SW of Turin.

Pilgram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, at the source of the Igla, 28 miles E of Tabor.

Pillau, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. The harbour is good, and it is well fortified, being considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. Here is a magazine for military stores; and below the gate of the castle is a stone equestrian statue of Frederic William the great. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built in the Dutch taste. It is 20 miles W by S of Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20° 20' E, lat. 54° 38' N.

Pilnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a royal palace; celebrated for a treaty entered into by the princes of Europe against France in 1792. It is seven miles SE of Dresden.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. It is fortified, and well built, and seated at the conflux of the Radbuzza and Wлта, 55 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 13° 39' E, lat. 49° 42' N.

Pilno, or *Pilzow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wisłaka, 50 miles SSW of Sandomir.

Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile district of the same name; seated on the river Windau, 12 miles NNW of Goldingen.

Pinckney, an inland district of S Ca-

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rolina, comprehending the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburg.

Pinckneyville, a town of S Carolina, in Union county, capital of Pinckney district. It is situate on Broad river, at the influx of the Pacolet, 75 miles NW of Columbia. Lon. 81° 40' W, lat. 34° 52' N.

Pines, *Isle of*, an island in the S Pacific ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia, 14 miles in length. It is quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low; and on the low land are many tall pine trees. Lon. 167° 38' E, lat. 12° 38' S.

Piney, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 12 miles ENE of Troyes.

Ping-king, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kwei-tcheou, 930 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 142° 28' E, lat. 46° 38' N.

Ping-liang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si; seated on the river Kin-ho, 550 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106° 25' E, lat. 35° 35' N.

Pinhel, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Coa, 28 miles N by W of Guarda. Lon. 6° 40' W, lat. 40° 46' N.

Pinneberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship, with a castle. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg, and 16 SE of Glückstadt.

Pinos, an island of the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, 25 miles long and 15 broad, mountainous, and covered with pines. Lon. 82° 33' W, lat. 22° 22' N.

Pinsk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. There are many Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop. The chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather. It is surrounded by morasses, and stands on a river of the same name, 95 miles E of Brzesc. Lon. 26° 20' E, lat. 52° 18' N.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which was annexed the island of Elba, separated by a channel seven miles broad. It had its own prince, under the protection of Naples; but the continental part now belongs to Etruria, and the island to France.

Piombino, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is seated on a peninsula, 40

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miles SE of Leghorn. Lon. $10^{\circ} 23' \text{E}$, lat. $42^{\circ} 57' \text{N}$.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, built out of the ruins of the ancient *Privernum*, and seated on a mountain, nine miles NNW of Terracina.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories. It is seated on the Subanreeka, not far from its mouth, 53 miles S of Midnapour.

Pirano, a small seaport of Istria, seated on a peninsula, six miles SW of Capo d'Istria.

Piritz, a town of Further Pomerania, where the ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided. It is seated near the lake Maldui, 12 miles S by W of New Star-gard.

Pirmasens, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. Near this place, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Prussians. It is 13 miles E of Deux Ponts.

Pirna, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which was almost destroyed by the Prussians in 1756 and 1758, and is now an asylum for invalids, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Elbe, 12 miles SE of Dresden.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. This city formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants, but there are not at present above 22,000, so that grass grows in some of the streets. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much noticed by travellers. There are upward of 80 more churches, and that of St. Stephen, belonging to an order of knights, is deserving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are the palaces of the grand duke and archbishop, the arsenal, the great hospital, and the magnificent exchange, which last is almost superfluous, as the trade of Pisa is removed to Leghorn. To the N of the city are celebrated baths, constructed at the expence of the hospital of Pisa; and the revenues arising from them are appropriated to the hospital. This city was

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possessed and evacuated by the French republicans, in the same manner as that of Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 miles NNE of Leghorn, and 43 W by S of Florence. Lon. $10^{\circ} 29' \text{E}$, lat. $43^{\circ} 43' \text{N}$.

Pisano, a territory of Tuscany, lying W of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated; but some of the necessities of life are dear. Pisa is the capital.

Piscadores. See *Pong-bou*.

Piscataqua, a river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and at its entrance is a lighthouse in lon. $70^{\circ} 41' \text{W}$, lat. $43^{\circ} 4' \text{N}$.

Piscataway, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, on a creek of its name, which flows W into the Potomac, 14 miles S of Washington.

Pisco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SE of Lima. Lon. $75^{\circ} 55' \text{W}$, lat. $13^{\circ} 36' \text{S}$.

Pisek, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin. Bohemian diamonds are found here. It is seated on the Wotawa, near its conflux with the Muldau, 58 miles SSW of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 0' \text{E}$, lat. $49^{\circ} 21' \text{N}$.

Pishour. See *Peishore*.

Pistoia, a city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. There are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but it is almost deserted, in comparison to what it was formerly. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are mines of copper and crystals. It is seated near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 29' \text{E}$, lat. $43^{\circ} 55' \text{N}$.

Pitcaithly, a village of Scotland, seated in a sequestered vale, five miles S of Perth. It is noted for its mineral waters, which have been long famed in scorbutic complaints, and has good accommodations for invalids.

Pitba, a seaport of Sweden, in *W* Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitha, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 95 miles NNE of Uma. Lon. $20^{\circ} 58' \text{E}$, lat. $65^{\circ} 15' \text{N}$.

Pithiviers. See *Pluviers*.

Pitschen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland, 30 miles NE of Brieg.

Pittenweem, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour on the frith

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of Forth. In the vicinity are coal mines and salt works. It is 10 miles s by s of St. Andrew.

Pittsburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Chatham county. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 16 miles w of Raleigh.

Pittsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Allegany county, situate on a point of land between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. It is the staple of commerce for Philadelphia, with the western country, and also for the numerous establishments formed on the two rivers above mentioned, which here unite and take the name of Ohio; and by this river and the Mississippi, it has a trade with Louisiana and New Orleans. Here was Fort Du Quesne, which was abandoned by the French in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes, and its name changed to Fort Pitt; but it is now gone to decay. Fort Fayette, a recent structure, stands on the bank of the Allegany. Here are manufactures of glass, nails, hats, and tobacco; and ship-building is practised to a considerable extent. It is 300 miles w by n of Philadelphia. Lon. 80 8 w, lat. 40 22 n.

Pittsfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, situate in a rich vale, on the Housatonic, 38 miles w of Northampton.

Pittstown, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the w head waters of the Rariton, 32 miles n of Trenton.

Pittstown, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on Kennebec river, 22 miles n by w of Wilkesfall.

Piura, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. This was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, and founded in 1531. It is 25 miles s of Paiza. Lon. 80 29 w, lat. 5 15 s.

Pizzighetone, a fortified town of Italy, in the Cremonese, with a strong castle, in which Francis I of France was kept prisoner. It was taken by the French in 1733, again in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is situate on the Adda, 10 miles nw of Cremona.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles w by n of Monte Leone.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 50 miles n of Alcantara, and 110 wsw of Madrid. Lon. 5 35 w, lat. 40 6 n.

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Placentia, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, 15 miles s by s of Bilbao.

Placentia, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the e side of a large bay on the s part of the island. The harbour is capacious, and defended by a fort, called St. Louis. It is 60 miles wsw of St. John. Lon. 53 43 w, lat. 47 15 n.

Placenza. See *Piacenza*.

Plainfield, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, on the e side of the Quinabang, 10 miles s of Windham.

Plan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle, 20 miles s of Egra.

Plassey, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a plain, memorable for a great victory obtained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah. It is 25 miles s of Moorshedabad.

Plata, or *Chuquibaca*, a rich and populous city of Peru, capital of the audience of Charcas, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The cathedral is large, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings. It is seated on the Chimao, 600 miles s of Cusco. Lon. 66 34 w, lat. 19 16 s.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the great rivers Parana and Uruguay. It was discovered, in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives, in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It forms the s boundary of Brasil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter in lat. 35 s. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, 60 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 160 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that city. This river has many illets and shoals, which cause adverse currents, and render its navigation intricate.

Plata, a province of Paraguay, on the sw of the river Plata. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a viceroyalty was established in 1776. See *Paraguay* and *Peru*.

Plate, a town and castle of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 19 miles e by s of Camin.

Platten, a lake of Hungary, 60 miles to the s of that of Neusidler. It is 46 miles in length, from three to eight in breadth, and abounds with fish.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the

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circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Mis-
nia, 14 miles N of Einbogen.

Plattsburg, a town of New York,
chief of Clinton county, situate on Lake
ChAMPLAIN, 50 miles N of Crown Point.

Plau, a town of Lower Saxony, in
the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a cas-
tle, seated on a lake of the same name,
20 miles SSE of Gustrów.

Plauen, a town of Upper Saxony,
capital of Voigtland, with a castle. It
has considerable cotton manufactures,
and is seated on the Elster, 80 miles SW
of Dresden. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Plauen, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Thuringia, with an ancient castle on a
mountain, seated on the Gera, 15 miles
S of Erfurt.

Plauen, a town of Brandenburg, in
the Middle mark, on a lake formed by
the Havel, from which is a canal to the
Elbe. It has a manufacture of porce-
lain, and is five miles WNW of Branden-
burg.

Plescof. See *Piskof*.

Pleshey, a village in Essex, seven miles
NNW of Chelmsford. It was the seat
of the lord high constable of England,
from the institution of that office to the
year 1400. On the site of his castle is
now a brick farm-house.

Plesse, a town of Silesia, capital of
a lordship, with a fine castle. It is sur-
rounded by walls flanked with towers,
and seated on the Vistula, 36 miles SSE
of Ratibor. Lon. 19 3 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Plettenberg, a town of Westphalia, in
the county of Mark, with an ancient
castle; situate on the Elfe and Oester,
28 miles S of Ham.

Pleyberg, a town and castle of Ger-
many, in Carinthia, seated on the Feis-
tez, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles
E of Clagenfurt.

Ploetzko, a town of Poland, capital of
a palatinate of the same name, and a
bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated
on a hill, near the Vistula, 75 miles NW
of Warlaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Ploen, a town of Lower Saxony, in
the duchy of Holstein, capital of a
principality of the same name. It has
a castle on a mountain, and is seated on
the N side of a lake, 24 miles NNW of
Lubeck. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Ploermel, a town of France, in the
department of Morbihan, 27 miles NE
of Vannes.

Plotzkau, a town of Upper Saxony,
in the principality of Anhalt, with a
castle; seated on the Saale, 10 miles W
of Cothen.

Pludenz, a town of Germany, in Ty-
rol, capital of a lordship of its name.

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It is seated on a plain, on the river Rh,
12 miles SSE of Feldkirch.

Plumstead, a town of Pennsylvania,
in Bucks county, seated on Delaware
river, 36 miles N of Philadelphia.

Pluviers, or *Pithiviers*, a town of
France, in the department of Loiret, 20
miles NNE of Orleans.

Plymouth, a borough and seaport in
Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with
a market on Monday, Thursday, and
Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of
the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, is
the most considerable harbour in Eng-
land for men of war. There are, pro-
perly speaking, three harbours, called
Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze.
The first is the mouth of the Plym, and
a commodious harbour for merchant
ships, but is seldom entered by ships of
war. The second, frequented by mer-
chant ships only, is almost surrounded
by the houses of the town, and further
secured by an extensive pier. The third
is the mouth of the Tamar, and is the
harbour for large ships, having moor-
ings for 92, and good anchorage for a
much greater number. These harbours
unite in a spacious bay, called the
Sound; and their entrances are defend-
ed by a fort on St. Nicholas island, by
a citadel nearly opposite to that island,
upon a hill which overlooks the town,
and by several batteries and block-houses
on different points of the harbour. See
Plymouth-dock. Near the citadel is the
Victualling Office, an extensive range of
buildings; in which are two bakehouses,
each containing four ovens, that in one
day can bake a sufficient quantity of
bread for 16,000 men. The fishery for
pilchards extends no further E than this
port, whence great quantities are ex-
ported to Italy and other catholic
countries. Plymouth contains two
parish-churches, is governed by a
mayor, and carries on a considerable
foreign and domestic trade. The num-
ber of inhabitants in 1801 was 19,040. It
is well supplied with fresh water, first
brought here, from a place seven miles
off, by the famous sir Francis Drake.
It is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W
by S of London. Lon. 4 7 W, lat. 50
21 N.

Plymouth, a seaport of Massachusetts,
capital of a county of the same name.
It is the first settlement in New Eng-
land; and the rock on which their fore-
fathers first landed, was conveyed, in
1774, from the shore to a square in the
centre of the town. The principal
business of the place is the cod-fishery,
in which are employed 2000 tons of

shipping. It is situate on the s end of Plymouth bay, 42 miles sse of Boston. Lon. 70 45 w, lat. 41 58 N.

Plymouth, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, situate on the Pemigewasset, at the mouth of Baker river, 45 miles N of Concord.

Plymouth, a town of N Carolina, on the s side of Roanoke river, four miles above Albemarle sound, and 23 ssw of Edenton.

Plymouth-dock, the largest town in Devonshire, situate two miles nw of Plymouth, on an eminence between Stonehouse creek on the E, and Hamoaze on the W. It is of modern date, and owes its origin, and rapid increase, to the establishment of the dock-yard and naval arsenals along the E bank of Hamoaze. The king's dock-yard is one of the finest in the world, occupying near 72 acres, and having all the conveniences for building and fitting out ships of war: it is separated from the town by a high wall, and both are defended by strong fortifications. The governor of Plymouth now resides here, in a handsome house overlooking the harbour from a rocky eminence. Near it are six squares of barracks; and about half a mile distant are military hospitals for the sick. The town contains one church, two chapels (a third in the dock-yard) and several meeting-houses. The market-place is large, and a market, though not chartered, is held three times a week. Its trade and population, in time of war, is very considerable; in 1801, the number of its inhabitants was 23,747, exclusive of the military and persons belonging to the navy.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is one of the stannary towns for tin. It is seated near the Plym, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London.

Plynlimmon, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso in Piedmont, flows through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows

its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. It gives name to a new department of France, including part of Piedmont, of which the capital is Turin.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which runs into the Po-yang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou.

Pocklington, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that runs into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 194 N by W of London.

Podenstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

Podlachia, a province of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia, E by Lithuania, S by the palatinate of Lublin, and W by that of Masovia. It is also called the palatinate of Bielsk, from the capital.

Podolia, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from the N in a SE direction. It is divided into the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw. Kaminiack is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 28 miles S of Moscow.

Podor, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterward taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Lon. 14 20 W, lat. 17 1 N.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace, eight miles SE of Florence.

Poggiobonzi, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel, seated near the Elsa, 20 miles S of Florence.

Poggy, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W side of the island of Sumatra, and separated from the N end of that of Nassau by a narrow channel. It is triangular, and about 20 miles in length. Lou. 99 30 E, lat. 2 20 S.

Poirino, a town of Piedmont, 14 miles SE of Turin.

Poissey, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris.

Poitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. Its population is not in

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proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1356, Edward the black prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles sw of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Poitou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche, S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and Two Sevres.

Pola, a strong seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the gulf of Venice, 38 miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Poland, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, S by Hungary and Moldavia, and E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. Poland has now no political existence as a nation, being divided among the neighbouring states. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By

this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted; and it seemed to be formed agreeably to the universal wish of the nation. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted: and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciuszko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, and was afterward removed to Peterburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death in 1798. The whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Polachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places, that it

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supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, salt-petre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock-salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog.

Poleron. See *Pooleroon*.

Polesia, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

Polesino, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduano, E by the Dogado, S by the Ferrarese, and W by the Veronese. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, noted for its mineral waters. It is 16 miles NW of Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on a gulf of the same name, in the Mediterranean, 85 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Polignano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a craggy rock, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles E of Bari.

Poligny, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles SSW of Besançon.

Polina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles S of Durazzo.

Politz, a town of Hither Pomerania, celebrated for its hops, eight miles N of Stettin.

Politzka, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia, 23 miles SE of Chrudim.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo.

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Polkowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 13 miles S of Glogau.

Pollockshaw, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the river White Cart, four miles WSW of Glasgow.

Polno, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Grabow, 38 miles ESE of Colberg.

Polore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 26 miles SSW of Arcot, and 55 NW of Pondicherry.

Polotsk, a government of Russia, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Pblota, 50 miles SW of Viteplk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, St. a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Drafa, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Poltzin, a town of Further Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths. It is 33 miles SE of Colberg.

Polynesia, a term applied by some geographers to those numerous islands in the Pacific ocean lying E of the Philippines and Australasia; including the Pelew, Ladron, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesa, Society, and Friendly isles, and others within the circuit of those groups.

Pombal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 16 miles NE of Leiria, and 21 S of Coimbra.

Pomegue, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower, with a garri-son.

Pomerania, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Prussia and Poland, S by Brandenburg, and W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Recknitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Wipper, Inna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing

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many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided by the Oder into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter, and part of Hither Pomerania, lately belonged to the king of Prussia, and the remainder, N of the Peene, to the king of Sweden. Stettin and Stralsund are the chief towns.

Pomerelia, a district of W Prussia, extending w from the river Vistula, to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomfret, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 12 miles N. E. of Windham, and 40 E by N of Hartford.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney islands, 24 miles long and from six to ten broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of this country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See *Orkneys*.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It was first settled by the French in 1674; and previously to the war of 1756 was a fine city. It extended along the sea-coast above a mile, was three quarters of a mile in breadth, and had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by the English, in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 85 miles s by w of Madras. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 11 42 N.

Pondico, a small uninhabited island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Negropont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles sw of Leon.

Pong-hou, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of islands in the China sea, which lie about six leagues from the w coast of the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour of Pong-hou is good, and was fortified by the Dutch, while they were masters of Formosa. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employ is to watch the trading vessels between China and Formosa. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a

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mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Seigne, 10 miles s of Saintes.

Pons, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Herault, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries, 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 18 miles N of Evreux.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Rille, 23 miles wsw of Rouen, and 38 sw of Evreux.

Pont de Camare, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 40 miles sse of Rodez.

Pont de Ce, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Loire, three miles s of Angers.

Pont l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touque, four miles from the sea, and 40 wsw of Rouen. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Pont du Gard. See *Gard*.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 10 miles wsw of Clermont.

Pont a Mousson, a town of France, in the department of Meurte. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1768. There were lately several religious houses, and the premonstrantes had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 14 miles nsw of Nancy.

Pont. St. Esprit, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone. Here is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to item the rapidity of the river, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. *Pont St. Esprit* is 17 miles s of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Pont St. Maxence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Cise, five miles N of Senlis.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle, N n

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seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris.

Pont de Vaux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Rhodane, near its conflux with the Saone, eight miles S of Macon.

Pont de Vesle, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry; seated on the Vesle, 12 miles W of Bourg.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens.

Ponta Delgada, a seaport of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 8000 inhabitants. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Pontarlier, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the river Doubs, and the frontiers of Switzerland, 22 miles W of Neuchatel, and 30 SE of Besançon. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Ponteroix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 15 miles W of Quimper.

Ponte, a town of Piedmont, at the conflux of the Soano and Orco, 19 miles NNW of Turin.

Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 12 miles NW of Braga.

Ponte Stura, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, at the conflux of the Stura and Po, four miles WSW of Casal.

Ponte Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Liris, 26 miles N of Tuy.

Ponteba, or *Ponte Imperiale*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which it has a bridge to Ponteba Veneta, a small town of the province of Friuli, in Italy. It is 20 miles NNW of Friuli, and 25 SW of Villach.

Pontefract, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of licorice. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. It is 22 miles SW of York, and 17 1/2 NNW of London.

Ponteland, a village in Northumberland, on the river Blythe, seven miles NE of Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Ælli; and here, in 1244, a peace was concluded between Henry III and the king of Scotland.

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Pontiana, a river of Borneo, which enters the ocean by several mouths, at the W side of the island, under the equinoctial line, where the Dutch have a factory.

Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seated on the river Blavet, 25 miles N of Vannes.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem; and Charles VII retook it by storm in 1442. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is seated on an eminence; near the Oise, 27 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Pontorson, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the river Coesnon, with a tide harbour, 10 miles SSW of Avranches.

Pontremoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Magra, 55 miles NNW of Pisa. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Pontrieu, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the river Trieu, 20 miles NW of St. Briev.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of japanned ware. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London.

Ponza, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of Gaeta; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Ponzzone, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, 10 miles S of Acqui, and 18 N of Savona.

Poole, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened

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Poole is 40 miles wsw of Winchester,
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Pooleroon, or *Poleron*, one of the
Banda islands, 100 miles SE of Am-
boyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Poolowoy, one of the Banda islands,
on which the Dutch have a regular pen-
tagon, called Fort Revenge.

Poona, a town of Hindoostan, in Vi-
siapour, and the capital of the Western
Maharatta empire. It is not large, and
entirely defenceless; the chief feat of
power being at Poorunder. It is 100
miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E,
lat. 18 30 N.

Poorunder, a fortress of Hindoostan,
in Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18
miles ESE of Poona. It is the place of
refuge for that capital in case of an in-
vasion; and here the archives of govern-
ment are kept.

Poote, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Mayenne, six miles wsw of
Alesçon.

Popa Madre, a town of Terra Firma,
with a convent and chapel of the Virgin,
to which the Spaniards in those parts
go in pilgrimage, especially those who
have been at sea. It is seated on a high
mountain, 50 miles E of Carthagena.
Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Popayan, a province of New Gra-
nada, in the w part of that kingdom.
A chain of barren mountains runs
through the country from N to S; and
the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and
often flooded by the rains.

Popayan, the capital of a province of
that name in New Granada, and a bi-
shop's see, with a university. The trade
is considerable, and the inhabitants are
estimated at 25,000. It stands in a
large plain, 230 miles wsw of St. Fe de
Bogota, and 240 NE of Quito. Lon. 75
55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

Popedom. See *Ecclesiastical State*.

Poperinghe, a town of the Nether-
lands, in Flanders, on a river of the
same name, six miles w of Ypres.

Popo, a kingdom of Guinea, on the
Slave coast. The inhabitants have
scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside
the king's village, which is in an island
in the midst of a river. The chief trade
is in slaves. Lon. 2 33 E, lat. 6 18 N.

Pora, an island in the Indian ocean,
on the w coast of Sumatra, 54 miles
long, and from nine to 12 broad. Lon.
98 30 E, lat. 1 10 S.

Porcah, a town of Hindoostan, in
the country of Travancore, taken from
the Dutch by the English in 1795. It

P O R

is 85 miles NW of Travancore. Lon. 76
20 E, lat. 9 15 N.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire,
four miles N of Portsmouth, at the
upper end of the harbour, between
Fareham and Portsea island. It has an
ancient castle, which has served, of late
years, for the reception of prisoners of
war, and ordnance stores.

Porco, a town of Peru, capital of a
jurisdiction in the diocese of Plata. It
has its name from a mountain, rich in
silver, and its mine was the first worked
by the Spaniards after the conquest.
It is 25 miles wsw of Potosi. Lon. 67
20 W, lat. 19 40 S.

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in Anda-
lusia, 22 miles NW of Jaen.

Porcntrui, a town of France, capital
of the department of Mont Terrible.
It lately belonged to Switzerland, and
was the capital of the bishopric of Basel.
It is seated on the Hallan, near Mount
Jura, 24 miles wsw of Basel. Lon. 7
10 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire,
with a market on Thursday, and a trade
in coal and lime. It is seated on a bay
of the Bristol channel, surrounded by
hills, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and
170 W of London.

Porrogong. See *Paro*.

Porcelou, a rich and commercial town
of the kingdom of Siam. It is sur-
rounded with fourteen bastions, and
situate on a large river, 300 miles N of
its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 100
2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Port Baltic. See *Rogerswick*.

Port Desire, a harbour on the E
coast of Patagonia, where ships some-
times touch in their passage to the Pa-
cific ocean. Lon. 67 56 W, lat. 47 50 S.

Port Egmont, one of the finest har-
bours in the world, on the NW coast of
Falkland Islands, discovered by com-
modore Byron in 1765. The whole
navy of England might ride here in per-
fect security from all winds; and every
thing for the refreshment of ships is to
be obtained here in abundance. Lon.
55 0 W, lat. 51 27 S.

Port Français, a harbour on the W
coast of America, discovered by Perouse
in 1786. It is of a circular form, not
to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered
by peaked mountains, of an ex-
cessive height, covered with snow. The
natives on this coast are described as
the most complete thieves, possessed of
an activity and obliquity capable of
executing the most difficult projects.
Skins were found here in great abun-
dant, particularly those of the sea otter.

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In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 w, lat. 58 37 n.

Port Glasgow, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde, erected in 1710, to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for its government. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. It is four miles E of Greenock, and 20 w by N of Glasgow.

Port Jackson, a bay and harbour on the coast of New S Wales, 13 miles N of Botany bay. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 miles in length, with numerous creeks or coves. The name of Port Jackson was given to it by captain Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast. See *Sydney*.

Port Louis, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Blavet, 27 miles w of Vannes. Lon. 3 18 w, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Mahon. See *Minorca*.

Port Paix, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Lon. 73 2 w, lat. 19 58 N.

Port Patrick, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant: and a packet boat sails hence for that place every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is 28 miles w of Wigton, and 107 sw of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 3 w, lat. 54 58 N.

Port Penn, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour, opposite Reedy island, in the river Delaware. It is the rendezvous of outward bound ships, waiting for a favorable wind, and 56 miles below Philadelphia.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the w side of the island, of which part it is the capital in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. It was nearly burnt

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down in 1791, by the revolting Negros, and was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 w, lat. 18 40 N.

Port Roseway. See *Shelburne*.

Port Royal, a seaport of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the customhouse and public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles, across the bay, ssw of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 w, lat. 18 0 N.

Port Royal, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, with three churches; situate on the Rappahannoc, 22 miles SE of Fredericksburg, and 58 above Urbanna.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

Port St. Ann. See *Killough*.

Port St. Julian, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific ocean. Lon. 68 44 w, lat. 49 10 S.

Port St. Mary, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the bay of Cadiz. The principal trade is in salt. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz.

Port sur Saone, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone, eight miles NW of Vesoul.

Port Tobacco, a town of Maryland, chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac four miles below the town. In its vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 30 miles S of Washington.

Port Vendre, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles SSE of Perpignan.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with a linen ma-

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Portalegre, a strong town of Portu-
gal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see.
It has a manufacture of woollen cloth,
and is seated at the foot of a high
mountain, 30 miles N of Elvas.

Portarlinton, a borough of Ireland,
partly in Kings and partly in Queens
county, seated on the river Barrow, 31
miles N of Kilkenny, and 36 sw of Dub-
lin.

Portici, a village four miles ESE of
the city of Naples, on part of the site
of ancient Herculaneum, near mount
Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king
of Naples, enriched with a vast number
of fine statues, and other remains of
antiquity, taken out of the ruins of
Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninsula in Dorsetshire,
connected with the mainland by a ridge
of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, ex-
tending above seven miles up the sw
coast. Between this bank and the
mainland, is a narrow arm of the sea
called the Fleet. Portland Isle is four
miles long and two broad, surrounded
by inaccessible rocks, except at the
landing-place, at the NW end, where
there is a strong castle, called Portland
Castle, built by Henry VIII. This pen-
insula is noted for its freestone, which
is used for building the finest structures,
and about 9000 tons of it are annually
exported. It lies on the sw side of
Weymouth bay, and its s extremity is
called Portland Point, on which is a
lighthouse. Lon. 2 27 W, lat. 50 31 N.

Portland, the capital of the district
of Maine, in Cumberland county, with
a capacious harbour, defended by a fort,
a citadel, and a battery. It was almost
laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775,
but has been entirely rebuilt, and has
three churches. It is situate on a pro-
montory in Casco bay, with a lighthouse
at the entrance of the harbour, 123
miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W,
lat. 43 40 N.

Portland Islands, a cluster of small
islands in the Pacific ocean. They are
low and covered with wood; and the
centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

Porto, a fortified town of Italy, in
the Veronese, seated on the E side of
the Adige, opposite Legnago, 20 miles
ESE of Verona.

Porto, a small seaport of Italy, in the
patrimony of St. Peter, and the see of a
bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and
dependent only on the pope. It is
seated on the W side of the Tiber, 10
miles sw of Rome.

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Porto. See *Oporto*.

Porto Bello, a seaport of Terra
Firma, on the N coast of the isthmus of
Darien, nearly opposite Panama on the
s coast. It is a very unhealthy place;
and the country around it swarms with
toads and other reptiles in the rainy
season. Before the abolition of the
trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the
introduction of register ships, this place
was the great mart for the rich com-
merce of Peru and Chili. At the sea-
son when the galleons were expected,
the product of all the mines, and other
valuable commodities, of those coun-
tries, were sent by sea to Panama, and
thence conveyed across the isthmus,
partly on mules, and partly down the
river Chagre, to Porto Bello. The
town stands close to the sea, on the side
of a mountain that surrounds the har-
bour, which is safe and commodious.
It was taken, in 1742, by admiral Ver-
non, who demolished the fortifications;
but it has since been strongly fortified.
It is 60 miles N by E of Panama, and
300 w of Carthagena. Lon. 79 50 W,
lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cabello, a seaport of Terra
Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. It has
a good harbour, defended by forts, and
is 70 miles W by S of St. Jago de Leon.
Lon. 67 32 E, lat. 10 31 N.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the king-
dom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of
Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis.
Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a seaport on the N
side of the isle of Elba, with a good har-
bour, defended by two forts. It is
seven miles SW of Piombino, on the coast
of Italy. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Porto Fino, a small seaport on the
coast of Genoa, with a fort, situate
between two mountains, 15 miles SE of
Genoa.

Porto Galete, a town of Spain, in Bis-
cay, seated on a small bay, 12 miles NW
of Bilbao.

Porto Greco, a town of Naples, in
Capitanata, near the gulf of Venice, nine
miles S of Viesti.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in
Friuli, seated on the Lema, 15 miles W
of Marano.

Porto Hercole, a small seaport of Italy,
in Stato delli Presidii, situate on a pe-
ninsula, four miles S of Orbitello.

Porto Longone, a seaport on the SE
side of the isle of Elba, with a good har-
bour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost
inaccessible. It is 35 miles NW of
Orbitello, on the coast of Italy. Lon.
10 20 E, lat. 42 50 N.

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Porto Marin, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Minho, 17 miles S of Lugo, and 48 E of Compostella.

Porto Novo, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the coast of the Atlantic, 28 miles NNW of Lisbon.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the residence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 54 N.

Porto del Principe, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

Porto Real, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the E side of the bay of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Guadalete, seven miles E of Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the W Indies, 60 miles E of St. Domingo, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 120 miles long and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy seasons. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle, that they are often killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. St. Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence they desecrated the island of Madeira. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. Its most valuable productions are dragon-blood, honey, and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, a province of Brasil, S of that of Ilheos, and N of Spiritu Santo. It is very fertile. The capital is of the same name, and seated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 40 20 W, lat. 16 40 S.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles SE of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Porto Venero, a seaport on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of

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Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa, Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the E side of the isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black-cattle, sheep, and kelp. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered at its mouth by the isle of Raaza. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 57 33 N.

Portsea, an island between Chichester bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract about 14 miles in circumference, separated from the mainland on the S by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. At the SW extremity of it is situate the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is governed by a mayor, and entirely supported by the resort of the army and navy. To the S of it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth has one spacious church, and two neat chapels; the latter are in a part of the town called Portsea, built on what was formerly called Portsmouth Common, and is now become much larger than the parent town. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,226, exclusive of the males belonging to the army and navy. Portsmouth is the birthplace of the celebrated philanthropist Jonas Hanway. It is 20 miles SSE of Winchester, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 47 N.

Portsmouth, the capital of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with three churches. It is the largest town and the only seaport in the state, seated on the Piscataqua, two miles from the ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an ene-

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my. It is 50 miles N by E of Boston. Lon. 70 42 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Portsmouth, a town of Virginia, in Norfolk county, on the W side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk; both which towns constitute but one port of entry. It is 107 miles ESE of Richmond. See *Norfolk*.

Portsmouth, a town of the state of Ohio, on the E side of the Sciota, at its confluence with the Ohio. It has a court-house; and is the depot for the merchandise of the settlements of the upper parts of the Sciota. It is 60 miles S of Chillicothe. Lon. 83 8 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Portsoy, a seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it are found a vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite of a flesh colour. Portsoy stands on a point of land projecting into Murray Frith, nine miles W of Banff.

Portugal, the most western country of Europe, 350 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douero e Minho, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ocean. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and many fine vales remain in a state of nature: yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The manufactures are few and unimportant, but the chief are those of woollen cloth. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, brazil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are pre-

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ferred; the horned cattle are small and lean; sheep are also neglected, and not numerous; but swine abound, and are fed with excellent acorns. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and there are two archbishops, and 10 bishops, beside a patriarch; also three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and Philip II king of Spain subdued the country; but, in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. In 1807, in consequence of the French invading Portugal, the whole of the royal family embarked on a fleet in the Tajo, and on Dec. 1 sailed for Brazil, escorted by four British men of war. A regency was previously appointed, but no attempt was made to resist the French, who soon after entered the capital. The French governor, Junot, immediately abolished the regency, and begun to treat the country as a conquest of France. In 1808, the English sent an army to aid the Portuguese; and Junot was defeated by sir Arthur Wellesley on the 21st of August at Vimiera. This battle was followed by a convention, and all the French forces were sent by sea to their own country. Lisbon is the capital.

Posados, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 19 miles SW of Cordova.

Posata, a town of the island of Sardinia, on the E coast, 45 miles ESE of Castel Aragonese. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

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Posega, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687; and is seated near the Orlava, 18 miles NNW of Brod.

Posen, or *Posna*, a fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle on an island in the river Warta. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river Warta frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. In 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered by the Poles. By the partition of Poland, in 1773, it became subject to the king of Prussia, and the seat of government of South Prussia. In 1806, this city was entered by a corps of the French army, under general Davoust. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 miles W by S of Gnesna. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 52° 24' N.

Posneck, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and is seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, eight miles NE of Saalfeld.

Posinho, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles NE of Santarem.

Pozenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated near the source of the Basiento, 11 miles S by W of Acerenza.

Potomac, a river of the United States, which rises in the NW part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, almost its whole course, till it enters the W side of Chesapeake bay. It is navigable near 300 miles.

Potosi, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren; that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 miles W NW of Arica. Lon. 67° 30' W, lat. 19° 30' S.

Potsdam, a city of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the river Havel. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses were raised by Frederic II, and presented to the inhabitants; and the

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various public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure, and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. The great parade, with Roman colonnades before the town, is the place of exercise for the king's guards and the garrison. In the market-place is a marble obelisk, 75 feet in height, and marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of Frederic-William II. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the Palace-square, was destroyed by fire. Here are two large orphan-houses for the children of the soldiers, an extensive poor house and hospital, and a capital foundery for fire-arms. On a hill near the city is the royal palace of Sans Souci, which is but small, and only one story high, yet its regularity and grandeur are astonishing. Potsdam has numerous manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It is 17 miles SW of Berlin. Lon. 13° 7' E, lat. 52° 25' N.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London.

Pottsgrove, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 17 miles SE of Reading, and 35 NW of Philadelphia.

Poughkeepsie, a town of New York, capital of Dutchess county, with two churches; situate on the E side of the Hudson, 74 miles S of New York.

Poitgues, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre, noted for its ferruginous mineral spring, five miles NW of Nevers.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaster, and 233 NNW of London.

Pourcain, St. a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Sionle, 16 miles S by W of Moulins.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the N part of the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of several rivers, which meet here from every point of the compass. It is 250 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

Pozzuolo. See *Puzzoli*.

Prabat, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101° 10' E, lat. 15° 40' N.

Pracels. See *Paracels*.

Prachatitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 miles S by W of Pisek.

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which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the w side of the Muldau, of which Pisek is the capital.

Prades, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, in a fine plain, 22 miles wsw of Perpignan.

Prades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Arragon were interred. It is 39 miles NW of Barcelona.

Praga, or *Prague*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, of which it is considered as a suburb.

Pragias, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin.

Prague, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia, and lately an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New, and Little Town, and Radshin. It is 15 miles in circumference, built upon seven hills; has about 100 churches and as many palaces; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. The Muldau runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. Here also is a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the jesuits, and the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets; also an arsenal, and a secular foundation, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The Little Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets, and is very populous. Radshin once belonged to the Little Town, but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague: its principal buildings are the royal palace, in which is a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Veit, containing the burial-place of the kings and many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tschernin. Prague has suffered frequent devastations by war, which were however soon repaired. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahow, is celebrated for the victory, in 1620, gained by the Austrians

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over Frederic V of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. It was besieged by the king of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, with a citadel, seated on the Bilentino, 10 miles NW of Florence.

Prats de Molo, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, near which are mines of copper mixed with silver. It stands on the Tet, 29 miles SW of Perpignan.

Prausnitz, a town and castle of Silesia, in the lordship of Trachenberg. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld, and is seven miles S of Trachenberg.

Praya. See *Porto Praya*.

Precop, or *Perekop*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslat, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, four miles in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. The town is now reduced to about 60 wooden houses; and its only riches consist of the salt works in its vicinity. It is 65 miles SE of Cherfon. Lon. 35 34 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Precopia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa.

Pregel, a river of E Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, and flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Konigsberg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premistau, a town of Poland; in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 60 miles W by S of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenzlo, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker mark. It contains six churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It

PRE

is seated on the like and river Ucker, 60 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 19 N.

Prerau, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Beetzwa, 13 miles SE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Presburg, a fortified city, capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 27,000. Here the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen the first king. The Lutherans have a church here, and an academy. In December 1805, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is 38 miles E by S of Vienna, and 95 WNW of Buda. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Prescot, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and around it are many coal mines. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 197 NNW of London.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears, by an inscription, to be the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Costa Ruffaria. It is 28 miles N of Naples.

Presidii, Stato delli, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of the Siennese. It includes five fortresses, reserved by Spain, when it ceded the territory of Sienna to the duke of Tuscany, in 1557; and in 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemona, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, and Monte Philippo. The first of them is the capital.

Prestegyn, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for here the assizes are held, and in it is the county-jail. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 23 miles NNW of Hereford, and 151 NNW of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Prestima, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles N of Coimbra.

Presto, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour in a bay

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of the Baltic, 41 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and muslin; and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,887. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when most of them were made prisoners; also for a kind of public carnival, or jubilee, held every twenty years, the last of which was in 1802. It is seated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster canal, 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 217 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour, called Morison's Haven, on the Firth of Forth. It has manufactures of felt, stone and earthen ware, and bricks and tiles. At this place the royal army was defeated by the rebels in 1745. It is eight miles E by N of Edinburgh.

Pretsch, a town of Saxony Proper, with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe, 10 miles S of Wittenberg.

Prettin, a town of Saxony Proper, seated on the Elbe, 18 miles S by E of Wittenberg.

Prevesa, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It was taken by the Venetians in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, on the gulf of Larta, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and it stands on the Claise, 18 miles S of Loches.

Preuschmark, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle, 22 miles S of Elbing, and 75 SW of Konigsberg.

Priaman, a town on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy, and it stands on a small river in which gold is found. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

Priboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles SSW of Carlscrona.

Priebus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, situate on the Neissa, 20 miles SW of Sagan.

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principality of Glogau, with an iron forge and a manufacture of paper, 18 miles SW of Glogau.

Prince Edward Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. See *John, St.*

Prince Frederic, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county, on the W side of Chesapeake bay, 20 miles ENE of Port Tobacco, and 35 SE of Washington.

Prince of Wales Cape, the most western extremity of America, hitherto known, discovered by Cook in 1778. It is on the E side of Beering strait. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales Fort, the most northern settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson bay, at the mouth of Churchill river. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

Prince of Wales Island, or *Penang*, an island two miles from the W coast of Malacca, 18 miles long and 15 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. The channel to the mainland is a safe road for ships. This island was purchased of the king of Queda by the English E India Company, who formed a settlement here in 1786; and in five years after, Georgetown, its capital, was established as a seaport. Lon. 98 50 E, lat. 5 36 N.

Prince William Henry Island, an island in the Eastern ocean, lying WNW of Tench island. It is pretty high, well wooded, and 70 miles in circuit. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench island. It was discovered by lieutenant Bull, in 1790, and a high mountain in the centre was called Mount Philip. Lon. 140 30 E, lat. 13 2 S.

Prince William Henry Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Prince William Sound, a gulf on the NW coast of America, so named by Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point on each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open,

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the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, the great kingfisher, the white-headed eagle, and the humming-bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the sound were the Canadian spruce pine. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

Princes Island, an island near the W coast of Guinea, 90 miles in circumference, discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has a town on the north part, with a good harbour. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 1 40 N.

Princes Island, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the W entrance of the strait of Sunda. It is subject to the king of Bantam, and visited by European ships for wood and water. Lon. 104 30 E, lat. 6 15 S.

Princes Islands, four small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Prote, Kalke, and Antigone. The first is the largest, and has a town containing above 2000 inhabitants. Lon. 28 56 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Princess Ann, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, situate on Chesapeake bay, on the E side of Monokin river, 25 miles WSW of Salisbury.

Princeton, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Here was a college called Nassau Hall, which was burnt down in 1802. It is 12 miles NE of Trenton, and 18 SW of Brunswick.

Princeton, a town of N Carolina, in Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, three miles above Murfreesborough, and 28 ENE of Halifax.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principato. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore, E by Basilicata, and S and W by the Mediterranean. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several

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mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavoro, E by Basilicata and Capitanata, S by Principato Citeriore, and W by the Mediterranean. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad; the soil not fertile in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

Prisrendi, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent church. It is seated on the Drin, 170 miles S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Prisina, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, which was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689. It is seated on the Rufca, 150 miles S by E of Belgrade. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, seated on the Domnitz, 13 miles ENE of Perleberg.

Privas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 68 miles S of Lyon. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Procida, an island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia, eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea, formerly called Sphacteria. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Prome, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly more considerable, and the metropolis of the kingdom, but has been greatly reduced by frequent wars. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Irrawady, 120 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 95 0 W, lat. 18 50 N.

Prospect, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot river, 12 miles NNE of Belfast.

Prosperous, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 16 miles SW of Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Prostnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, eight miles SSW of Olmutz.

Provence, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, E by the Alps and the river Var, S by the Mediterranean, and W by Languedoc. In that

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which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the Bahama islands, and the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. The chief town is Nassau. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 25 3 N.

Providence, an island in the Atlantic, which the bucaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, a river that rises in the state of Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence, whence it is navigable for ships to Narraganset bay, which it enters on the W side of Rhode island.

Providence, the oldest town of the state of Rhode island, chief of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the state. It has several manufactures, and a large foreign and inland trade. Here are six edifices for public worship; a handsome court house, in which is a library for the use of the town and county; and a flourishing seminary, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of the river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 51 N.

Provincetown, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the hook of Cape Cod. Its harbour is one of the best in the state, and was the first port entered by the English, in 1620, when they came to settle in New England. The houses are only one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants are wholly dependant on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. It is 50 miles ESE of Boston.

Provins, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris.

Pruck. See *Bruck*.

Prusa, or *Prusia*. See *Bursa*.

Prussia, a country of Europe, bound-

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gitia and Lithuania, S by Poland, and
W by Germany. It produces a great
deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco,
and corn; and much amber is found
on the seacoast. The domestic animals
are numerous; and, beside the com-
mon game, there are elks, wild asses,
and bisons, in the forests; the last are
of a monstrous size, and their hides are
sold to foreigners at a great price. The
principal rivers are the Vistula and Pre-
gel; and there are numerous lakes,
especially in E Prussia. The inhabitants
are industrious, robust, and good sol-
diers; there are a great number of me-
chanics, but their principal business is
husbandry, and the breeding of cattle.
They are a mixture of different nations,
comprehended under the denominations
of Prussians, Poles, and Lithuanians.
Most of the Prussians and the nobility
conform to the German language and
manners. The Lutheran religion is the
most prevalent, but all religious sects
enjoy liberty of conscience. The prin-
cipal manufactures are glass, iron, cop-
per, brass, gunpowder, paper, cloth,
linen, and stockings. In the 13th cen-
tury Prussia belonged to the knights of
the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that
part, since denominated Polish, or West
Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of
Poland, and was incorporated into the
dominions of the republic. At the
same time, the knights were constrained
to hold the remaining part, called Ducal
or East Prussia, as a fief of the crown
of Poland. In 1525, Albert, the grand
master, betrayed the interests of his frater-
nity, and concluded a treaty with
Sigismund, king of Poland, by which E
Prussia was erected into an hereditary
duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief.
Having adopted the tenets of Luther,
he married a princess of Denmark, and
transmitted this rich inheritance to his
descendants; one of whom, Frederic-
William, was the first duke that threw
off his dependence on Poland, in 1657.
It is divided into the German depart-
ment, or that of Konigsberg; and the
Lithuanian, of which Gumbinnen is the
seat of regency. The foundation of the
Prussian monarchy was established by
the above Frederic-William, between
1640 and 1688. His son and successor
Frederic, in 1701, assumed the title of
King of Prussia, which was soon after
acknowledged by all the Christian pow-
ers, except Poland, which did not ac-
knowledge it till 1764. In 1742, Fre-
deric II acquired the duchy of Silesia
from the house of Austria; and in 1772,
he compelled the Poles to cede to him

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a part of Great Poland, and the whole
of W Prussia, except the cities of Dant-
zic and Thorn. In 1793, Frederic-
William II, by another forced cession,
obtained the possession of those cities;
also the remainder of Great Poland,
and the provinces of Masovia and Pola-
chia, which were denominated South
Prussia, and Posen made the seat of go-
vernment. But by the unfortunate war,
in 1807, Frederic-William III, by the
treaty at Tilsit, gave up all the new ac-
quisitions from Poland; also the circle
of Cotbus in Lusatia, and all his Ger-
man territories W of the river Elbe. Ko-
nigsberg is the capital.

Pruth, a river that rises in Poland, in
the mountain of Crapach, crosses part
of the palatinate of Lemburg, flows
through Moldavia, and enters the Da-
nube, above Reni, in Bessarbia.

Pruym, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Sarre, lately of Germany,
in the electorate of Treves, with a
princely abbey; seated on the river
Pruym, 30 miles N by W of Treves.

Przemisia, a town of Poland, in the
palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle,
on the river San, 54 miles W by S of
Lemberg.

Przewal, a town of Poland, in the
palatinate of Chelm, 36 miles E by N of
Chelm.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Beraun, with a silver mine and
an iron foundery, near the river Muldan,
28 miles SSW of Prague.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of
Russia, once a republic, subdued by
Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly com-
prised in the government of Novo-
gorod.

Psaof, or *Pl. sof* a town of Russia,
capital of a government of the same
name, and an archbishop's see, with a
strong castle. It is seated on the river
Velika, at its entrance into the lake
Tchudskoi, 80 miles S of Narva, and
150 S by W of Peterburg. Lon. 27 52
E, lat. 57 28 N.

Paculoe, a town of Hindoostan, in
Bengal, 40 miles NW of Dacca.

Fuckhoh, a town of Hindoostan, in
the province of Lahore, 86 miles SW of
Cashmere, and 145 NW of Lahore. Lon.
75 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Pudla, a river of Hindoostan, which
rises in the SW part of Agimere, divides
the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat,
and runs into the gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, a town of Russia, in the
government of Olonetz, situate on the
E coast of the lake of Onezko, 108
miles E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat.
61 36 N.

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Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the Atlantic, 29 miles ssw of Compostella.

Puebla d'Alcocer, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles E. of Merida.

Puebla de los Angeles, a city of Mexico, capital of Tlascala, and a bishop's see. The streets are broad and straight, and the buildings in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with rich commodities, and on the other with the cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Beside the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. It is 80 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N.

Puebla Nueva, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, seated near the Pacific ocean, 100 miles W of St. Jago. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 8 34 N.

Puebla de Sanabria, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 45 miles sw of Astorga.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Agra, eight miles ssw of Pamplona.

Puerto Bello, **Puerto Rico**, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see *Porto*.

Puglia, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulbely, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on an inlet of Cardigan bay, between two rivers, 16 miles S of Carnarvon, and 243 NW of London.

Pulo Condore, see *Condore*; and so with other islands that have sometimes *Pulo* [Island] prefixed.

Pullicate, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the seacoast, and at the S end of a large lake to which it gives name, 23 miles N of Madras.

Pultusk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia. In 1807, a battle was fought here between the French and Russians, in which both sides claimed the victory. It is seated on the Narrew, 30 miles N of Warsaw.

Pultoswa, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, an island in the Pacific ocean,

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35 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil. It has an Indian town of the same name, on its S side, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

Punhete, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezere with the Tajo, six miles NW of Abrantes.

Punta del Guda, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle. It is situate on the S side, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular, and of convenient width; and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices may be deemed elegant. There is no harbour in the vicinity of the town, and vessels usually anchor at a distance from the shore in an open road. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Punto Gallo. See *Gallo*.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which deserve the name of marble, and are used for chimneypieces, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island, the finest near Corfe castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 70 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 37 19 N.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, four miles W of Grays-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purification, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco, 90 miles S by E of Compostella. Lon. 105 30 W, lat. 19 58 N.

Purmerend, a strong town of N Holland, on a brook of the same name, 10 miles N by E of Amsterdam, and 12 SE of Alcmear.

Purneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on a river that flows into the Ganges, 125 miles NNW of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 40 E, lat. 25 47 N.

Purysburg, a town of S Carolina, in Beaufort district, built by a colony of Swifs, with a view to the culture of silk. It is seated on the river Savanna, 20 miles NNW of the town of Savanna. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 32 12 N.

Puschiauo, a town of Switzerland, in

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the canton of Grisons, three miles N from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 miles wsw of Bormio, and 20 E of Chiavenna.

Putala, or *Pateli*, a mountain of Tibet, near the banks of the Burrampooter, seven miles E of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet, and the ordinary place of his residence.

Putnitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, with an old castle, 11 miles NNE of Perleberg.

Putney, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge, four miles wsw of London. It is the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. On Putney heath is an obelisk, erected, in 1786, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire; and on its borders are several elegant mansions.

Puttan, or *Puttan Sunmait*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the circar of Puttan, in Guzerat. It stands near the sea, 95 miles S of Noanagur. Lon. 69 40 E, lat. 21 2 N.

Puy, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs. It is seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 45 miles NE of Mende, and 65 SE of Clermont. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 45 58 N.

Puy en Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 10 miles ssw of Saumur.

Puy de Dome, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. It has its name from a mountain, situate to the W of Clermont, the capital of the department.

Puy l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 16 miles W by N of Cahors.

Puy Moisson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 15 miles S of Digne.

Puy la Roque, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 miles sse of Cahors.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagna; surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. It was taken

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by the French in 1794. It stands at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segra, 48 miles W by S of Perpignan, and 78 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Puylaurens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 28 miles S by W of Alby.

Puzzoli, or *Pozzuolo*, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. From a heathen temple it is now changed into a christian cathedral; and so much modern work has been added, that at present only the front of the ancient edifice is visible. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of that great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

Pyrbaum, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the frontiers of Franconia, 13 miles SE of Nuremberg.

Pyrenees, mountains which divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 miles in length, and have different names, according to their different situations. The passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps. These mountains yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar. See *Perdu*, *Mount*.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish

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corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, with a fine citadel. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 miles sw of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Pyrstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 miles NW of Linz, and 22 E of Passau.

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Quackenbruck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg; seated on the Hase, 30 miles N of Osnaburg.

Quadra and Vancouver Island, an island on the NW coast of America, on the W side of which is Nootka Sound. It was so named by captain Vancouver in compliment to Senor Quadra, the Spanish commandant at Nootka. It is about 300 miles in length, and 80 in its greatest breadth.

Quadrella, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles ENE of Naples.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 212 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 36 47 N.

Quang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koci-tcheou and Hou-quang, W by Yunnan, and the kingdom of Tonquin, S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang tong, and E by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees, and have mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. It is watered by several rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months in the year. Here is a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp, that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. Quei-ling is the capital.

Quang tong, a province of China, bounded on the W by Quang-si and Tonquin, N by Hou-quang and Kiang-

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si, NE by Fokien, and S by the China sea. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osters, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes are made of them. The inhabitants breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. They load a great number of small barks with flocks of these birds, and carry them to the seashore, where the ducks mix together, and feed on shrimps and other kinds of shellfish left by the tide; and when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin, and each flock returns to its own vessel. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

Quangtong, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 150 miles NNE of Ummerapoora.

Quaritz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 11 miles WSW of Glogau.

Queaux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 21 miles SE of Poitiers.

Quebec, a city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the SW shore of the river St. Lawrence. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former erected on the summit of a limestone rock, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The cathedral of the catholics is a plain building, with the spire on one side of its front. The jesuits college, a large edifice, is now converted into a barrack for the troops. The protestant metropolitan church, and a house for the courts of law, are neat edifices built on the site of a monastery destroyed by fire in 1796. The seminary of the catholics and the convent of the Ursulines are spacious buildings, with extensive gardens. On the N side of the town is an edifice above 500 feet in length, containing the office of ordnance, an armoury, storehouses and

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workshops, and a public gaol. The river here narrows suddenly to the breadth of a mile; but hence to the sea it is from four to five leagues broad, and navigable for men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. Here are several dock-yards, and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country, but the anchors, sails, and cordage, are generally imported. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711, it was besieged by the English without success; but was taken by them, in 1759, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the moment of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. It is 360 miles by the river, from the Atlantic ocean, and 330 N of Boston. Lon. 71 10 W, lat. 46 47 N.

Queda, a city and seaport on the w coast of the peninsula of Malaya, the capital of a kingdom tributary to Siam. The principal trade is in pepper. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles NNW of Malacca. Lon. 99 30 E, lat. 6 5 N.

Quedlingburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, and a late famous protestant abbey, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The river Bode divides it into the old and new town. It has a trade in brandy and linen, and is 10 miles S by E of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent, 13 miles SW of Annapolis, and 22 E of Wathington.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, explored by captain Carteret in 1767. There is only one of any considerable size, which he named Egmont, and is the same which the Spaniards call St. Cruz. It is 60 miles long and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed. The inhabit-

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ants are very nimble, vigorous, and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the N side is a harbour named Swallow bay. Lon. 164 26 E, lat. 10 42 S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, a sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky bay, and the hills near the seaside are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. Lon. 174 14 E, lat. 41 6 S.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. It is seated near the mouth of the Medway, 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E by S of London. Lon. 0 49 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Queenborough, a town of S Carolina, on the W side of the Great Pedee river, 32 miles NNW of Georgetown.

Queens County, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by Kings county, E by Kildare, SE by Catherlough, S by Kilkenny, and W by Tipperary and Kings county. It is divided into 50 parishes, contains about 82,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved in cultivation. Maryborough is the capital.

Queensferry, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It has a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry. It is nine miles W of Edinburgh.

Queenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, five miles NE of Halberstadt.

Queinstown, a town of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, just below the last rapid. Here all the merchandise and stores received from Kingston for the upper part of the province are sent in wagons to Chippawa, a distance of 10 miles, the falls and broken course of the river rendering the navigation impracticable for that space. It is seven miles above Fort Niagara, and 20 N by E of Fort Erie.

Queich, a river of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, which passes by Anweiler and Landau, and enters the Rhine, near Germerheim.

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Quei-ling, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet odour, that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ta, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 180 miles N by W of Canton, and 587 s of Peking. Lon. 109 51 E, lat. 25 12 N.

Quentin, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II. of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Eſcurial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Quercy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, E by Rouergue and Auvergne, S by Langue-doc, and W by Perigord. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Querfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the rivulet Wute, surrounded by a ditch, 14 miles NNW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Quirimba, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Mosambique, fertile in fruits and pastures. They are inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese, and so named for the principal one. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 11 40 S.

Quesnoy, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Quiberon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a fort, situate at the extremity of a peninsula, to the N of Belleille. In 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterward. It is 17 miles SSE of Port Louis.

Quicaro, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in

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Mexico, about 20 miles long and six broad. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 725 N.

Quillimancy, a seaport of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It belongs to the Portuguese, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 miles SSW of Melinda. Lon. 41 49 E, lat. 3 10 S.

Quillan, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 25 miles SSW of Carcassone.

Quilleboeuf, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 37 miles W of Rouen, and 42 NW of Evreux.

Quiloa, a seaport of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a small citadel. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498; and it produces abundance of rice, millet, fruits, cattle, and poultry. The inhabitants are Mahometans, partly black and partly tawny. The capital is well built, and stands on an island, at the mouth of the river Coavo. Lon. 40 9 E, lat. 8 35 S.

Quimper, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Benaudet, 34 miles SSE of Brest, and 112 W by S of Rennes. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 47 58 N.

Quimperle, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Ilotte, 30 miles ESE of Quimper.

Quincy, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 10 miles S by E of Boston.

Quingey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve, 12 miles SW of Besancon.

Quin-nong, or *Chin-chi*, a bay on the coast of Cochinchina, much frequented by the vessels of the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can only get in at high water. At the head of the harbour is the city of Quin-nong. Lon. 109 15 E, lat. 13 52 N.

Quinson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 28 miles SSW of Digne.

Quintin, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, seated in a valley, 10 miles SSW of St. Brieuc.

Quirpon, an island in the Atlantic ocean, near the N coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55 22 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Quistello, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Secchia, 15 miles SE of Mantua.

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Quito, an audience of Peru, in the vice royalty of New Granada, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. It was under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Peru, until the 18th century, when a new viceroyalty was established at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada; the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Quito and all the provinces of Terra Firma. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans: several districts are occupied almost entirely by Indians. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America.

Quito, the capital of the audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, but on high ground, 9370 feet above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. Having no mines in its neighbourhood, it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. In 1755, it was swallowed up by an earthquake, but soon rebuilt. It is 400 miles sw of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 77 55 w, lat. 0 13 s.

Quizama, a province in the s part of the kingdom of Angola. It is full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

Quinsina, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nocer.

Quoja, an inland country of Guinea, lying e of Sierra Leone.

Raab, a town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and seated at the conflux of the Raab and Rabinitz, not far from the Danube, 28 miles sse of Presburg. Lon. 17 45 e, lat. 47 38 n.

Raajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 miles ne of Ougein, and 214 ssw of Agra. Lon. 76 56 e, lat. 24 2 n.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 miles long and four broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the w side to a great height on the e side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is famous for its millstone quarries; and at the ne end stands Castle Broichin, which is a noted sea-mark. Lon. 6 0 w, lat. 57 32 n.

Rabasteins, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 miles ne of Toulouse.

Rabat, a seaport of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 w, lat. 34 40 n.

Rabenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 miles wsw of Rakonitz.

Racca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 miles s by w of Diarbekir. Lon. 40 10 e, lat. 36 5 n.

Rachore, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district, subject to the nizam of the Decan. It is seated on the s bank of the Kistna, 80 miles sw of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 3 e, lat. 16 22 n.

Raclia, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconigi, a town of Piedmont, seated in a plain, between the rivers Grana and Macra, 18 miles s by w of Turin.

Radeberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which is a bath; called Augustus bath, discovered in 1717. It is seated on the Roder, eight miles ene of Dresden.

Radeburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is celebrated

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for earthen ware, and seated on the Roder, 10 miles N of Dresden.

Radicefani, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, seated on a steep hill, 46 miles SE of Sienna.

Radimpour, or *Radunpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, situate on the Puddar, 175 miles N of Surat, and 250 SW of Agimere. Lon. 71 48 E, lat. 23 58 N.

Radnor New, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is nominally the county-town, though a small place, and the assizes are held at Presteign. Three miles E of it is Old Radnor, said to have been the Magoth of Antoninus, but now an insignificant village. New Radnor is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood, 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 159 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, a county of Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, N by Montgomeryshire, NW by Cardiganshire, and SW and S by Brecknockshire. It contains 326,400 acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 52 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 19,050. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The E and S parts are tolerably level and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on a river that runs into the Vistula, 60 miles NNW of Sandomir.

Radomsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 50 miles SE of Siradia.

Radstadt, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, near the source of the Ens, 35 miles ESE of Salzburg. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Ragivolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 19 miles S of Mantua.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, five miles SE of Usk. It is famous for its castle, where Charles I passed much of his time, and lived in a magnificent style. This castle was the last in Cromwell's time, which surrendered to general Fairfax.

Ragnit, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle, in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c.

R A I

It is situate on the Niemen, 56 miles ENE of Konigsberg. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Ragoogur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 116 miles NE of Oudein, and 256 S of Delhi. Lon. 77 30 E, lat. 24 23 N.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, near the river Manlio, 18 miles WNW of Noto.

Ragusa, a city and seaport of Dalmatia, capital of Ragusen, and an archbishop's see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 66 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Ragusen, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles long and 20 broad. It was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians; but now is annexed to Italy. The soil is so barren, that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessities from the neighbouring islands and Turkish provinces. The Ragusians profess the Roman catholic religion, but the Greek, Armenian and Turkish persuasions are tolerated for convenience. Ragusa is the capital.

Rajamundry, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the five Circars. The principal riches consists in teak timber. It is seated on the Godavery, 35 miles from its mouth, and 170 SW of Cicacole. Lon. 81 57 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, six miles N of Geriah.

Rajemal, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, 68 miles NNW of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 50 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Rain, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech and the Danube, 12 miles W of Neuburg.

Rain, or *Old Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury, 23 miles SW of Aberdeen.

Rain Lake, a lake of N America, lying E of Lake of the Woods, and W of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 miles long, and in no part more than 20 wide.

Raisin, Market, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, situate near the source of the Ancholm, 16 miles NE of Lincoln, and 147 N of London.

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Rakelsburg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, which has a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and situate on an island in the river Muer, 36 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 15° 8' E, lat. 46° 45' N.

Rakonitz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza, 32 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14° 0' E, lat. 50° 5' N.

Ralegh, the capital of N Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated sir Walter Ralegh, under whose direction the first settlement in N America was made at Roanoke island. Here is a large and handsome state-house, and several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest disadvantage. It is 95 miles WNW of Newbern, the former capital, and 145 WSW of Petersburg in Virginia. Lon. 78° 52' W, lat. 35° 40' N.

Rama, or *Ramula*, a town of Palestine, with many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which show what it has been formerly. It is 20 miles W by N of Jerusalem.

Ramada, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72° 20' W, lat. 11° 10' N.

Ramagiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, seated on the W side of the Arkawati, with a strong fort on the opposite bank, on a large rocky hill, 50 miles NE of Seringapatam.

Ramanad, a town of Hindoostan, in Mazawar, 64 miles SE of Madura, and 95 S by W of Tanjore. Lon. 78° 56' W, lat. 9° 20' N.

Rambert, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Alberine, 24 miles SSE of Bourg en Bresse.

Rambert, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire, near the river Loire, 12 miles SE of Montbrison.

Ramberviller, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here was a royal palace, which was demolished in 1793, by order of the national convention. It is 27 miles SW of Paris.

Rame Head, a promontory on the S coast of England, the W point of the entrance into Plymouth sound. On its summit is a church (a seamark) belonging to the village of Rame. Lon. 4° 12' W, lat. 50° 19' N.

R A M

Ramery, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes.

Ramilles, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, memorable for a great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday, 1706. It is seated at the source of the Geete, 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels.

Ramiseram, an island in the gulf of Manara, at the W end of Adams bridge, and separated from Marawar on the continent of Hindoostan, by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circuit; contains some beautiful trees, a few villages, and a celebrated pagoda. Lon. 79° 22' E, lat. 9° 11' N.

Ramla, a town of Palestine, the ancient Arimathea, now in a ruinous state. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. It is 18 miles NW of Jerusalem.

Rammekens, a seaport of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburg. Lon. 3° 40' E, lat. 51° 29' N.

Rammelberg, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz forest which lies within the principality of Gurbenhausen. On this mountain are several silver mines; and at the foot of it is the city of Goslar.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 32 miles S of Cossipour, and 105 E of Delhi.

Ramsbury, a village in Wiltshire, six miles E of Marlborough. It is noted for its fine beer, of which great quantities are sent to London. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Ramsay, a town of the isle of Man, situate on a large bay, on the NE coast. The bay affords good anchorage, but the harbour will only admit small vessels. Near it is a lighthouse; and the entrance of the town is defended by a fort. It is 15 miles N by E of Douglas. Lon. 4° 26' W, lat. 54° 18' N.

Ramsey, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly an extensive abbey, but the ruins of a gateway is all that remains. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Wittlesey, 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokehire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound. Near it is a group of danger-

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ous rocks, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowls. The island is two miles long and one and a quarter broad, and four miles w by s of St. David. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet, near the Downs, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The harbour is nearly circular, and has two fine stone piers, a dry dock, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and is much frequented as a bathing-place. It is 17 miles w by N of Canterbury, and 72 ESE of London. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Ramteak, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, held sacred to Ram, by the Hindoos, who have a temple here. It is 18 miles NNE of Nagpour.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, about three leagues w of Mowee. The s part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lon. 156 51 W, lat. 20 48 N.

Randalstown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, four miles WNW of Antrim.

Randeradt, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 10 miles NW of Juliers.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of the Gude, 25 miles E of Wiburg.

Rangamatty, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal. It has a celebrated pagoda, and stands near the Burrampooter, on the confines of Affam and Bootan, 170 miles NE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 90 8 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Rangoon, a seaport of Pegu, and the principal mart for teak timber, in the Birman empire. It was founded by Alompro, king of Birman, in 1755; and is the residence of a governor, who lives within the fort. Here is a custom-house built of brick, but the wharfs and dwelling-houses are all constructed of wood. In its neighbourhood are numerous convents; and two miles N of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple, which is a splendid object at the distance of many miles. Rangoon is seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy (which hence to the sea is called the Rangoon or Syriam river) 18 miles N of its mouth,

R A S

and 60 s of Pegu. Lon. 96 10 E, lat. 26 48 N.

Ranis, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Newstadt.

Rannoch, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Ericht, from the N, and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S side is a forest of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Agimere. It is 96 miles E of Agimere, and 105 WSW of Agra. Lon. 76 57 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Rantzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N by W of Lubec.

Ratcondra, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour, near which is a rich diamond mine. It is 20 miles NNW of Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

Rapallo, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on a bay of the same name, 16 miles ESE of Genoa.

Raphoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 11 miles SW of Londonderry, and 21 NE of Donegal.

Rapolla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, five miles W of Venosa.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Portroyal, Leeds, Tappahannoc, and Urbanna, into Chesapeake bay.

Rapperschwil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 18 miles SE of Zurich, and 20 NW of Glaris.

Rapps, a town of Austria, on the river Teya, eight miles N by W of Horn.

Raritan, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kull found, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

Raschid. See *Rosetta*.

Rascia, the eastern division of Slavonia, watered by the river Rasca, which runs into the Morave. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

Raseborg, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated

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on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Raspenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near which are some medicinal springs, and the ruins of the once celebrated castle of Rasseburg. It is situate on the river Lossa, on the ridge of mountains called Finne, 15 miles NNE of Weinmar.

Rastadt, a town of Snabia, in the margravate of Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians; and in 1796, the former defeated the latter near this place. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, five miles NE of Baden, and 24 SW of Philisfburg.

Rastenburg, a fortified town of E Prussia, with a castle, 46 miles SE of Konigsberg.

Ratenua, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Havel, 15 miles N by W of Brandenburg.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. The cathedral and townhouse are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppau, and 85 SSE of Breslau. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Ratigen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, six miles NE of Dusseldorf.

Ratisbon, or **Regensburg**, a strong city of Bavaria, lately imperial, and an episcopal see, but now the capital of the principality of Ratibon, and the see of an archbishop, transferred from Mentz to this place in 1798. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denys, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The townhouse is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire used to meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, and about 24,000. Ratibon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the S side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 62 miles N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratoath, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 12 miles E of Trim, and 12 NW of Dublin.

Ratmansdorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 20 miles S by W of Clagenfurt.

Ratelfzell, a strong town of Suabia,

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on that part of the lake of Constance called Zeller See, 12 miles NW of Constance.

Ratsha, or **Ratzka**, a town and fortress of Slavonia, on the N side of the Save, opposite the influx of the Drin, 30 miles SW of Peterwardein.

Rattan. See **Ruatan**.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a citadel. In its vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situate on the Inn, 26 miles ENE of Inspruck, and 44 SW of Salzburg.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The town is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake, 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzeburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec. Ratzeburg is noted for its excellent beer, and is 14 miles S by E of Lubec, and 22 S of Lauenburg. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 53 43 N.

Raudnitz, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Raconitz, seated on the Elbe, 20 miles N of Prague.

Ravello, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples.

Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It stands on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, run into this inlet, and form a good harbour; but the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, its chief trade is in oysters. Two miles from the town, on the S side of the Esk, are ruins of three miles in circumference, called the City of Barnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Ravenglass is 16 miles SSE of Whitehaven, and 279 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 22 N.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a celebrated harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn four miles from the town. It is now chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodorice, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodorice is still to be seen, and is covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated on the river Mantoue,

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37 miles *sz* of Ferrara, and 162 *N* of Rome. Lon. 12 5 *E*, lat. 44 25 *N*.

Ravensberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name. The castle of its ancient counts is seated on a mountain. It is 15 miles *ENE* of Munster, and 36 *sw* of Minden.

Ravensburg, a town of Suabia, lately a free town. It has a considerable trade, particularly in paper, and is seated on the *Chenus*, 18 miles *N* of Lindau.

Ravestein, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on the *Meuse*, eight miles *sw* of Nimeguen.

Rawitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles *s* of Posen.

Raumo, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles *s* of Bjorneburg, and 55 *N* by *w* of Abo.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seven miles *NNE* of Marburg, and 32 *ssw* of Cassel.

Rauvee, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five *r* branches of the Indus. It rises in Lahore, on the borders of Tibet, flows by the city of Lahore to Toulomba, in the country of Moultan, and 28 miles below joins the Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydrates of Alexander.

Rawa, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated in a morass, and almost surrounded by the river Rawa, 55 miles *sw* of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 *E*, lat. 51 51 *N*.

Raynham, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, with manufactures of iron; seated near the river Taunton, four miles *NNE* of Taunton, and 32 *s* of Boston.

Raypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, near the river Mahanada, 60 miles *s* of Ruttimpour, and 80 *w* of Sumbulpour.

Re, an island of France, 16 miles long and four broad, separated from the coast of Lower Charente by the strait of Breton, about seven miles wide. The products are bitter wine, salt, brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and several meeting-houses. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, ribands, and pins; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Here are the ruins of a rich

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abbey, in which Henry 1 was interred. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 9742. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 26 miles *ssz* of Oxford, and 37 *w* of London. Lon. 0 52 *w*, lat. 51 28 *N*.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks county, with four edifices for public worship, and a large one for the public offices. In 1795, the county voted 12,000*l*. for building a bridge here over the Schuylkill, on which the town is seated, 54 miles *NW* of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 *w*, lat. 40 22 *N*.

Realego, a seaport of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. It is situate among swamps, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 30 miles *WNW* of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Lon. 87 44 *w*, lat. 12 42 *N*.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 11 miles *s* by *E* of Alby.

Realville, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles *NE* of Montauban, and 20 *s* of Cahors.

Rebnick, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Aluta, 45 miles *sw* of Targowischo.

Reccan. See *Aracan*.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days; and is seated on a mountain, near the river Musone, 14 miles *s* of Ancona.

Reckem, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated near the *Meuse*, five miles *N* of Maestricht.

Recklinghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It has a strong citadel, and is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles *ssw* of Munster. Lon. 7 36 *E*, lat. 51 38 *N*.

Reculver, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour, eight miles *NE* of Canterbury. It is the Regulbium of the Romans; and its ancient church has two spires, which are called by mariners the Two Sisters.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, in Angusshire, the *s* point of Lunan bay. Here are the ruins of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

Red Lake, a lake of N America, lying *s* of Lake of the Woods. It is 60 miles long and 15 broad, and on the *N* side is fed by several small rivers. Its outlet is at the *se* extremity, in lat. 47 20, and called Red River, which flows

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Red Sea, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends 1300 miles from N to S, dividing Africa from Arabia, and is 200 broad, in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates on the S, by the strait of Babelmandel, with the Indian ocean.

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, three miles W of Southampton. It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c. and ship-building is also carried on. The Andover canal terminates at this place.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles E of Vannes, and 32 SSW of Rennes. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Redondela, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, and stands on Vigo bay, eight miles NE of Vigo.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbra.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, at the foot of a mountain, 23 miles SW of Elvas.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 12 miles N by E of Helfstone, and 263 W by S of London.

Redstone, a town of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, situate on the Monongalia. Large boats called Kentucky boats are built here, and it has a ropewalk, and a manufacture of paper. It is 30 miles S by E of Pittsburg.

Rees, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Wesel.

Rees, or *Rens*, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Hard by it, on the Rhine, is the *Königstuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity; consisting of a round vault, built of freestone, and resting on nine stone pillars, one of which stands in the middle. The vault is eighty feet in circumference, and has two stout doors, the ascent to which is by twenty-eight stone steps. It is furnished with seven seats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time; and on this regal chair the electors of Germany formerly held consultations relative to the election of a king and emperor, and other weighty matters of

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the empire. *Rees* is seated near the Rhine, five miles S by E of Coblenz.

Reetz, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Ihna and frontiers of Pomerania, 18 miles SSE of New Stargard.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles NNE of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Ratibon.

Regensburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles SW of Zurich.

Regensburg. See *Ratibon*.

Regenstauf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Regen, eight miles N by E of Ratibon.

Regenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt.

Regenswalde, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 24 miles SSE of Cömin.

Reggio, a seaport of Calabria, in Calabria Ulteriore, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of muscle, that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles SSE of Messina, and 95 S by W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The principal trade is in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. In 1796, the inhabitants were the first Italians that renounced allegiance to their sovereign, and solicited the protection of the French. Reggio is the birthplace of the poet Ariosto. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Tessone, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

Reghebil, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, situate on a lake at the influx of a branch of the Niger, 240 miles E by S of Ghanara. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 13 20 N.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza.

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Regis, St. a town of Lower Canada, situate on the boundary line that separates Canada from the United States, and on a river of its name, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 50 miles sw of Montreal. Lon. 74. 10 w, lat. 45. 0 N.

Regnano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome.

Reichenau, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller See, or lower lake of Constance, three miles long and one broad. It abounds with vines and other fruit-trees, and lately had a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance was abbot. It is four miles w of Constance.

Reichenau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated in a fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine, seven miles sw of Coire.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It has considerable manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian, and is seated on the rivulet Peil, 10 miles se of Schweidnitz.

Reichenbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. The inhabitants are principally clothiers; and their method of dying, particularly scarlet, is brought to great perfection. It is 10 miles ssw of Zurichau.

Reichenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenellenbogen, seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, five miles e of Reinfels.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ct Buntzlau. It has a great manufacture of cloth, and is 28 miles N of Jung Buntzlau.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 24 miles NE of Clagenfurt.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but, for want of fuel, most of the salt water is carried a distance of 14 miles, by engines and pipes, over the hills to Traunstein. It is seated on the Sala, nine miles sw of Salzburg.

Reichsbofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, nine miles N of Haguenau.

Reifferscheid, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, and capital of a county in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Eiffel, 30 miles ssw of Cologne, and 32 N by w of Treves.

Rein, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Save, 25 miles sse of Cilly.

Reiner, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a mineral spring, and

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manufactures of cloth and paper, 11 miles w of Glatz.

Reisenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, formerly the residence of the bishops of Pomerania. Near it is an ancient castle. It is 78 miles sw of Konigsberg. Lon. 20. 5 E, lat. 53. 52.

Remberviller, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 17 miles nne of Epinal.

Remich, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxeinburg, on the Moselle, 20 miles se of Luxemburg.

Remiremont, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges, 11 miles sse of Epinal.

Reno, St. a town of the territory of Genoa, situate in a fruitful valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean, seven miles E by N of Vintimiglia, and 17 wnw of Oneglia.

Remy, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age: the first is not entire; but the second is in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles NE of Arles.

Rendsburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Skleuskuale, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthen ware, and gold and silver lace; and its trade in timber, by means of the Eyder canal, is considerable. It is 15 miles w of Kiel, and 16 sse of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 53 E, lat. 54. 20 N.

Renfrew, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Renfrewshire. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but many looms are employed in the silk and muslin manufactures. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the exterior ditch. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal, 11 miles w by N of Glasgow, and 13 E by s of Greenock. Lon. 4. 26 w, lat. 55. 54 N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad; bounded on the w and N by the frith of Clyde, E by Lanerkshire, and S by Ayrshire. It is divided into 17 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78,058. In the N part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is sterile,

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but the s part is mountainous, and rather barren. Beside the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, seated on the Danube, 135 miles sw of Bender. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine, and a bishop's see. It contains eight parish-churches, beside the cathedral, and several convents. The streets are broad and straight; but they were narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 190 wsw of Paris. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Rens, or *Rense*. See *Rees*.

Rentown, a village of Scotland, four miles NW of Dumbarton. Near it is one of the most considerable printfields in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dalquhurn, where Dr. Smollett was born, and the lofty column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Leven.

Renty, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the river Aa, 12 miles sw of Aire, and 50 NW of Arras.

Reole, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. Here is a Carthusian monastery, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is seated on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva, 20 miles NE of Geneva.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is seated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, situate on the Eylang, 16 miles SSE of Custrin.

Repton, a village in Derbyshire, eight miles ssw of Derby, celebrated as the burial-place of several of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted free-school, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a considerable

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manufacture of silks. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on a hill, between the river Olina and a ridge of mountains on the borders of Valencia, 64 miles ssw of Cuenza. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 39 44 N.

Resht, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It has a considerable trade, particularly in silk; and much rice grows in the environs. It is seated on a river, six miles from the Caspian sea, and 100 N of Casbin. Lon. 51 30 E, lat. 37 58 N.

Resolution Island, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 50 miles long and 20 broad, on the N side of the entrance into Hudson strait. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 61 40 N.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 160 leagues E of Otaheite, so called from the ship in which Cook made his second voyage. Lon. 141 15 W, lat. 17 23 S.

Retel, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a country called the Retelois. It is seated on a hill, near the river Aisne, 26 miles NE of Rheims. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Retford, *East*, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. seated on the Idle, 30 miles N by E of Nottingham, and 141 N by W of London.

Rethem, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Zell, seated in a very fertile country, on the Aller, 35 miles NNW of Hanover.

Retimo, a seaport of Candia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, where the pacha resides. It was taken, in 1645, by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 41 miles W of Candia. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Retz, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 28 miles ESE of Amberg.

Revel, a town of France, in the department of Upper-Garonne, near the grand basin of the Canal Royal, 27 miles SE of Toulouse.

Revel, a government of Russia. See *Esthonia*.

Revel, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. Here is a college, with four

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professors; and in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it, in 1720; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 160 miles N by E of Riga, and 220 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, on the top of a mountain fortified by nature and art, three miles NW of Saluzzo.

Revero, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 20 miles SE of Mantua.

Revin, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Meuse, six miles E of Rocroy.

Revolution Isles, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the SW of the Marquesas, of which they may be deemed a continuation. They were discovered in 1791, and the most considerable are Baux and Marchand. The latter is about 15 miles in circuit, and was taken possession of, in the name of the French nation, by captain Marchand. The natives are of the same colour as those of the Marquesas; and every thing indicates that they are of the same origin. Lon. 140 5 W, lat. 9 21 S.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts; seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 17 miles SW of Tarragona.

Reuss, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, on the NW of St. Gothard, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joins the Aar, below Bruck.

Reutlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. In the town-house is preserved an ancient battering-ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder mills. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 17 miles S of Stuttgart.

Reawah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles SSW of Allahabad. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 35 N.

Rewari, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the country of Delhi; seated on the Sadi, 55 miles SW of Delhi. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 28 13 N.

Rhamarie, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that

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river. It is 25 miles above Rosetta, and 58 ESE of Alexandria.

Rhayadergaw, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected; and an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. In the neighbourhood are lead and copper mines. It is 19 miles WNW of New Radnor and 178 of London.

Rbeda, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 10 miles N of Lipstadt.

Rheims, a city of France, in the department of Marne, and lately an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,200. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicaise is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, in Natangen, with a large fortified castle; seated on a lake, 75 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 53 48 N.

Rheinau, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, five miles SSW of Schaffhausen.

Rheinbach, or *Rynbach*, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles WSW of Bonn, and 36 NW of Coblenz.

Rheinberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 13 miles E of Gelders, and 48 N by W of Cologne.

Rheine, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Ems, 18 miles WNW of Osnaburg.

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Rheineck, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; seated on the Rhine, 16 miles *sw* of Coblentz.

Rheineck, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, on the river Sinn, 25 miles *n* by *w* of Wurtzburg.

Rheineck, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near its entrance into the lake of Constance, 25 miles *se* of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 21' N$.

Rheinfelden, a town of Suabia, the best of the four Forest-towns; seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge, eight miles *e* of Basel.

Rheinfels, a strong fortress of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 16 miles *s* of Coblentz.

Rheinmagen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Rhine, 19 miles *sw* of Coblentz.

Rheinthal, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous. It is a fertile valley, 30 miles long and from three to eight broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

Rheinzabern, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Erlbach, 10 miles *se* of Landau.

Rhena, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegeast, 14 miles *ese* of Lubec.

Rhena, a town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Rhine, 20 miles *se* of Utrecht.

Rhine, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenan; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flow-

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ing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from *e* to *w*. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. At Basel the river turns to the *s*, and flows thence to Holland; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the *w*, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Worcum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the *s* side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the *sw* below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Hues- rick another branches off to the *n*, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds *w* by Arnheim to Duerfede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leek, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more, into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs *n* into the Zuider Zee, at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows *w* by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and afterward is lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, Lower, a circle of Germany. It extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Snabia, on the *s*, to that of Westphalia, on the *n*; containing the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the county of Lower Hensburg. But in 1801, the territories of this circle to the *w* of the Rhine were ceded to France, and are included in the departments of

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Roer, Rhine and Moselle, Sarre, and Mont Tonnerre.

Rhine, Lower, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Straßburg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a circle of Germany. It extended across the Rhine, from the province of Lorraine in France, on the s, to the circle of Lower Saxony, on the n, and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the langravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck; the imperial town of Frankfurt, the bishoprics of Fulda, Spire, and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. But the territories of this circle on the w side of the Rhine were ceded to France in 1801, and are included in the department's of Sarre and Mont Tonnerre.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the n by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, s by Franconia, s by Suabia, and w by France. It was also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of Bavaria, sometimes called the Upper Palatinate. But this electorate was suppressed in 1801; the French annexing the part w of the Rhine to their own territory, and giving the remainder to the electors of Baden and Hesse.

Rhine and Moselle, a new department of France, including part of the late electorates of Cologne and Treves, and of the late palatinate of the Rhine. The capital is Coblenz.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, bounded on the n and e by Massachusetts, s by the Atlantic, and w by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are Providence and Taunton rivers; which flows into Narraganset bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty in this state, which is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

Rhode Island, an island of N America, in the state of its name. It is 15 miles long and four broad, and exceedingly fertile. Between 20 and 40,000 sheep

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are fed here, beside beeves and horses. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful. At its sw extremity is the town of Newport.

Rhodes, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Macri, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterward took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1623, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained, afterward removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

Rhodes, the capital of the island of Rhodes, and an archbishop's see. It was anciently nine miles in circumference, and regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Idefsa, near 900 years after its fall. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, but they are now in a state of dilapidation. Over one of the gates is still to be seen a stone shield with the cross of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A quadrangular edifice, which has the appearance of a monastery, is now converted into a guard house and arsenal; and in it are large piles of marble bullets, made from the pieces of sculpture which formerly adorned the city. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 28 20 E, lat. 36 27 N.

Rhodes. See *Rodez*.

Rhone, a large river that rises in Swit-

zerland, soon joins the Rhine, and flows on to the sea at Lyons.

Rhone, a river of France, rising in the mountains of the Alps, and flowing into the Mediterranean sea at Lyons.

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ferland, in Mount Furca, which source soon joins a more considerable stream from an extensive glacier called that of the Rhone. After passing through the vale of Vallais, it runs through the lake of Geneva, and separating Savoy from Bresse, it flows w to Lyon, then s to Vienna, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhone, a department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E border. The Rhone and Loire was originally one department, but separated in 1792. This department includes the late provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonois. The capital is Lyon.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone, containing the w part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhonhouse, a village of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire, eight miles nsw of Newton Douglas, noted for a great annual fair, and a weekly cattle market from October to January.

Rhuden, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Monne and frontiers of Paderborn, 12 miles sse of Lipstadt.

Rhynbeck, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on the E side of Hudson river, opposite Kingston, and 18 miles n of Poughkeepsie.

Rhynberg, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a handsome palace, built by Frederick II, when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyn, 10 miles n of Ruppin.

Rhyney. See *Rumney*.

Rhynow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, at the conflux of the Rhyn with the Havel, nine miles se of Havelberg.

Riazan, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

Riazan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the conflux of the Trubezhi with the Occa, 100 miles se of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, on the bay of Biscay, 29 miles E by s of Gijon.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Gali-

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cia, seated at the conflux of the Avia with the Minho, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 15 miles wsw of Orense.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 miles n by E of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, eight miles E of Madrid.

Ribble, a river which rises in W Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and enters the Irish sea, below Preston.

Ribeira Grande, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape Verd islands, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 14 50 N.

Ribémont, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by s of St. Quentin.

Riberac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigueux, and 27 sse of Angouleme.

Ribnik, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 20 miles E by N of Ratibor.

Ribnik, or *Rimnik*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see. Here, in 1789, the Austrians and Russians gained a great victory over the Turks. It is seated on a river of the same name, 68 miles ene of Tergovist.—Another, on the river Alth, 50 miles W by s of Tergovist.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a bay of the Baltic, near the influx of the Reckenitz, 15 miles ne of Rostock.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, founded by cardinal Richelieu in 1637, and seated on the Amable and Vide, 30 miles sw of Tours.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in Henrico county, on the N side of James river, at the foot of the falls. The public buildings are an episcopal church, a state-house, and court-house. Here is a floating toll bridge over the river; and the falls above the bridge are seven miles in length. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 90 miles ssw of Alexandria. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 37 35 N.

Richmond, a borough in N Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was inclosed by a wall, with three gates, now in ruins; and has

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a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 miles sw of York, and 230 nsw of London. Lon. 1 35 w, lat. 54 28 N.

Richmond, a village in Surry, with a stone bridge over the Thames, nine miles wsw of London. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elisabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open to the public; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

Richmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Coln, eight miles sw of St. Alban, and 18 wnw of London.

Ricla, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon, 28 miles wsw of Saragossa.

Ride, a town in Hampshire, on the NE coast of the isle of Wight. It has a daily intercourse by packet-boats with Portsmouth, and sends to that place abundance of butter, eggs, and poultry. It is five miles ssw of Portsmouth, and six ene of Newport.

Ridgefield, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 14 miles nw of Fairfield, and 43 nne of New York.

Riedlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube, 15 miles sw of Ulm.

Rietberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the Ems, 17 miles w by n of Paderborn. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and twelve convents. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 37 miles ne of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Rife, 25 miles ssw of Toulouse.

Riez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain,

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abounding with wine and fruits, 20 miles saw of Digne.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the river Dwina, five miles from its mouth, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the Gulf of Riga, or Livonia. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Riga is 220 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 310 sw of Petersburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Rimini, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea having receded from this city for some centuries, its harbour now will admit only small vessels. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 4 4 N.

Ringkloping, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland. It has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway, and is seated on a gulf of the German ocean, 43 miles sw of Wiburg, and 55 nsw of Ripen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 56 8 N.

Ringleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach, six miles N of Erfurt, and 26 ene of Eisenach.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was formerly a city; and in the great church are interred several kings, and other persons of distinction. It is 30 miles sw of Copenhagen.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of worsted hose; and is famous for its strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon, 30 miles sw of Winchester, and 91 w by s of London.

Rinteln, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Schauenburg, with a university. It is seated on the Weser, 12 miles SE of Minden, and 35 wsw of Hanover. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 52 12 N.

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of Brasil, between those of Petaguel and Paraiba. It is watered by a river of the same name.

Rio Grande, a river in the s part of Brasil, which runs w into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio Grande, a river which rises in the Sierra Leone mountains, and flows through the kingdom of Biguba, into the Atlantic. It is navigable for boats 400 miles.

Rio de la Hacha, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 w, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio Janeiro, a river of Brasil, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brasil. It is rather a small gulf or bay, as the water is salt; for though it receives two rivers, their waters are not sufficient to form the bay which is called Rio Janeiro. At its mouth are several small islands, which render the entrance difficult and dangerous. On the E side of it is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the w that of St. Jago, together with the capital.

Rio Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedanium for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty. The riches of the country consist in its mines of gold, and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Rio de Mirando, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Ribadeo.

Rio del Norte, a considerable river of N America, the source of which is unknown, but it flows from n to s through the whole country of New Mexico, and enters the gulf of Mexico on the n border of New Leon.

Rio de la Plata. See *Plata*.

Riobamba, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction in the audience of Quito. The productions and manufactures of its district are superior to any other in Peru; and in some parts of it are very rich mines of gold and silver. It is 98

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miles s by w of Quito. Lon. 77 20 w, lat. 1 38 s.

Riom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 s of Paris.

Rioni, a river that rises in the principality of Georgia, forms the s boundary of Mingrelia, and enters the Black sea.

Rionis, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, eight miles s of Fermo.

Ripen, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the Gram, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 65 miles NW of Sleswick, and 78 s by w of Wiburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 55 23 N.

Ripley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 215 N by w of London.

Ripon, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain abbey. Ripon was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church. Its noted manufacture of spurs has some time declined, but two extensive cotton mills employ a number of hands. The market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles NNW of York, and 209 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 w, lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Cardon, 24 miles NW of Amiens.

Risborough, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles s of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London.

Ritzenbuttle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; seated half a mile s of Cuxhaven, and 25 miles N of Carlsburg.

Riva, a town of Germany, in the principality of Trent, on the river Riva, at its entrance into the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent.

Riva, a town of Switzerland, in the Valteine, seated on the N end of the P p

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lake Como, eight miles s by w of Chiavenna.

Rivadoc. See *Ribadeo*.

Rivalta, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Sangon, six miles sw of Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situate on the Adda, 15 miles s of Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Orco, 15 miles n of Turin.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Egly, eight miles n of Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles w of Turin.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the lake Garda, 16 miles nw of Verona.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Douero, 25 miles n by e of Segovia.

Roanne, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyon is conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c. Roanne is 45 miles wnw of Lyon, and 210 sse of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Roanoke, an island of N Carolina, on the s side of Albemarle sound. It is famous for being the place where sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in N America.

Roanoke, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, in the s part of Virginia. It is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the sw part of Albemarle sound.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False bay. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Robel, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Munitz, 24 miles w of Strelitz.

Robin Hood Bay, a bay on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Roca, Cape, the most western extremity of Portugal, and of Europe. On its summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea; and on the E of the mountain is a summer palace, of Moorish architecture. Here is also a small vineyard, that of Carcavella, yielding a peculiar grape; and the

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environs supply most of the fruits and greens used at Lisbon. This cape is called generally by the English sailors, the Rock of Lisbon. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Rocamadour, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles n of Cahors.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, near which is a coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Gierace.

Rochdale, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of bays, flannels, serges, and other woollen goods. It has two churches; and a canal from Manchester passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. It is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, 13 miles n by E of Manchester, and 198 NNW of London.

Roche, a fortified town of Savoy, in the Genevois, seated near a large rock, on the river Borne, 12 miles NE of Annecy.

Roche, or *Roche en Ardenne*, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles s of Liege, and 31 NW of Luxemburg.

Roche Beaucour, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 22 miles NW of Perigueux.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine, 22 miles SE of Vannes.

Roche Guyon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Seine, 21 miles W of Pontoise.

Roche Posay, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. It has a mineral spring, and is seated on the Crense, 32 miles ENE of Poitiers.

Roche sur Yon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Luçon.

Rochechouart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain; seated near a rivulet that flows into the Vienne, 18 miles W of Limoges.

Rochefort, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is situate on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Rochefort, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It stands on the Charente, 15 miles from its mouth, which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; and the

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houses low, but regular. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundery for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58' W$, lat. $45^{\circ} 50' N$.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, six miles NE of Dole, and 22 WSW of Besancon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 miles SSW of Angers.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 miles E of Vannes, and 40 SW of Rennes.

Rochefoucault, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 miles NE of Angoulême.

Rochelle, a fortified seaport of France, and a bishop's see, in the department of Lower Charente. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles S by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10' W$, lat. $46^{\circ} 9' N$.

Rochemaure, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, eight miles NNE of Viviers.

Rochester, a city in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, two parish-churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6817; they are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers, no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two free-schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. Here is an hospital liberally endowed for 12 poor people: also an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied for one night with lodging, entertainment, and four-pence; an inscription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is seated on the Medway, 26 miles WSW of Canterbury, and 29 ESE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 23' N$.

Rochetta, a town of the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice.

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Rochford, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London.

Rochlitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a rock, and a handsome bridge over the Mulda, 24 miles SE of Leipzig.

Rockaway, a town of New Jersey, in Morris county, on a river of its name, 15 miles N by W of Morristown.

Rockbridge. See *Cedar Creek*.

Rockenhausen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

Rockford, a town of N Carolina, in Wilkes county, on the Yadkin, 33 miles E by N of Wilkes.

Rockingham, a town of N Carolina, chief of Richmond county, seated on an eminence, six miles E of Great Pedee river, and 46 WNW of Fayetteville.

Rockingham, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name, situate on a branch of Shenandoah river, 40 miles SW of Woodstock, and 55 ENE of Bath.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday. It had an ancient castle, long ago demolished; and its forest was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 33 N by W of London.

Rocky Mount, a town of Virginia, chief of Franklin county, seated near the source of the Staunton, 35 miles SW of New London, and 140 W of Petersburg.

Rocroy, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 miles N of Rethel.

Rodach, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name, nine miles NW of Coburg.

Rodby, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Laland. The passage hence to Heiligenhaven, in Holstein, and to the island of Femern, is much frequented. It is 10 miles SE of Naxkow. Lon. $11^{\circ} 45' E$, lat. $54^{\circ} 45' N$.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, near which is a mineral spring. It is 11 miles W by S of Hanover.

Rodez, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manu-

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factures of gray cloths and serges. It was lately a bishop's see; and the lofty steeple of the cathedral is admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Aveiron, 30 miles w by s of Mende. Lon. 2 34 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Roding, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs s to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault forests, to Bark-ing, below which it joins the Thames.

Rodok, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, 30 miles E of Hissar, and 60 wnw of Delhi.

Rodos, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora, 62 miles w of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Rodriguez, an island in the Indian ocean, lying 100 leagues E of Mauritius, and possessed by the French. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad; the country mountainous, and, in many parts rocky, though there are others in which the soil is excellent; but the best production of the island is the land turtle, which are in great abundance. On the N side is a bay that affords secure shelter for ships, and ample supplies of wood and water. Lon. 63 c E, lat. 19 30 S.

Roor, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, flows by Arensburg, Schwerte, Werden, and Duisburg, and enters the Rhine at Roerort.

Roer, a new department of France, including the duchy of Juliers, and part of the territories of Cleve, Gelders, and Cologne. It takes its name from a river, which rises above Juliers, and joins the Menne at Ruremonde. The capital is Aix-la-Chapelle.

Roerort, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, at the conflux of the Roer with the Rhine, 17 miles s by E of Wesel.

Roculs, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

Rogersville, a town of Tennessee, chief of Hawkins county, on the N side of the Holston, 50 miles NNE of Knoxville.

Rogerswick, or *Port Baltic*, a seaport of Russia, in the province of Revel, seated on a fine bay at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, 40 miles wnw of Revel. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Rogonapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the circar of Pa-

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chete. It is 126 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 47 E, lat. 23 34 N.

Roha, or *Roiha*. See *Orfa*.

Rohaczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, seated on the Dnieper, near the influx of the Ordwa, 100 miles SE of Minsk. Lon. 30 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Roban, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom, with the assistance of the British, it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

Rokitzan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with good cloth manufactures and a trade in iron, seven miles E by N of Pilsen.

Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Limburg, 10 miles sw of Juliers.

Rom, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is seven miles long and nearly three broad, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, E by the gulf of Venice, S by Tuscany and Urbino, and W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. This province lately belonged to the Ecclesiastical State, but is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. Ravenna is the capital.

Romainmotier, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailliwick, with a castle; seated in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz, 11 miles sw of Yverdon.

Romani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, and a bishop's see: seated on the Siret, 50 miles wsw of Jassy.

Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, E by the Black sea, S by the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and W by Macedonia. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates, or governments, the capitals of which are Philipopoli, Gallipoli, and Constantinople.

Romano, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, on a river that runs between the

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Oglio and Serio, 11 miles SSE of Ber-
gamo.

Romans, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Drome, on the Isere, 22
miles sw of Grenoble, and 30 s of
Vienné.

Rome, a city of Italy, in Campagna di
Roma, capital of the Ecclesiastical State
and the residence of the pope. It is the
ancient Latium, and one of the finest
and most famous cities in the world,
situated on the Tiber, over which it has
four bridges. The walls are of brick,
in which are 15 gates; and its whole
circumference, including that part be-
yond the Tiber and all belonging to the
Vatican, is upward of 16 miles. It is
computed to contain 162,000 inhabi-
tants, which, though greatly inferior to
what it could boast in the days of its
ancient power, is considerably more
than it could number at some former
periods since the fall of the empire.
Some of the principal streets are of con-
siderable length, and perfectly straight.
That called the Corso is the most fre-
quented. Here the nobility display
their equipages during the carnival, and
take the air in the evenings, in fair
weather. The shops on each side are
three or four feet higher than the street;
and there is a path for foot passengers,
on a level with the shops. The palaces,
of which there are several in this street,
range in a line with the houses, having
no courts before them. The Strada
Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia,
are also very long and noble streets.
There are no lamps lighted in the streets
at night; and all Rome would be in
utter darkness, were it not for the
candles which the devotion of indi-
viduals some times places before the
statues of the Virgin: these appear
glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars
in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a
strange mixture of magnificent and in-
teresting, and of common and beggarly
objects; the former consists of palaces,
churches, fountains, and the remains of
antiquity; the latter comprehend all
the rest of the city. The church of St.
Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses,
in size and magnificence, the finest
monuments of ancient architecture. It
was begun to be built in 1506, finished
in 1621, and is entirely covered both
within and without with marble. Its
length is 730 feet, the breadth 320,
and the height, from the pavement to
the top of the cross which crowns the
cupola, 450. The high altar under the
cupola is 90 feet in height, and of ex-
traordinary magnificence. A complete

R O M

description of this church, and of its
statues, bas-reliefs, columns, and
various other ornaments, would fill vo-
lumes. The cathedral of St. John La-
teran, the Romans say, is the most an-
cient of all the churches of Rome, and
the mother of all the churches in Chris-
tendom. It contains the Scala Santa,
of 28 white marble steps, brought from
Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to
have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas.
To this church every new pope con-
stantly goes first, in a magnificent pro-
cession, to take possession of the holy
see. The Pantheon is the most perfect
of the Roman temples which now re-
main, and notwithstanding the depre-
dations it has sustained from Goths,
Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful
monument of Roman taste. The pa-
villion of the great altar of St. Peter,
and the four wreathed pillars of Co-
rinthian brass which support it, were
formed out of the spoils of the Pan-
theon, which, after 1900 years, has still
a probability of outliving its proud ca-
pacious rival. The Pantheon, original-
ly erected to the honour of all the gods,
is now become a christian temple, de-
dicated to the Virgin, and has obtain-
ed, from its circular form, the name of
the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet,
and its width nearly the same. There
are no pillars to support the roof, which
is constructed in the manner of a cupola;
neither has it any windows, a sufficien-
cy of light being admitted through a
central opening in the dome. As the
Pantheon is the most entire, the am-
phitheatre of Vespasian is the most stu-
pendous monument of antiquity in
Rome. About one half of the external
circuit still remains; from which a
pretty exact idea may be formed of the
original structure, and by computation
it could contain 85,000 spectators. But
the antiquities of Rome are too nu-
merous to be minutely described; that
the ancient Forum, now a *cow-market*;
the beautiful column of Trajan, &c.
must be passed over. The Campidoglio,
built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful
structure, standing on the site of the
ancient Capitol, so long the centre of
the empire of the world. The body
of this palace is the residence of the
senators of Rome, and the wings are
inhabited by the *conservatores* of the
city. The pope has three superb pa-
laces, of which the principal is the
Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The
library of this palace is the largest and
most complete in the world; rich, es-
pecially in manuscripts, in all languages,

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and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was entered, in 1798, by the French, and in consequence of a tumult, in which their general was killed, they deposed the pope, abolished the papal government, and erected in its stead a republic, styled the Roman Republic. The aged pope they sent to France, where he died on his various removals; they also sent away a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, the new republic overthrown, and the papal government restored. Rome is 110 miles NW of Naples, 410 SSW of Vienna, and 600 SE of Paris. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, a town of New York, in Herkimer county, near which, to the E, is Fort Stanwix. It is seated at the head of Mohawk river, eight miles WNW of Whitestown.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 15 miles NNE of Macon.

Romerstadt, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz.

Romford, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday for hogs, calves, and sheep, and on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. It is 12 miles ENE of London.

Romhild, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, 13 miles S of Meinungen.

Romkala, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle, in which are two churches. It is seated on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Simeren, 85 miles NNE of Aleppo.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 88 miles ESE of Tchernigof.

Romney, a town of Virginia, chief of Hampshire county, seated on the SW branch of the Potomac, 50 miles WNW of Winchester. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Romney, New, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since

R O N

the sea has retired, it is much reduced. Old Romney, now a small place, is a mile to the W, and was the original port. The new town is seated on a hill, in Romney marsh, 21 miles SW of Dover, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Romney Marsh, a tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven, defended from the sea by a strong embankment, called Dymchurch Wall. It is 20 miles long and eight broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pastures in England. Vast flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and sent hence to the London market. It has two towns and nineteen parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV, by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurors, and the commonalty of Romney Marsh.

Romont, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Friburg.

Romorentin, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, and manufactures of serges and cloths; seated on the Sautre, 26 miles SE of Blois, and 40 S by W of Orleans.

Romsdal, a town of Norway, capital of a province, in the government of Drontheim, 100 miles SW of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

Romsey, a town in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper-mills. Here was a considerable abbey for Benedictine nuns, of which little is now standing, except the spacious church. It is seated on the Andover canal and the river Test, eight miles NW of Southampton, and 73 W by S of London.

Roncevallos, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name, 14 miles NNE of Pamplona.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle. It is seated on the Terela, near a lake of the same name, 28 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Ronda, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle; seated on a craggy rock, near the Guadiaro, 42 miles W of Malaga, and 43 N by E of Gibraltar.

Ronse, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor. The harbour is fortified, but not deep. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 55 10 N.

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Ronneburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 14 miles sw of Altenburg.

Roque, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. Here are several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus. It stands on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, 17 miles NE of Tariffa, and 58 SE of Cadiz.

Roquefort, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Doueise, 15 miles ENE of Mont de Marsan.

Roquemaure, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on a rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Nîmes.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles sw of Almeria, and 52 SE of Granada.

Roras, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim, noted for important mines of copper, 68 miles S of Drontheim.

Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, at the NE boundary of Piedmont, little inferior in height to Mont Blanc. It forms, as it were, a circus of gigantic peaks, round the village of Macugnaga; and its appearance is supposed to impart the name from some resemblance to an expanded rose.

Rosamarina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles w by S of Patti.

Rosana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles sw of Novogrodec.

Rosbach, a village of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles SE of Merzburg; famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French and Austrians, in 1757.

Roschad, a town of Swisserland, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the lake of Constance, seven miles ENE of St. Gall.

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor place, but was the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before Copenhagen was founded; and the cathedral has long been the place of their sepulture. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the end of a deep gulf, 16 miles w of Copenhagen.

R O S

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, E by Longford and W Meath, S by Galway, and W by Galway and Mayo. It contains about 86,000 inhabitants, is divided into 59 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasturage, yet there are some extensive bogs.

Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It is 80 miles w by N of Dublin. Lon. 8 42 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Roscrea, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary. Two miles to the SE are the singular ruins of an abbey, on an island of about three acres, in the centre of a bog. It is 20 miles WSW of Maryborough, and 32 N of Cashel.

Roseau. See *Charlotte-town*.

Rosemarkie. See *Fortrose*.

Rosenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle, 25 miles NE of Oppeln.

Rosenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 21 miles S of Budweis.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Manguald with the Inn, 34 miles SE of Munich.

Roses, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1793. It is seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 27 miles NE of Gerona. Lon. 3 7 E, lat. 42 17 N.

Rosetta, or *Raschid*, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasantest in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea. The rice grown in its vicinity, called *sultani*, is chiefly sent to Constantinople, and its exportation to any other place is prohibited. Rosetta was taken by the French invaders, in 1798. It stands on an island, formed by the W branch of the Nile, 25 miles ENE of Alexandria, and 100 NNW of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 31 23 N.

Rosienne, a town of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held. It is seated on the Dubisse, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warfaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosiers aux Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, formerly celebrated for its salt-works;

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seated on the Meurte, nine miles *SE* of Nancy.

Rosoy, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle, 16 miles *ENE* of Melun, and 30 *SE* of Paris.

Ross, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institution to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Four miles to the *SW* are the massive remains of Goodrich castle; and near it are the ruins of Flanesford priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Ross is seated on an elevated rock, on the Wye, 12 miles *SE* of Hereford, and 120 *W* by *N* of London.

Ross, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and united to Cork as an episcopal see. The harbour was formerly famous, but has been gradually filled up with sand, that the town is sunk from its former splendour. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles *SW* of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 *W*, lat. 51 32 *N*.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, situate on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. The town has a considerable trade, and exports a great quantity of wool, butter, and beef. It is 12 miles *NE* of Waterford, and 19 *W* of Wexford.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, saffron, and excellent pepper. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 136 *SE* of Naples. Lon. 16 38 *E*, lat. 39 48 *N*.

Rosslau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Rofslau with the Elbe, 10 miles *SSE* of Zerbst.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the *N* by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornock, *W* by the Minch, *S* by Invernesshire, and *E* by the frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost incloses. It is divided into 30 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 52,291. The middle and *NW* parts are mountainous and dreary; the *E* part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed horses, beeves, sheep, and goats, and abound with game; the rivers and lakes teem

R O T

with fish and waterfowl; and the loches on the *W* coast are visited regularly by a shoal of herrings. The inhabitants of the *W* and *S* parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the *E* coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. The island of Lewis is attached to this county. Tain is the capital.

Rosswein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Mithia, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth; seated on the Muldau, 23 miles *W* of Dresden.

Rostak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, and the seat of a sovereign prince. It is 120 miles *W* of Maskat. Lon. 57 30 *E*, lat. 23 30 *N*.

Rostock, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, an arsenal, and three churches. It is divided into three parts, the old, the new, and the middle town, and carries on a large trade. It was often taken in the 18th century; the last time in 1761 by the Prussians. It is seated on the river Warne, 10 miles from its entrance into the Baltic, and 32 *ENE* of Wismar. Lon. 12 20 *E*, lat. 54 10 *N*.

Rostof, a town of Russia, in the government of Xaroflaf, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorof, 95 miles *SE* of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 *E*, lat. 57 5 *N*.

Rostrenan, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 35 miles *SW* of St. Brieuc.

Rostrevor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable salt-work and a pottery; seated on Carlingford bay, nine miles *SE* of Newry.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, nine miles *NNW* of Cadiz.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, 85 miles *NW* of Lahore. Lon. 71 52 *E*, lat. 32 4 *N*.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, 108 miles *SW* of Patna. Lon. 84 0 *E*, lat. 24 38 *N*.

Rotenberg, a town and fortress of Franconia, capital of a lordship of the same name; situate on a mountain, 18 miles *NE* of Nuremberg, and 27 *SSW* of Bayreuth.

Rotenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, four miles *N* of Lucern.

Rotenburg, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, with a castle.

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Near it is a famous mineral spring. It stands on the Neckar, six miles wsw of Tübingen.

Rotenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Verden, on the river Wumme, 15 miles n by e of Verden.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, 12 miles e of Philippsburg.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a palace, belonging to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels; seated on the Fulda, 24 miles sse of Cassel.

Rotenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Oder, 14 miles e of Crossen.

Rotenfels, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 miles nw of Wurtzburg.

Roth, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Gessner, and stands at the conflux of the Roth with the Rednitz, 18 miles s of Nuremberg.

Rotbury, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Friday; seated on the Coquet, nine miles sw of Alnwick, and 302 n by w of London.

Rothenberg, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the river Neissa, 17 miles n of Gorlitz.

Rotenburg, a town of Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name. It is surrounded by moats and ramparts, and stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine. It has five churches, and was lately an imperial town. It is 15 miles wnw of Anspach. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Rother, a river which rises in Suffex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the English channel at Rye.

Rotherham, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, and is famous for considerable iron-works in its vicinity at Masbrough. It is seated at the conflux of the Rother with the Don, 32 miles s of Leeds, and 159 n by w of London.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the heir apparent of the crown. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5231. It is situate on the e side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier, 80

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miles w by s of Edinburg. Lon. 4 53 w, lat. 55 48 N.

Rothweil, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, but given, in 1802, to the duke of Wirtemberg. Two miles to the s is Rothmunster abbey, where they receive none but noble women. Rothweil is seated on the Neckar, near its source, 27 miles ssw of Tübingen. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Rottenmann, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a college of regular canons, 20 miles nnw of Judenburg.

Rotterdam, a city of S Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for the beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam; and the inhabitants are computed at 48,000. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. On the e side of the city is a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels employed in the service of the admiralty and the East-India Company. This port is more frequented than Amsterdam, because the ice breaks up sooner, and the tide, in two or three hours, will carry a ship into the open sea. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenal, are magnificent. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. Erasmus was born in this city, whose statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and the house in which he was born has an inscription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated at the influx of the Rotte with the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Meuse) 30 miles ssw of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Talfman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

Rottingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, 17 miles s of Wurtzburg.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the n side of the Seine, and is seven miles in circuit; and (its six suburbs included) is

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computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and crooked, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the great hall of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met, the old castle, and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. In the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Cornuilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles sw of Amiens, and 70 nw of Paris. Lon. 12 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Roveredo, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, seated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Lens, over which is a bridge, defended by a strong citadel. It has a very considerable trade in silk, and a great quantity of tobacco is raised here. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterward. It is 13 miles s of Trent. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, 75 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, w by Quercy, N by the same and Auvergne, and s by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rouah, or *Roiha*. See *Orfa*.

Rovigno, a seaport of Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 36 miles s of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, and the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increase. It is seated on the Adige, 37 miles sw of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Roum, a name applied to a part of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black sea, between Carmania on the w, and Diar-

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bekir and Armenia on the E, and including the fangiacates of Sivas, Adana, and Maraschi.

Rousselart, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Mandel, 10 miles NE of Ypres.

Roussillon, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the w by Berdagna, N by Lower Languedoc, E by the Mediterranean, and s by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees*, *Eastern*.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the N by Berwickshire, E and s by Northumberland and Cumberland, and w by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is about 30 miles. It is divided into 31 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,682. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. This county had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburg, situate between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso: of the city few traces are now evident; and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1460, James II of Scotland lost his life, by the bursting of a cannon. About two miles from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburg. The present capital of the county is Jedburg.

Roxbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, situate at the foot of a hill; and at the entrance of the neck of land leading to Boston, two miles ss w of that town.

Royan, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and so vigorously defended against Lewis XIII, in 1622, that he was obliged to withdraw his troops; but he afterward avenged this disgrace, by demolishing it so entirely, that the present place is merely the suburbs of the former. It is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 18 miles sw of Saintes.

Roye, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 26 miles SE of Amiens.

Royston, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Part of

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the town extends into Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crip, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. It is 14 miles s of Cambridge, and 77 N of London.

Ruatan, or *Rattan*, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 25 miles from the coast, with a good harbour, near the E end. Lon. 86 50 w, lat. 16 15 N.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in the Modene, seated on the Seccia, eight miles NW of Modena.

Rudaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1370, over Kinflud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a stone pillar was erected, which is still remaining. It is 12 miles NNW of Königsberg.

Rudelsstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the Upper county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of flannel and stuffs, and is seated on the Saal, 22 miles SE of Erfurt. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Rudelsstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a mine-office and copper-works, seated on the Bober, 16 miles W of Schweidnitz.

Rudesheim, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its wine, three miles N of Bingen.

Rudgley, or *Rugeley*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of felts and hats; seated on the Trent, 10 miles ESE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London.

Rudisto. See *Rodesto*.

Rudkoping, a fortified seaport of Denmark, and the only town in the island of Langeland. It has a considerable trade in corn and provisions. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfswerd, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a large collegiate church; seated on the Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach.

Rue, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 13 miles NE of Lausanne.

Rue, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 15 miles NW of Abbeville.

Ruffach, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rotbach, seven miles s of Colmar.

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Ruffec, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a celebrated school, well endowed; seated on the Avon, 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 83 NNW of London.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile in breadth. Including the indentations of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 miles long and 18 broad, and abounds in corn and cattle. It was ceded to the French in 1807, soon after the surrender of Stralsund. The chief town is Bergen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund.

Rugenwald, a town of Further Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery and a great trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper, three miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Ruhlant, a town of Upper Lusatia, which has a trade in fish and beer, and stands on the Elster, 25 miles N by E of Dresden.

Rum, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of the extremity of Skye. It is eight miles long and six broad, the surface hilly and rocky; but it feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Serefort, on the E coast. Lon. 6 24 W, lat. 57 11 N.

Rumigny, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles SW of Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the conflux of the Seram and Nepha, seven miles WSW of Annecy.

Rummelsburg, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Wipper, 14 miles N of New Stettin.

Rumney, or *Rbyney*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol channel, to the SE of Cardiff.

Rumppour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. The chief produce of its fertile district is rice, but there is also much tobacco, and some indigo. It is 124 miles NNE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 24 E, lat. 25 44 N.

Runkel, a town of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the

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residence of the counts of Wied-Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 miles ENE of Nassau.

Rupelmonde, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp.

Rupert, a river of New Britain, which issues from the lake Mistassin, and flows W into the St part of James bay. In its course it forms several small lakes; and at its mouth is the remain of Fort Rupert, formerly a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company. Lon. 76 58 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Ruppin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, capital of a circle of the same name, which was formerly a county. It stands on the W side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin; and on the opposite side of the lake is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of its former counts, whose burial-place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire, in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. It is 32 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 52 56 N.

Ruremonde, or *Roermonde*, a strong town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Austrian Gelderland, and a bishop's see. It has been taken several times; particularly in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated at the conflux of the Roer with the Meuse, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 28 NNE of Maastricht. Lon. 6 4 E; lat. 51 11 N.

Russek, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle. Here are twenty mosques, three churches, and a synagogue. It is seated on the Danube, 135 miles N by E of Adrianople. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Russ, a town of Prussian Lithuania, at the mouth of the river Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 miles NW of Tilsit.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Main, six miles E of Mentz, and 13 NW of Darmstadt.

Russey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, near the river Doubs, 34 miles E by S of Besancon.

Russia, a vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the

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Black sea, and W by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia, which formed the S part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslav; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see *Poland*) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates; and the soil and products must be as different; but not one third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The whole country is well watered by lakes and numerous rivers, which abound with fish; the principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. The red and black juchte, or Russia leather, for colour, smell, and softness, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world; and there are likewise flourishing manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, velvet, and silk: also brass, iron, steel, and tin are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, canvas, paper, parchment, candles, saltpetre, gunpowder, glass, &c. are made in Russia. This country affords a variety of commodities, which are of great use to foreigners, and as its exports greatly exceed the imports, there is a considerable annual balance of trade in its favour. The home commodities are fables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c. likewise Russia leather and linen, copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train-oil, castor, singlase, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandize of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by Catharine II into 41 governments;

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fringe of human hair, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only thofe depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the cuftom and the wifh of the court. Thofe who retain their beards retain likewife the ancient drefs, the long fwaddling-coat, either of fkins, or of coarfe cloth lined with fkins, in winter; and in fummer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a falh of any colour; but what they moftly affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowfers inftead of breeches and ftockings; their limbs are, befides, wrapped in many folds of woollen ftuffs to keep them warm, and over all they wear boots. Their fhirts are without collars; and their necks expofed to the cold, which are hard and impenetrable from this practice. Government continues to exert every nerve to compel the fubjects to adopt the German drefs. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other condition than banifhing the Afatic fheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a penfion, upon the exprefs terms of never again affuming the habit of his fathers. But fo zealoufly attached are the multitude to former manners, and fo honorably do they efteem them, that a Ruffian drefsed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his anceftors. The drefs of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fafhion and colour; every part of it being as fhort and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is the fame with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the fhort jacket, the ftriped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Ruffian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting, to fet off their charms. The young generation are modernizing thefe antic veflements; the ftiff embroidered napkin is fupplanted by one of flowing filk; the jacket and petticoat are of muflin, or other fine ftuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a filk or fatin cloak, in the cold feafon, lined with fur. The better clafs of females wear velvet boots. The drefs of the higher ranks is after the French and Englifh fafhion; and all wear a covering of fur fix months of the year. Perfons of both fexes wear a crofs on their breasts, which is put on when they are bap-

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tized, and never laid aside while they live: the peasants crosses are of lead, but those worn by the better sort are of gold or silver. The sovereignty of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zaar*, a corruption of Cefar, emperor: from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of czar was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter I, who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Rustenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle, nine miles w of Heiligenstadt.

Rustgaden, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles ssw of Fahlun.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, six miles n of Hexham. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. The fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the s of it.

Rutherford, a town of N Carolina, chief of a county of the same name, situate on a branch of Broad river, 30 miles s by E of Morgantown, and 60 w of Charlotte.

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Rutherglen, a borough of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated near the Clyde, three miles SE of Glasgow.

Ruthin, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and is seated on an eminence, by the river Clwyd, 15 miles sw of Holywell, and 205 NW of London.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles SE of Bari.

Rutlum, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 48 miles w of Ougein, and 136 E of Amedabad. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Rutland, a town of Vermont, chief of a county of the same name. This town and Windsor are alternately the seat of the state legislature. It is seated on Otter creek, 40 miles w by N of Windsor, and 57 N of Bennington. Lon. 73 20 w, lat. 43 30 N.

Rutland, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 14 miles NW of Worcester, and 56 w of Bolton.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, 15 miles long, and 11 broad; bounded on the w and NW by Leicestershire, N and NE by Lincolnshire, and S and SE by Northamptonshire. It contains 128,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 50 parishes; has two market towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 16,356. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the w side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. Oakham is the county-town.

Rattunpour, a city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is 210 miles S by w of Benares, and 360 w of Calcutta. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Rutzen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, 20 miles N of Wolau.

Ruvo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles w of Bari.

Ruzsa, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 48 miles WNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Ryacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mylore, 85 miles E of Seringapatam, and 98 WSW of Arcot. Lon. 78 6 E, lat. 12 26 N.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the NW angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it affords excellent anchorage.

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a little to the w of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-water to the w, and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere water to the s.

Rydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore, on the river Hindenny, 60 miles *NNE* of Chitteldroog. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Rye, a borough and seaport in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, and governed by a mayor and jurats. The church is a very large structure. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ipres tower, a square building, now a jail. The old port is so choaked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. In 1726, a new harbour was opened, in which vessels of 360 tons burden may safely ride. The exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. It is 28 miles *SSW* of Maidstone, and 63. *SE* of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holms Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, where, it is said, the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It is seated in a valley, called Holmsdale, 16 miles *E* of Guildford, and 21 *SW* of London.

Rymenant, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, five miles *E* of Mechlin.

Rynbach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles *WSW* of Bonn, and 37 *SW* of Coblenz.

Ryssen, a town of Holland, in Overysse, on the river Regge, 16 miles *ENE* of Deventer.

Ryswick, a town of S Holland, where the prince of Orange had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. It is seated between Hague and Delft, 30 miles *SW* of Amsterdam.

Rzezcza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, seated at the conflux of the Wyedzwek with the Dnieper, 38 miles *SSW* of Rohaczow.

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Racmien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 36 miles *SSW* of Sandomir.

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Saada, or *Saade*, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik. Here is a customhouse, which brings in a considerable revenue; and manufactures of Turkey leather. It is 140 miles *WNW* of Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saalfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with a castle on a mountain. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs: it is likewise the mint-town for the circle of Upper Saxony. On an eminence near the town stands the once celebrated and princely abbey of St. Peter. In 1806, prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saal, 34 miles *NNE* of Coburg, and 46 *SW* of Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Saalfeld, a town of E Prussia, seated on the lake Mebing, 23 miles *SE* of Marienburg.

Saar, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 miles *NW* of Brunn.

Saarmund, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle-mark, six miles *S* of Potsdam.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which yields hops of the best quality. It is situate on the Eger, 48 miles *WNW* of Prague. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Saba, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. It was taken by the British in 1781, and again in 1801. It has no port, and lies a little to the w of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

Sabanja, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situate on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 miles *ENE* of Burfa, and 62 *ESE* of Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sabatx, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Austrians in 1719. It is situate on the Drave, 22 miles *S* of Peterwardein, and 28 *W* of Belgrade.

Sabi. See *Xavier*.

Sabia, a kingdom on the *E* coast of Africa, bounded on the *N* by Sofala, *E* by the Mosambique channel, *S* by un-

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known regions, and w by Manica. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, has mines of gold, and many elephants. Manbona is the capital.

Sabie, a seaport of Denmark, on the e coast of N Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles nne of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 28 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the n by Umbria, e by Naples, s by Campagna di Roma, and w by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabionetta, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, situate on the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Atlantic, having the island of Lesia on the n, and those of Curzola and Melida on the s, all separated by a narrow channel. The town is 45 miles nw of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Sabionetta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is 20 miles e of Cremona.

Sable, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarthe, 25 miles ne of Angers.

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 40 miles w of Fontenay le Compté. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 46 28 S.

Sablestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Candahar, e by Hindoostan, s by Makran, and w by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

Sacai, a city and seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with several castles, temples, and palaces, and a mountain on one side which serves as a rampart. It is 43 miles s by w of Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E, lat. 34 58 N.

Sacca. See *Xacca*.

Sachsenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 10 miles sw of Waldeck.

Sachsenhagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 13 miles w of Hanover.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany,

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making part of Frankfort on the Maine. It is situate on the s side of the river, and communicates with the rest of the city by a stone bridge, well fortified.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, six miles nw of Waldeck.

Sachsenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 miles nnw of Stuttgart.

Sacramento, a town of Paraguay, settled by the Portuguese, and taken in 1777 by the Spaniards, to whom it was ceded by treaty. It stands on the river Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres, 100 miles w by n of Monte Video.

Sacrapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Cavery, 73 miles nw of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 52 E, lat. 13 6 N.

Saddleback, a mountain in Cumberland, so called from its form, situate five miles ene of Keswick. It is upward of 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and on one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

Sadras, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast, near the mouth of the Paliar. A little to the n are seven pagodas, hollowed out of a solid rock. It is 38 miles s of Madras.

Saffi, a strong seaport of Morocco, with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe, but now has little trade. It is 16 miles s of Cape Cantin. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustine order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Bober, 80 miles nw of Breslau. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Sagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, which has a considerable trade in pepper, betel-nut, and sandal wood. It stands on the Varada, near its source, 25 miles n of Nagara.

Sagg Harbour, a seaport of New York, in Suffolk county, at the e end of Long Island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1000 barrels of oil annually. It is 12 miles nw of Southampton, and 87 e of New York.

Saghalien, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises near the Yablonoi mountains, where it is first known by the names of Kerlon and Argun, and forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Eastern Tartary; where it receives the Schilka; and takes

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its present name. It then makes a circuitous eastern course of 1850 miles, in which it receives many other rivers, and enters the sea of Okotsk, opposite the N part of the island of Saghalien.

Saghalien, or *Tchoka*, a large island in the sea of Okotsk, separated from the continent by the channel of Tartary, on the w; and from the island Jesso by Perouse strait, on the s. This island was little known till explored by Perouse, and it is the most important portion of that navigator's voyage. It extends from lat. 46 to 54, or not less than 550 miles in length, by about 90 of medial breadth. The centre is mountainous, and well-wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives resemble the Tartars in form; and the upper lip is commonly tattooed blue. The dress is a loose robe of skins, or quilted nankeen, with a girdle. Their huts are of timber, thatched with grass, with a fireplace in the middle. Perouse extols them as a mild and intelligent race; and he says that they are quite unlike the Mandshurs, or Chinese. In the south are found some Japanese articles; and there is a little trade with the Mandshurs and Russians.

Saghalien oula Hotun, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Teitcicar. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mandshur Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of fables are found. It is seated on the river Saghalien, 200 miles NNE of Teitcicar. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort; seated on a tongue of land at the sw extremity of the province, 23 miles wsw of Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 37 2 N.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bunnass, 87 miles NW of Gurrach, and 112 s of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain, on the river Cea, 32 miles SE of Leon.

Sahar. See *Shahar*.

Sahara. See *Zahara*.

Said, or *Sahid*, a province of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia and the Red sea, anciently called Thebaid. It is the least fertile part of Egypt, and the thinnest of people.

Saida, a town of Syria, in Palestine,

on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. The name of Sidon still subsists in a small village, about two miles from Saida. To the w, of the castle is a shoal 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin inclosed by a decayed pier: this was the ancient port; but it is now so choked up by sands, that boats only can enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The manufacture of cotton is the principal employ of its inhabitants. It is 45 miles wsw of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

Saintes, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The middle one seems nothing more than a large barren rock, but contributes to form a good harbour. Lon. 61 43 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Saintes, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, and lately a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on the Charente, 40 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 76 sw of Poitiers. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 45 N.

Saintonge, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, N by Poitou and Aunis, W by the Atlantic, and S by Bordelais and Giron. The river Charente crosses it in the middle, and it is one of the most fertile districts in France. Its horses are much esteemed; also its salt, in which it has a considerable traffic. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape Verd islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the number of salt ponds that from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a silver mine; seated on a river, 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 NW of Stockholm.

Salado, a river of S America, which

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rises in Tucuman, about 60 miles w of Salta, and flows sse to the Parana at St. Fe, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handfomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. It is 85 miles s by w of Leon, and 120 pw of Madrid. Lon. 5 48 w, lat. 41 24 N.

Salamanca, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, 40 miles nnw of Mechoacan.

Salamanca de Bacalar, a town of Mexico, in Jucatan, 140 miles se of Campechy. Lon. 89 58 w, lat. 17 55 N.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, which has a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, woollen stuffs, iron tools, &c. It is situate in a mountainous place, on the river Arve, 31 miles se of Geneva.

Salankemen, a town of Slavonia, where a battle was gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Teisse, 20 miles nw of Belgrade, and 25 se of Peterwardein.

Salarano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Lambro, five miles wsw of Lodi, and 15 se of Milan.

Salberg. See *Sala*.

Salboe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which has a copper mine, 45 miles se of Drontheim.

Saldana, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Carrion, 37 miles n of Palencia.

Saldanha Bay, a bay on the sw coast of Africa, 120 miles nnw of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 32 9 S.

Salcto, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Me-

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diterranean, 22 miles sse of Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salem, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, now subject to the English; seated on a river that flows into the Cavery, 120 miles se of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 11 37 N.

Salem, a seaport of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county. It carries on a large trade to the W Indies, has some ship-building, and the harbour is defended by a fort and citadel. Here are seven edifices for public worship, and a bridge 1500 feet long, which connects the town with Beverly. It is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, 20 miles ne of Boston. Lon. 70 50 w, lat. 42 30 N.

Salem, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It has three edifices for public worship, and is seated on a branch of Salem creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 37 ssw of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 37 w, lat. 39 37 N.

Salem, a town of N Carolina, in Surry county, on the w side of Wack creek, a branch of the Gargalis, which flows into the Yadkin. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 70 miles w of Hillsborough. Lon. 80 21 w, lat. 36 2 N.

Salerno, a fortified seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, and an archbishop's see, with a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 27 miles se of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated among mountains, nine miles n of Aurillac.

Salies, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs from which fine salt is made. It is seven miles w of Orthes.

Salignac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles s of Limoges.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 16 miles nne of Vittoria, and 28 sse of Bilbao.

Salini, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two mountains joined together at the base, and lies nw of the island of Lipari.

Salins, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a strong fort, and famous salt-works. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated in a fertile valley, 29 miles s of Besançon.

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Salisbury, a fertile district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenberg.

Salisbury, a town of N Carolina, in Rowan county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the nw side of Cane creek, five miles from its junction with the Yadkin, and 110 w of Raleigh. Lon. 80 35 w, lat. 35 38 n.

Salisbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some ship-building is carried on. It is seated at the junction of the Powow with the Merrimac, three miles nwnw of Newbury Port.

Salisbury, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and one of the largest wheat markets in the state; seated on Duck creek, 12 miles n by w of Dover.

Salisbury, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, which has a considerable lumber trade. It is situate between the two principal branches of Wicomico river, 15 miles se of Vienna.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, a city and the capital of Wiltshire; and a bishop's see, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7668. It is 38 miles se of Bath, and 81 w by s of London. Lon. 1 47 w, lat. 51 4 n.

Salisbury Craig, a hill in Scotland, on the s side of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and, in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which extends from the city of Salisbury 25 miles e to Winchester, and 25 w to Shaftsbury, and is, in some places, from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads on it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous and

S A L

large flocks of sheep. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

Sallee, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. The harbour is one of the best in the country, but, on account of a bar, ships of 200 tons are forced to lighten their burden before they can enter. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates. It is 100 miles w of Fez, and 150 s of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 w, lat. 34 0 n.

Salm, a town of the Netherlands, late capital of a county, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, with an ancient castle on a mountain. It is 30 miles sse of Liege, and 45 n of Luxemburg.

Salm, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle, seated at the source of the Sarre, 26 miles e of Luneville.

Salmunster, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 miles ssw of Fulda.

Salò, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the lake Garda, 17 miles ne of Brescia.

Salobrena, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles e of Almuñecar, and 36 s of Granada.

Salon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craponne, 23 miles wnw of Aix.

Salona, a town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is seven miles n of Spalatro.

Salone, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Greeks and Turks, and it is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 10 miles ne of Lepanto.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter nearly as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. The

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inhabitants are computed at 60,000. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the head of a noble gulf of the Archipelago, 310 miles w of Constantinople. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Salpe, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near which are some salt-works. It is situate on a lake, near the sea, 23 miles s of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples.

Salies, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the lake of Leucate, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan.

Salsette, an island of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Candan, to the N of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Mah-rattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence. The chief town is Tanna.

Salt Lake, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, five miles long and one broad. It is capable of producing immense quantities of salt; one person, in 1792, having boiled down at the rate of 50 bushels a week. It is half a mile s of Seneca river, to which it sends its waters.

Salta, a town of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, salt, cattle, and other commodities, which are sent hence to most parts of Peru. It is 280 miles NNW of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 30 W, lat. 24 40 S.

Saltash, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, near the mouth of the Tamar, six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London.

Saltscoats, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a considerable trade in salt and coal, and also in ship-building. It is situate on the frith of Clyde, five miles W by N of Irvine, and 28 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Saltsfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, situate on a creek of the German ocean, 33 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 158 N by E of London.

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Salvador, St. one of the Bahama islands. See *Guanahani*.

Salvador, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo. It stands on a large mountain, whose summit is a plain, ten miles in circuit and well cultivated. The city has 12 churches, beside the cathedral, and a large palace, in which the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is 230 miles ENE of Loango. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 5 40 S.

Salvador, St. a city of Brasil, capital of the province of All-Saints Bay, and an archbishop's see, with several forts. The cathedral is large, but the most superb structure in the city is the grand church of the ex-jesuits, built of European marble, and the internal part exceedingly rich. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are large, but the generality are narrow and dirty. In the royal square, is the governor's house, the mint, and the public offices; and along the beach is the customhouse, dock-yard, storehouses, &c. There are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and trainoil. The inhabitants are estimated at upward of 100,000. It is seated on an eminence, in the bay of All-Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergippy. Lon. 39 30 W, lat. 13 30 S.

Salvador de Jujui, St. a city of Tucuman, situate at the foot of a high mountain, on a river of its name, which flows E to the Vermejo. It is 280 miles NNE of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 20 W, lat. 24 5 S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary islands and Madeira, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, at the influx of the Soro, 35 miles NE of Lisbon.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 14 miles NNW of Alcantara, and 37 E by S of Castel Branco.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, seven miles NE of Tuy.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 23 miles S of Salamanca.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 18 miles ENE of Vittoria.

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Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated in a fruitful country, on an eminence near the river Po, 22 miles s by w of Turin.

Salza, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works, seated near the Elbe, 12 miles sse of Magdeburg.

Salzburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 100 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the n by Bavaria, E by Austria and Stiria, s by Carinthia, and w by Tyrol and Bavaria. It was lately an archbishopric, whose prelate was a sovereign prince; and the territory was given as an indemnity to the late grand duke of Tuscany, who held it as an electorate till 1805, when, by the treaty of Pressburg, it was ceded to Austria as a duchy, and the electoral title transferred to Wurtzburg. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Salzburg, a fortified city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The church of St. Peter is the oldest in the city, and near it stands a Benedictine monastery, in which is a fine library. An amphitheatre hewn out of a rock, and the ducal stables on the side of the mountain called Monchberg, are deserving particular notice. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1800, and again in 1805. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza, 45 miles s by w of Passau, and 155 w by s of Vienna. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Salzkoten, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a good salt-mine, seven miles sw of Paderborn.

Salzaufen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a salt-mine, 19 miles sw of Minden.

Salzungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle called Schnepfenburg, on an eminence, and several salt-works. It is seated on the Werra; 10 miles s of Eisenach.

Salzwedel, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a trade in linen, and manufactures of serge and stockings; situate on the Jetze, 26 miles nw of Stendal.

S A M

Samana, an island of the W Indies, on the ne side of that of St. Domingo, from which it is separated on the w by a narrow channel. It is 33 miles long and eight broad, and has a town and bay of the same name on the s coast. It was taken by the British in 1808. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 19 10 N.

Samandraki, or *Samondrachi*, an island of the Archipelago, between Stallmeni and the coast of Romania, and to the n of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and has a town of the same name with a spacious harbour. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Samar, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine islands, se of that of Luconia; from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirk, seated on the Volga, 95 miles sse of Simbirk. Lon. 49 46 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Samarang, a town in the ne part of the island of Java, the residence of a Dutch governor. It is fortified, and the most considerable settlement next to Batavia, in the island. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 290 miles E by s of Batavia. Lon. 110 38 E, lat. 6 54 s.

Samarcand, the capital of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the great, and is now the residence of a Tartar prince. The city falls short of its ancient splendor, yet it is still very large, and fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. The houses are mostly of hardened clay, but some are of stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The silk-paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruits. It is seated near the Sogd, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Samarof, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, 135 miles N of Tobolsk.

Samatan, a town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the river Save, six miles N by E of Lombez.

Saniba, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Carthagen, 30 miles ne of Carthagen. Lon. 75 16 W, lat. 10 45 N.

Samballas, a multitude of small uninhabited islands on the N shore of the isthmus of Darien.

S A M

Sambas, a town of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the w coast. In its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, flows by Landrechy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, and joins the Meuse, at Namur.

Sambre and Meuse, a new department of France, including the county of Namur, the sw part of Liege, and the nw part of Luxemburg. It has its name from two rivers. The capital is Namur.

Sami'a, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, on the Tigris, 70 miles NNW of Bagdad.

Samisat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangiacate of Marasch, on the Euphrates, 30 miles E of Marasch.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, E by Lithuania, S by W Prussia, and W by the Baltic. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. It is 30 miles long and 20 broad, and crossed by a ridge of hills. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtledoves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. There are no rabbits, but many hares, goats, and some sheep. Here is plenty of wheat, barley, and millet; also abundance of melons, lentils, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. The silk, honey, and wax are esteemed; and pitch is made from the pine trees in the N part of the island. Here are some iron mines, emery stone is not scarce, and ochre is common. Most of the soil is of a rusty colour; and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are not tyrannised over by the Turks. The habit of the women is a vest, after the Turkish manner, with a red coif, and their hair hanging down the back in tresses, with tassels of coarse silver or black tin fastened to the ends. Samos contains several villages; and there are

S A N

some remains of the celebrated temple of Juno. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the N side of the island. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samoyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now dispersed: some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the w of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen ocean; and some nearly as far to the w as Archangel. The Samoyedes have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrated are never likely to be renewed.

Samsoe, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, 12 miles long and three broad, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce, in small vessels. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Samson, St. a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Rille, five miles N of Pont Audemer.

Sana, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper, with a castle, on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not very populous; for gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls, which are four miles in circuit, and contains seven gates. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pashas; also several palaces, twelve public baths, and some large caravansaries. Fruits are very plentiful, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands near the source of a river, which flows S into the Arabian sea, and at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which is to be seen the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Shem. It is 250 miles NNE of Mocha,

and 490 lat. 15 24

Sana, capital of a district of Truxil, fertile in wheat, with the river in it has been built. It is 90 N 30 W, lat.

Sanash, capital of a district on the Mafhedabad.

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Sanda, a town of about 12 m, regular fortification in breadth, say, from narrow channel here in full sleep and is a lighthouse 21 N.

Sanda, a town of Scotland, famed for the Danes, the remaining Columba.

Sandbac, a market place in the emblematic the Weloc 162 NNW

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Sando, a town in circum Nippon; v Lon. 139 3

Sandom, a capital of

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and 490 SE of Mecca. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 15 24 N.

Sana, or *Zana*, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Truxillo. It is situate in a valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it has been sometimes called *Miraflores*. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Sanashygotia, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in Bengal; seated on the Mahanada, 165 miles N of Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 30 E, lat. 26 37 N.

Sancerre, a town of France, in the department of Cher. The wines produced in its environs are much esteemed. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quan-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argente, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 miles in length, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a mile in breadth. It lies N of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and bees. On the Start Point is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 59 21 N.

Sanda, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre, famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

Sandbach, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. In the marketplace are two square stone crosses, with emblematical figures. It is seated on the Welock, 26 miles E of Chester, and 162 NNW of London.

Sandecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles SE of Cracow.

Sandhamn, a leaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm.

Sando, an island of Japan, 87 miles in circumference, on the N coast of Niphon; with a town of the same name. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same

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name, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E by N of Cracow, and 112 S by E of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Sandown, a village in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, two miles S of Brading. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII, which maintains a small garrison.

Sandugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

Sandvliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. Its trade is much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6506. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 68 E by S of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Sandwich, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate at the bottom of Cape Cod, 18 miles SE of Plymouth.

Sandwich Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

Sandwich Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 41 S.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are eleven in number, extending from 18 54 to 22 15 N lat. and from 150 54 to 160 24 W lon. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheew, Oneehoua, Morotinne, and Takoor, all inhabited, except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the W Indies in the same latitude; but there are no traces of those violent winds, which render the stormy months in the W Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich isles. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands, in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees are not in such abundance as in the plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches

in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants are of the same race with those of the islands of the equator; and in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sweetness and sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of the nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills they have little caves, the entrance to which is secured by a fence of the same kind: these are places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Some of the houses are from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists princi-

pally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations, and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole seacoast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows. They make salt in great abundance, and of a good quality. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. The government is monarchical and hereditary; but as the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands; the absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through a sudden resentment, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the Southern ocean, to the SE of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen by Cook, in 1775, lies in 27 45 W lon. and 59 54 S lat. This

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is the greatest s latitude of land ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

Sandy Hook, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, seven miles s of the w end of Long Island. It was formerly a peninsula, but in 1778 the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island. On the n point is a lighthouse, 100 feet high. Lon. 74 2 w, lat. 40 30 n.

Sandy Point, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the nw side of the island, in Fig-tree bay, defended by a fort. Lon. 63 28 w, lat. 17 20 n.

Sanen, or *Gessenay*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on a river of the same name, 20 miles sw of Thun.

Sanford, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, 15 miles n of Berwick, and 20 nnw of York.

Sangerhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, 14 miles ese of Stolberg.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 32 miles se of Pamplona.

Sankey, a village in Lancashire, two miles w of Warrington. It is a place of traffic, being seated near the Mersey, from which it has a canal to the various works in the vicinity of St. Helens.

Sanore, a country of Hindoostan, 120 miles long and 70 broad, lying to the s of Visiapour and n of Mysore. It was subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the Mahtratas in 1792.

Sanore, a town and fortlets of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It is seated on the left bank of the Toom, 15 miles before its junction with the Nigouden to form the Tungebadra. On the opposite bank is another town called Sanore Banca-pour. It is 103 miles n by w of Chiteldroog, and 130 s by e of Visiapour. Lon. 75 50 e, lat. 15 39 n.

Sanpoo. See *Burrampooter*, and *Teesta*.

Sanguhar, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a ruined castle. It has a trade in coal, and a manufacture of carpets and stockings. The admirable Crichton was a native of this place. It is seated on the Nith, 27 miles nw of Dumfries, and 53 sw of Edinburg.

Santa. See *Parilla*.

Santaella, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles s of Cordova.

Santander, a strong seaport of Spain, in Asturias, and a bishop's see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by

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two castles, and a mole that advances into the sea. It is 11 miles ne of Santillana. Lon. 3 47 w, lat. 43 27 n.

Santaren, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel on a mountain; seated on the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, 55 miles ne of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 w, lat. 39 18 n.

Santee, a river of S Carolina, the largest and longest in that state. It enters the ocean by two mouths, a little s of Georgetown. About 120 miles from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, which is the n branch, passes the Catawaw Indians, and bears the name of Catawaw river, from this settlement to its source.

Santen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 15 miles se of Cleve.

Santianes, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 17 miles ssw of Oviedo.

Santillana, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana; seated in a fruitful valley, near the bay of Biscay, 96 miles e of Oviedo, and 200 n of Madrid. Lon. 3 58 w, lat. 43 23 n.

Santorin, the ancient Thera, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 miles from n to s, and from one to four in breadth. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therasia and Alpronisi; and within these are three other islands, between which and Santorin is a road for ships; but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santori, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Scauro, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pargos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, about 12,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Scauro is the capital.

Santos, a seaport of Brasil, in the province of St. Vincent, in a bay of its name. It is situate on an island, called Amiaz, on the w side of the entrance

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into the bay, and defended by a rampart and two castles. The town of St. Vincent stands on the same island, which is 18 miles in circuit. Santos is 10 miles from the sea, and 190 SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 45 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

Saone, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Vosges, flows through this department, Cote d'Or, and Saone and Loire, and joins the Rhone, at Lyon. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. It is named from two rivers, which flow through it in different directions. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town in the county of Nice, situate on the top of a rock, which is nearly inclosed by the Roia and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortress on the summit; and near the town is a strong fort. Saorgio was taken by the French in 1794. It is 17 miles NE of Nice.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea. The largest island was formerly called Sphaeria, and is famous in ancient history for a victory obtained by the Athenians over the Lacedaemonians. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragossa, a city of Spain, capital of Arragon, and an archbishop's see, with a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phenicians; and the Romans sent a colony thither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Caesarea Augusta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. Here are many magnificent buildings, 17 large churches, and 14 handsome convents, beside

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others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nueitra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps and wax lights. The townhouse is a sumptuous structure; and in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon. Saragossa has no manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain (where the Ebro receives two other rivers) which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 50 miles W of Barcelona, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Sarat, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of that name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Saratoga, a town and fort of New York, in a county of the same name. It is memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians, under the command of general Burgoyne, to the Americans, in 1777. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 50 miles N of Albany.

Sarbruck, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, and the capital of a county of its name, belonging to the prince of Nassau-Sarbruck. Here is a handsome modern palace, and a magnificent Lutheran church. It stands on the W side of the Sarre, 14 miles W of Deux Ponts. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Sarburg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Sarre, 10 miles S by W of Treves.

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Sarburg, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Sarre, at the foot of a mountain, 40 miles E by N of Nancy.

Sardam, a town of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for ships and naval stores, and a great number of shipwrights. Peter the great resided here some time, in private, and worked as a shipwright. Sardam is seated on the Wyc, seven miles NW of Amsterdam.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, 140 miles from N to S, and 70 from E to W. It is separated from Corsica, on the N, by the strait of Bonifacio, and has 44 small islands belonging to it. This isle has been neglected by the government; for, exclusive of the mountains, the chief part of the country may be regarded as waste, but where cultivated it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made. The frequent wastes abound with wild ducks; but the cattle and sheep are not numerous, and the morasses yield pernicious exhalations. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. The little islands abound in game; and in that of Asnaria are a great number of turtles. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken from the Spaniards by the English, and allotted to the emperor of Germany at the peace of Utrecht. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after; and, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty continued to keep his court at Turin, till expelled from his Piedmontese territories, by the French, in 1796. This island, being now the sole remnant of the possessions formerly annexed to the Sardinian crown, will no doubt be benefited by the presence of its sovereign. The annual revenue, at present, is only about 44,000*l.* and the number of inhabitants not more than 450,000. Cagliari is the capital.

Sarecto, a town of N Carolina, chief of Duplin county, seated on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 80 miles N of Wilmington.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle on a rock. There are mineral springs near the town. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the

S A R

Rhine, 14 miles N of Coire, and 47 SE of Zurich.

Sargel, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle; seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sarguemine, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, nine miles S by E of Sarbruck.

Sari, a town of Persia, in Mazandaran, situate in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk, 25 miles SW of Ferabad.

Sark, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France, and about two leagues E from the island of Guernsey, on which it is dependant.

Sark, a river of Scotland, which rises in the central part of Dumfriesshire, and flows into Solway Frith. Its mouth forms a good harbour, at the village of Sarkfoot, eight miles E by S of Annan.

Sarlat, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles SE of Perigueux.

Sarlouis, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sarre, 32 miles NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Sarnen, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a strong castle, which was destroyed by the peasants in 1308. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 20 ESE of Naples.

Saros, a strong castle of Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krappach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland. Near it is a great cataract, the noise of which may be heard at the distance of 20 miles. It is 10 miles WSW of Fredrickstad.

Sarre, a new department of France, including part of the late electorate of Treves and duchy of Deux Ponts; It has its name from a river which rises near Salm, in the department of Meurte, flows N by Sarbruck and Sarburg, and joins the Moselle, a little above Treves. The capital is Treves.

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so

S A S

transparent that it is used for windows. It is seated on the Francoli, 11 miles N of Tarragona.

Sarsana, a town of the state of Genoa, with a fortress; and near it is a fort in the mountains called Sarlanello. It stands on the river Magra, five miles from its mouth, and 45 ESE of Genoa. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Sarsina, a town of Italy, in Romagna, on the river Savio, 21 miles WSW of Rimini.

Sart, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It was the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia; and under the Romans was a large city, but almost destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. Here are many remnants of massive buildings, a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church, and a large caravansary. The inhabitants are chiefly shepherds, who feed their flocks in the adjacent plains. It is 35 miles ENE of Smyrna.

Sarte, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows by Mans to Angers, where it joins the Mayenne. The capital is Mans.

Sarvar, a town and fortress of Hungary, at the conflux of the Guntz with the Raab, 40 miles SSE of Presburg.

Sarum, Old, a borough in Wiltshire, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of New Sarum, or Salisbury.

Sarwerden, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 33 miles WNW of Haguenau, and 45 ENE of Nancy.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the canal from Ghent to the river Scheldt, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be laid under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that city, but was taken, in 1664, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747, and again in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Ghent.

Sasaram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a lake, 64 miles SE of Benares, and 88 SW of Patna.

Sassari, a city of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Rossel, said to be more magnificent than

S A V

the best at Rome. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver, whence the city is sometimes called Logudori. It is seated on the river Torres, seven miles from the sea, and 64 N of Oristagni. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in the Modenesi, with a castle, seated on the Seccia, 10 miles SW of Modena.

Satalia, or **Antalia**, a strong seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. The chief trade is in wool, cotton, goats hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees wax. It is seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 150 miles SW of Cogni. Lon. 31 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Satgong, or **Satagong**, a village of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on a creek of Hoogly river, four miles NW of Hoogly. In the 16th century it was a city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories.

Satimangalam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large stone fort, and a considerable temple. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a great trade to Seringapatam. It is seated near the Bhawani, 30 miles W of Bhawanikudal, and 75 SSE of Seringapatam.

Satriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated near the sea, eight miles S of Squillace.

Sattarah, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapor, formerly the capital of the Mahratta state. It is situate near the source of the Kistnah, 50 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Visiapor. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Satteagala, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort of considerable size. It stands near the Cavery, which three miles below forms an island nine miles in length, with noble cataracts on each side. Satteagala is 36 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Sava, a town of Persia, in Irak, surrounded by walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruit, particularly pomegranates and almonds, and such a quantity of rice and cotton, that the inhabitants have a considerable trade in these articles. It is 60 miles S of Calbin, and 110 E of Amadan. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Savage ocean, also discovered, received the inhospitable name, who naked exposed of them thighs pale and appeared with trees lat. 19 2 S

Savanna States, a divisional from S C boats of Savanna, its entrance Tybe island in lon. 80

Savanna Georgia, formerly than two destroyed by built in the and seated the side of 17 miles from Louisville.

Savatopo Saucedo, Biscay, on which joins mas. It is Lon. 105 35

Save, a river Germany, niola, runs separates S nia, and Se near Belgr

Savenay, a department SW of Nar

Savendra Hindoostan the top of in perpend above eight divided at forms it in each its p two citade tained, in works, w strong. N taken by t siege of Ser of Seringap

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S A V

Savage Isle, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 35 miles in circumference, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, naked except round the waists; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. It is of a round form, and appeared to be wholly covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 19 2 S.

Savanna, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savanna, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, at Tybe island, on which is a lighthouse, in lon. 80 40 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Savanna, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Chatham county, and formerly the capital of the state. More than two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire in 1796. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and seated on a high sandy bluff, on the S side of a river of the same name, 17 miles from its mouth, and 100 SE of Louisville. Lon. 80 57 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Savotopoli. See *Sebastopolis*.

Sauceda, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name, which joins the Nafias to form the Palmas. It is 105 miles NNW of Durango. Lon. 105 36 W, lat. 25 18 N.

Save, a river, which has its source in Germany, on the NW confines of Carniola, runs E through that country, separates Slavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube, near Belgrade.

Savenay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles SW of Nantes, and 32 W of Ancenis.

Savendroog, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chafin, that forms it into two hills: these having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 35 miles NE of Seringapatam.

Saverdun, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouse.

S A V

Saverne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated at the foot of Mount Voiges, in a country which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles WNW of Strasburg.

Savigliano, a town of Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey; seated in a fertile plain, on the river Maira, 30 miles S of Turin.

Saulgen, or *Saulgau*, a town of Suabia, five miles SW of Buchau.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or. Here was anciently a college of the Druids; and in a wood, where they performed, their sacrifices, the ruins of a druidical temple are still visible. It is seated on an eminence, 38 miles W of Dijon, and 46 SE of Auxerre.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 27 miles SE of Angers, and 38 WSW of Tours.

Savolax, a province of Sweden, in Finland, 200 miles long and 100 broad, bordering on Russia. It consists mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and morasses, and abounds in elks and raiudeers. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, hunting, fishing, and making wooden-ware. Knopia is the capital.

Savona, a strong town of the territory of Genoa, with a citadel on a rock, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, taken by the French in 1793, and by them surrendered to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 24 miles WSW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Saxoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications. It is eight miles SW of Tours.

Savoy, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, E by the Alps, which divides it from Vallais and Piedmont, S by the latter and France, and W by France. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and

S A X

many of the mountains abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries in quality of showmen, &c. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. They were driven out of it by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but regained possession the following year. Chamberry is the capital.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougein.

Sauve, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidouze, 12 miles SW of Alais.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 15 miles SW of Rodez.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, 26 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Savu, an island in the Indian ocean, to which the Dutch have a kind of exclusive trade, having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects shall trade with no other ships. It is 26 miles in length, and very fertile. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near which is an ancient citadel on the summit of a rock. It is seated on the Elda, on the borders of Valencia, 25 miles WNW of Alicante, and 42 NNE of Murcia.

Sax, a town and balliwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, 14 miles S of Rheineck.

Saxenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situate on the Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Saxmundham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 20 miles NE of Ipswich and 89 of London.

Saxony, Upper, a circle of Germany; bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, S by Bohemia and Franconia, W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N by the latter and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchy of Saxony, of Saxony Proper,

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the margravate of Misnia, the landgrate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Naumburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the duchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, Lower, a circle of Germany; bounded on the E by Upper Saxony, S by the same and the circle of Upper Rhine, W by Westphalia and the German ocean, and N by Jutland and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchies of Magdeburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Lüneburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubeck, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

Saxony Proper, or the duchy of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is 75 miles long and 62 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Lusatia, S by Misnia, and W by the principality of Anhalt. It is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines; and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. Wittenberg is the capital. This duchy is only a small part of the dominions belonging to the duke of Saxony; he has also Lusatia, Misnia, the greatest part of Thuringia, part of Voigtland and part of the counties of Mansfeld and Henneberg; beside other cessions from Prussia, both in Germany and Poland, by the late treaty of Tilfit. The capital of his German dominions is Dresden.

Saybrook, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, with a fort. It is the most ancient town in the state, and situate near the mouth of Connecticut river, 18 miles W by S of New London. Lon. 72 25 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disuisa, which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Sayn, a town and castle of Germany, in the Westerwald, which gives name to a small county. It is situate on the river Sayn, near its junction with the Rhine, six miles N of Coblenz, and 50 NW of Frankfurt.

Saypan, one of the Iadrone islands, the pleasantest and most fertile of them all. It is 40 miles in circuit, and on the W side is a safe port called Cantanhitda. Lon. 146 10 E, lat. 15 22 N.

Stagen, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a promontory of the same

name, at from the 10 0 S, lat.

Scalant key, in trade corn, and of Smyrna.

Scalea, Citeriore, greatly de coast, 25 15 54 E, lat.

Scalitz, in the cou March, 50 17 17 E, lat.

Scander Scania. *Scarboro*

in N York Thursday. which has almost inad rock is a la well of fres a castle, bu is greatly f mineral wat on which a in the num ings. The in the king quay, sever battery. S able trade, fisheries. I and 214 N lat. 54 18 N

Scarborow SE side of was taken by the Engl lat. 11 6 N.

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Scarlino, castle, seate s of Massa.

Scarpant ranean, 18 lying SW of and rocky, and has qu are masters Greeks. T coast has a E, lat. 35 4

S C A

name, at the entrance of the passage from the ocean into the Categat. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 57 38 N.

Scalanova, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor, with a castle. The trade consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It is 40 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Scalea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the w coast, 25 miles SE of Policastro. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Scalitz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson, seated on the March, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta*.

Scania. See *Schonen*.

Scarborough, a seaport and borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a high rock, which has such craggy sides that it is almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. This town is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Scarborough has a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 214 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Scarborough, a town and fort on the SE side of the island of Tobago. It was taken from the French by storm, by the English, in 1793. Lon. 60 30 W, lat. 11 6 N.

Scardona, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, and a Greek bishop's see. The Venetians ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is seated on the Cheraia, 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Scarlino, a town of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, five miles S of Massa.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediterranean, 18 miles long and six broad, lying SW of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. The principal town on the w coast has a good harbour. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

S C H

Scarpe, a river of France, which rises near Aubigny, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheldt, at Montagne.

Scarperia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures, 13 miles N of Florence.

Scauro, the capital of the island of Santorin, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the roadstead, on the w coast of the island. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 36 28 N.

Schaffhausen, a canton of Switzerland, 15 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the w and N by Suabia, E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and S by the same and Thurgau. The reformation was introduced here in 1529, and the religion is Calvinism. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

Schaffhausen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at first constructed for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak. It had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is here near 400 feet wide; it was a kind of hanging bridge; for the road did not pass over the arch, but was suspended from it, and almost level. This curious bridge was burnt by the French, when they evacuated the town, after being defeated by the Austrians, in 1799. Schaffhausen is 22 miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Basel. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

Schalholt, a town of Iceland, and a bishop's see, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachie, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is supplied with most Russian commodities. It stands in a valley, between two mountains, 24 miles W of the Caspian sea, and 250 N of Tauris. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Scharling, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passau.

SCH

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It stands on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

Schaumburg, a county of Westphalia, E of the principality of Minden. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. The line of its ancient counts became extinct in 1640, and in 1647 it became the property of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, of whom the count of Lippe holds a part as a fief. Rintel is the capital.

Schauenstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 18 miles NE of Culmbach.

Schaumburg, a town and castle of Germany, which gives name to a lordship, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is 25 miles wsw of Wetzlar.

Scheer, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a lordship of its name; seated on the Danube, 36 miles sw of Ulm. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Scheibenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver and iron. It is 22 miles S of Chemnitz.

Scheldt, a river which rises in France, in the department of Aisne, passes by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwert, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen op Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both forming several islands, enter the German ocean. It gives name to a new department of France, including the eastern part of Flanders, of which the chief town is Ghent.

Schelestat, or **Schletstat**, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 20 miles sw of Strasburg.

Schella, a town of Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg.

Schellenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, frequently called Augustsburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zschopa, eight miles E of Chemnitz.

Schellenburg, a town of Bavaria, where a victory was obtained by the

SC

allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 12 miles w of Neuburg.

Schelling, an island of Holland, 12 miles long and three broad, lying at the entrance of the Zuider Zee. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 80 miles ENE of Presburg. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Schenck, a fortress of Holland, in Gelderland, seated in the angle where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany; and is 13 miles E of Nimeguen.

Schenectady. See **Skenectady**.

Schening, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Wastena.

Scheningen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt-mine. It is 18 miles E of Wolfenbottle.

Scheppensadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 12 miles E of Wolfenbottle.

Scherpenhuel. See **Montaigne**.

Schesburg, a fortified town of Transylvania, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Weissenburg.

Schiedam, a town and harbour of S Holland, seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Meuse, six miles w by S of Rotterdam.

Schievelbein, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle seated on the Rega, 17 miles N of Dramburg.

Schiltach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Schiltach, 14 miles NNW of Rothweil.

Schinta, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 28 miles E of Presburg.

Schintznach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Here are some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg. It is seated on the Aar, 10 miles w of Baden, and 20 SE of Basel.

Schiras. See **Shiras**.

Schirvan, a province of Persia, 150 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Daghestan. E and SE by the Caspian sea, SW by Erivan, and W by Georgia. The soil is very fertile, producing abundance of rice, wheat, and

barley, and cattle. The hedges, and are vast quantities of particularly phodance. Sch

Schlacken, in the circle of tin mine, fiv

Schlacken, in the circle seated on the NNE of Carl

Schladen, in the principality of miles NNE of Hildesheim.

Schlan, a circle of Rak surrounded by 16 miles NE

Schlawava, principality of Poland, 18

Schlawe, a rania, on the wsw of Stolp

Schleusinge, Upper Saxony, seated on the Ueberg, 16 miles SE of Schweinfurt.

Schlitz, a principality of that runs into NNW of Fulda

Schlitz, a town of Voigtland, with Plauen.

Schlusselburg, Russia, situated on the Ladoga. The island in the bay has been used as a prison, 16 miles E of Peterhof, lat. 59 55 N.

Schlusselfeld, the principality of in the principality of miles wsw of Wurzburg.

Schmalkalde, of Westphalia, 16 miles E of Alt

Schmiedebey, the principality of in the principality of miles wsw of Wurzburg.

Schmiedebey, in Misnia,

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barley, and pasture that feeds many
cattle. The vines are planted along the
hedges, and fastened to the trees. Here
are vast quantities of wild fowls, parti-
cularly pheasants; also hares in abun-
dance. Schamachie is the capital.

Schlackenwald, a town of Bohemia,
in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent
tin mine, five miles s of Carlsbad.

Schlackenwerth, a town of Bohemia,
in the circle of Saatz, with a fine castle,
seated on the Weisseritz, seven miles
NNE of Carlsbad.

Schlade, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the principality of Hildesheim, 11
miles NNE of Goslar, and 28 ESE of
Hildesheim.

Schlan, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is
surrounded by walls and vineyards, and
16 miles NE of Rakonitz.

Schlawia, a town of Silesia, in the
principality of Glogaw, on the borders
of Poland, 18 miles N of Glogaw.

Schlawe, a town of Fürther Pome-
rania, on the river Wipper, 10 miles
WSW of Stolpe.

Schleusingen, a town and castle of
Upper Saxony, in the county of Hen-
neberg, seated on the Schleufs, 18
miles SE of Smalkald, and 19 NNE of
Schweinfurt.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the
principality of Fulda, on a small river
that runs into the Fulda, seven miles
NNW of Fulda.

Schlitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Voigtland, with a castle, 13 miles NW of
Plauen.

Schlussemburg, a town and fortrefs of
Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake
Ladoga. The fortrefs stands on an
island in the river, and has frequently
been used as a state prison. It is 36
miles E of Peterburg. Lon. 30 55 E,
lat. 59 55 N.

Schlusselfeld, a town of Franconia, in
the principality of Wurtzburg, insulat-
ed in the principality of Bamberg, 14
miles WSW of Bamberg, and 38 E of
Wurtzburg.

Schmalkalden. See *Smalkalden*.

Schmalenberg, a town of the duchy
of Westphalia, on the river Lenne, 14
miles E of Altendorf.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Silesia, in
the principality of Jauer. The vicinity
abounds in iron ore, and almost all the
inhabitants are smiths. It is seated at the
foot of a mountain, near the source of the
Bauber, 25 miles WSW of Schweidnitz.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Upper Saxo-
ny, in Misnia, 14 miles s of Dresden.

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Schmiedeberg, a town of the duchy of
Saxony, noted for excellent beer, 13
miles s of Wittenberg.

Schmollen, a town of Upper Saxony,
in the principality of Altenburg, on the
river Sprotta, seven miles SW of Al-
tenburg.

Schneeberg, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Misnia. Here are manufactures of
thread, silk, gold, and silver lace; and
in the neighbourhood are silver mines.
It is situate on an eminence near the
Mulda, nine miles SSE of Zwickau.

Schohaire, a town of the state of New
York, capital of a county of the same
name. The inhabitants are chiefly
Dutch. It stands on Schohaire river,
which runs N into Mohawk river, 40
miles W of Albany. Lon. 74 42 W, lat.
42 40 N.

Schonbeck, a town and castle of
Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mag-
deburg, with some salt-works; seated
on the Elbe, 10 miles SSE of Magde-
burg.

Schonberg, a town and castle of
Prussia, in Oberland, 23 miles ESE of
Marienwerder.

Schoneck, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Voigtland, 15 miles SE of Plauen.

Schoneck, a town of Prussia, in Po-
merelia, belonging to the knights of the
Teutonic order, 20 miles s of Dantzie.

Schonencken, a town of France, in the
department of Sarre, lately of Ger-
many, in the electorate of Treves;
seated on the Nym, 28 miles N by W
of Treves.

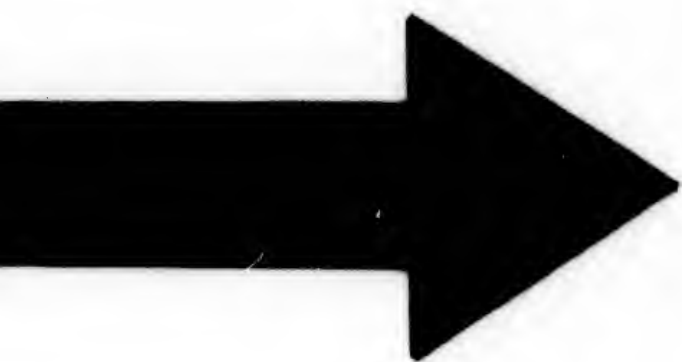
Schonen, or *Scania*, a province of
Sweden, in Gothland, almost surround-
ed by the Sound and the Baltic. It is
70 miles long and 50 broad, and the
most level, pleasant, and fertile spot in
the kingdom. It produces all the ne-
cessaries of life in abundance, and is
decemed the storehouse and granary of
Sweden. Lund is the capital.

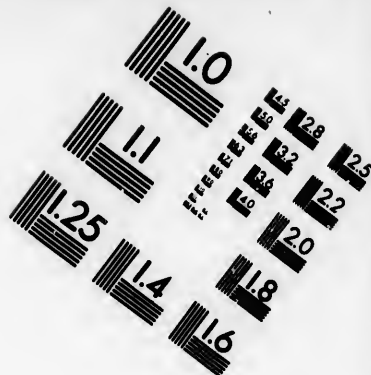
Schongau, a town of Bavaria, fur-
rounded by a plain wall and some
towers. The great square is adorned
with three fountains of a kind of marble,
the product of the country. It stands
on the side of an eminence, by the river
Lech, 14 miles s of Landsberg, and 40
SW of Munich.

Schonhoven, a town of S Holland,
with a commodious haven. It is cele-
brated for its gardens and salmon
fishery, and seated on the Leek, 14
miles E by N of Rotterdam.

Schorndorf, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong
castle. Here are salt springs, from

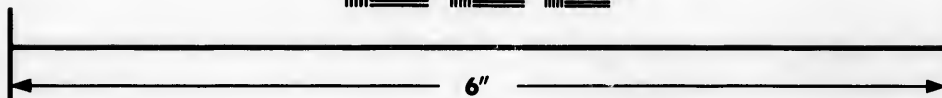






Resolution Test Chart Labels:

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which much salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 17 miles *sse* of Stuttgart.

Schouten Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the *NE* coast of New Guinea, discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. It is 60 miles from *E* to *W*, and 20 in breadth. Lon. 135 50 *E*, lat. 6 50 *S*.

Schwen, an island of Holland, forming the *N* part of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 15 miles long and six broad. Zirizee is the capital.

Schrottenthal, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, nine miles *ssew* of Znaim.

Schrobenhausen, a town of Bavaria, on the river Par, 16 miles *ssew* of Ingolstadt.

Schut, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danub., immediately below Presburg. It is 40 miles long and 12 broad, abounds in fruit and herbage, and has plenty of game, wood, and fish. The chief town is Comorn.

Schuyler, Fort, Old and New, both in the state of New York, on Mohawk river; the Old, four miles below, and the New, seven above Whitestown. The latter is more usually called Fort Stanwix.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises *NW* of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable from above Reading, to its entrance into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

Schwabach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It has numerous manufactures, and stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz, 12 miles *E* by *N* of Anspach.

Schwalbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters; seated on the river Aa, 32 miles *W* of Frankfurt.

Schwalenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 18 miles *NE* of Paderborn.

Schwan, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Warnow, 10 miles *N* of Gustrów.

Schwandorf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Nab, 21 miles *N* of Ratibon.

Schwannstadt, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager, 25 miles *SW* of Linz.

Schwartzburg, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county, belonging to the house of Saxony. The county is divided into two parts, the upper and

lower, of which Rudelstadt and Sonderhausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz, seven miles *SW* of Rudelstadt.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 24 miles *sse* of Wurtzburg.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with wire and lace manufactures. In the vicinity are iron-forges, and mines of tin and lead. It is 10 miles *WSW* of Annaberg.

Schwartzenburg, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern. It is 10 miles *SE* of Friburg, and 17 *ssew* of Bern.

Schwatz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine; seated on the river Inn, 14 miles *NE* of Inspruc.

Schwedt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Oder, 24 miles *SE* of Prenzio.

Schweidnitz, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. Half of the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leather, particularly Cordovan, are manufactured here. In 1716, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it, in 1757, from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weistritz, 22 miles *SW* of Breslau. Lon. 16 32 *E*, lat. 50 44 *N*.

Schweinsfurt, a town of Franconia, lately imperial, with a palace. The inhabitants carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Maine, 23 miles *NE* of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 35 *E*, lat. 50 6 *N*.

Schweinitz, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 miles *SE* of Wittenberg.

Schweinsberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Ohm, seven miles *SE* of Marburg.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the *W* by the Waldstadter See, *S* by the canton of Uri, *E* by that of Glarus, and *N* by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1308; and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic

S C H

confederacy. The name of Schweitzer-land, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz; as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The cantons of Schweitz and Uri have the same kind of soil, and the same productions. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

Schweitz, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstadter See, on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building. It is 18 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lucern. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Schweitz, Lake of. See Waldstadter See.

Schvelm, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, near which are some medicinal springs. It is 28 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Dusseldorf.

Schwerin, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. Schwerin was the seat of a count, which title is still bore by the dukes of Mecklenburg. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles waw of Gustrou. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 53 56 N.

Schwerte, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, on the river Roer, seven miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Dortmund.

Schwetzn, a town and castle of Prussia, in Pomerania, situate on the Vistula, seven miles $\frac{1}{2}$ of Culm.

Schwibbusen, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name (insulated by Poland and the New mark of Brandenburg) belonging to the principality of

S C I

Glogau. It has a castle, a catholic parish church, a protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards. It is 13 miles N of Zuhlichen. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, on the s coast of the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 23 miles sse of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago, 14 miles nne of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 10 miles long and four broad. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Sciglio, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake of 1783, the sea was thrown furiously three miles inland, and on its return swept off $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inhabitants, with the prince of Sciglio, who, hoping to find security, were then on the Scylla strand, or in boats near the shore. It is 10 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ by E of Reggio.

Scilly, a cluster of numerous isles and rocks, at the entrance of the English and Bristol channels, lying almost 10 leagues w of the Lands-end, in Cornwall. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are a resort for seawall, and feed many sheep and rabbits. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief isle is that of St. Mary, nearly three miles long and two broad, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this isle, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On that of St. Agnes is a lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 52 feet high, and a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the isle of St. Martin is a seamark, built with rock-stone, and as conspicuous by day as the lighthouse on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men of war perished, with admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel and all their crews. St. Agnes lighthouse is in lon. 6 19 W, lat. 49 54 N.

Scilly, a group of isles or shoals, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Scio, anciently called Chios, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, n w of Samos. It is 36 miles long and 13 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interpersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic: it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. It is computed that there are 4,000 Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and 2,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Genoese in 1566. Beside the town of the same name, it contains 68 villages all inhabited by Greeks; and those which furnish mastic are the most rich and populous.

Scio, a seaport and the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships, that go to or come from Constantinople: it will contain 80 vessels, is protected by a low mole, and has two lighthouses. It stands on the e side of the island, 67 miles w of Smyrna. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Scipio, a town of New York, chief of Onondago county, seated on the e side of Cayuga lake, 95 miles w of Cooperstown. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 42 44 N.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the w of Metelin. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want corn or wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Scituate, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, on an inlet of the sea, which forms a harbour. It is 16 miles n of Plymouth, and 28 s e of Boston.

Seituate, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, near which is a foundry for cannons and bells. It is 11 miles ssw of Providence, and 27 n w of Newport.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, situated between the rivers Drave and Danube on the n, and the Save on the s;

bounded on the w by Croatia, from which to the conflux of the Save with the Danube it is 150 miles in length, and from 45 to 25 in breadth. It is a fertile level country, divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Slavonia contained many large countries; some have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine sea, and say that it had its name from the Sclavi, a Scythian nation, who conquered Greece and this country in the reign of emperor Justinian. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Stone, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, on the e side of the river Tay, a mile n of Perth. Here is an ancient palace where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to England. See *Dunstaffnage*.

Scopelo, an island of the Archipelago, five miles e of Sciati. It is 10 miles long and five broad. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Scopia, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 150 miles n n w of Salonica. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the w by the Atlantic ocean, n by the North sea, e by the German ocean, s e by England, and s by the Irish sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western islands, and those to the n e called the Orkney and Shetland islands. From n to s it extends 270 miles; and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains about 17,788,000 acres; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1,599,068. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the n and n w, and the latter to the more level district on the e and s e. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the island of Mull, in a s w direction; the second, or Middle divi-

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Croatia, from the Save with miles in length, breadth. It is divided into six parts: the house of Austria is called Ratschians. These are of the ancient Slavonia countries; some the Adriatic to that it had its a Scythian name and this emperor Justin Slavonia is the namely those of and, and Russia. ge of Scotland, Tay, a mile n ancient palace land used to be celebrated stone, o England. See

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European Turkey, archbishop's see. dar, over which 150 miles NNW E, lat. 42 40 N. gain, the north- ms into which in was former- ed on the w by by the North an, 22 by Eng- sea. To Scot- islands on its e Hebrides, or ose to the NE etland islands. 70 miles; and o, but in some d no part is on the coast. 600 acres; and s in 1801 was divided into and the applied to the and NW, and el district on seems to have divisions in North division, lakes, which the frith of ull, in a SW Middle divi-

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tion, is bounded on the s by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the s side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The North division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The South division has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The civil division of the country is into 33 counties, namely Shetland and Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, in the North division; Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, in the Middle division; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburg, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, in the South division. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Elk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The loches, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole south division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is on the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed.

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Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. The counties send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairn, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which with 15 sent by the cities and boroughs, make the 45 commoners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are elected to represent the nobility. The established religion is the presbyterian, which is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan settled at Geneva, and on a general principal of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters. There are few Roman catholics, nor are the episcopals numerous. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scutari, a strong town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, near its outlet, the river Bojana, 70 miles N by W of Durazzo. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Scutari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nátolia, which may be considered as a suburb of Constantinople. It stands on the strait opposite that city; and presents itself in the form of an amphitheatre, affording a very picturesque view from the mixture of trees, houses, mosques, and minarets. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being interred here; for they consider Asia as a land belonging to the true believers, and believe that the land of Europe will one day fall into the hands of Christians, and

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be trodden on by infidels. Scutari is one mile E of Constantinople.

Scylla, a rock near the entrance of the strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a small promontory in the narrowest part of the strait, and is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description given by Homer, nor is the passage so narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and on the side of it stands the town of Sciglio, whence the promontory is sometimes called Cape Sciglio.

Scaford a town in Suffex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Its forts are in a state of defence; but it has no market, and its trade and harbour are now of little consequence. It is seated near the English channel, 10 miles SSE of Lewes, and 60 S by E of London.

Seaton, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine mile E of Edinburgh.

Sebastia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem.

Sebastian. St. a seaport of Spain in Biscay, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel. The harbour is secured by two shoals, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilboa, and 50 NW of Pamplona. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, St. a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Chiametlan, 60 miles NNW of Chiametlan. Lon. 105 56 W, lat. 24 20 N.

Sebastian, St. the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of all Brasil, with a citadel on a hill, and numerous forts. The city stands four miles W of the harbour, and behind it are high hills crowned with woods, convents, houses, and churches. It is three miles in circumference; the streets straight and most of them narrow, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses, in general, are of stone; and two

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stories high. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this city, than in any of the popish countries in Europe. The harbour is very commodious, with a narrow entrance defended by two forts. Here are manufactures of sugar, rum, and cochineal. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S side of a spacious square is the palace; and there are several other squares, in which are fountains, supplied with water by an aqueduct, of considerable length brought over a valley by a double tier of arches. The mint is one of the finest buildings existing, and furnished with all the conveniences necessary for coining with the greatest expedition. A Benedictine convent and a fort are on the extreme point, jutting into the harbour, opposite which is Serpent island, where there are a dock-yard, magazines, and naval storehouses. In another part of the harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are the warehouses for the reception, and preparation for sale, of the slaves imported from Africa. St. Sebastian is a bishop's see, and at present the seat of the royal family of Portugal, who arrived here Jan. 8, 1808. It is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 W, 22 54 S.

Sebastian, Cape St. a cape at the NW extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Sebastopol, a seaport of Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the finest and most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets; and it is the chief station of the Black sea fleet. The city is built on the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine basins. The old Tartar houses are small and illbuilt: but along the quay are some new buildings in a good taste. It stands on part of the site of the ancient Greek city of Cherfon, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins of them are yet discoverable. It is 40 miles SSW of Sympheropol, and 350 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 33 22 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Sebastopolis, or *Savatopoli*, a town of Mingrelia, anciently called Dioscurias. It stands on the borders of Russia, on the Black sea, 220 miles WNW of Teflis. Lon. 42 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Sebenico, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see with four citadels. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric,

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and its roof is composed of large flat pieces of marble. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take this town. It is seated near the mouth of the Chereza, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16° 46' E, lat. 44° 17' N.

Sebourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, five miles E of Valenciennes.

Sebu. See *Zebu*.

Sebz. See *Kesh*.

Sechura, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing, or driving mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends southward about 80 miles. The town stands on a river of the same name, three miles from the ocean, and 180 NNW of Truxillo. Lon. 81° 10' E, lat. 5° 55' S.

Seckau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg.

Seckingen, a town of Suabia, the smallest of the four Forest Towns. Here is a convent of noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 11 miles W of Basel.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire, three miles NE of Tamworth, famous for a battle, in 757, between Cuthred king of the W Saxons, and Ethelbald king of the Mercians. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strongtown of France, capital of the department of Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine cloth. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Meuse, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 4° 58' E, lat. 49° 42' N.

Sedativagur, a town of Hindoostan, the most northern on the coast of Canara. It is seated on the N side of the estuary of a river, which enters into a deep bay, sheltered by three islands, one of them fortified, and the entrance defended by a fort on a lofty hill. Three miles up the river, on the opposite bank, is the remains of Carwar, formerly a noted place, of European commerce, but totally ruined during the reign of the late sultan Tippoo. Sedativagur is 30 miles SE of Goa, and 95 NNW of Kunidapura. Lon. 74° 15' E, lat. 14° 51' N.

Sedburg, a town in W Yorkshire,

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with a market on Wednesday, seated near the Rother, on the borders of Westmorland, 11 miles E of Kendal, and 165 NW of London.

Seebausen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, nearly surrounded by the river Aland, 12 miles W of Havelberg.

Seelburg, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the river Dwina, 79 miles E by S of Mittau.

Seelow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 10 miles SW of Custrin.

Seer, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a principality, in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the gulf of Persia. It is 108 miles WSW of Julfar. Lon. 54° 38' E, lat. 25° 10' N.

Seeten, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on a small lake, 14 miles SW of Goslar.

Seez, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alençon, and 102 W by S of Paris. Lon. 8° 11' E, lat. 48° 36' N.

Segeberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is seated on the Trave, 15 miles WNW of Lubec.

Segedin, a strong town of Hungary, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated near the Teisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 105 miles SSE of Pest. Lon. 20° 35' E, lat. 46° 18' N.

Segestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Korasan and Balck, E by Candahar and Sablestan, S by Mackeran, SW by Kerman, and W by Covhestan and Faristan. The country is in general mountainous. The valleys are the only habitable parts; for the plains are barren, and covered with fine sand, which is sometimes raised by whirlwinds to such a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. Zareng is the capital.

Segeiwar, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24° 55' E, lat. 47° 4' N.

Segna, a seaport of Morlachia, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort. It was declared a free port, and erected into a bishopric, in 1785. It is

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seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles, NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles SE of Rome.

Sego, a city of Negroland, the capital of Bambara. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side the river Niger, which contain about 30,000 inhabitants; and as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white washed. The current money consists of couries, a kind of shells. It is 290 miles WSW of Tombuctou. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 14 15 N.

Segorbe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. Here are many well-cultivated gardens, and the country abounds in every kind of fruit. In the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Morvedro, 35 miles N by W of Valencia.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It stands on two hills, and the valley by which they are separated, on the SW side of the Eresina; and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, in two rows, one above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, which is one part of its trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain; beside which there are 27 other churches. The castle is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, is surrounded by the river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is 40 miles NNW of Madrid. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 41 3 N.

Segovia, Neu, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, seated near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Caribbean sea, 90 miles N by E of Leon. Lon. 87 5 W, lat. 13 45 N.

Segovia, Neu, a town in the isle of Luconia, and a bishop's see, with a fort.

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It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manila. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Caalonla, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Belaguer, and Lerida, to Mequinenza, where it joins the Ebro.

Segre, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 miles NW of Angers.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Murcia, crosses that province and the S part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, at Guardaman.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 34 miles NE of Ubeda, and 96 WNW of Murcia.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 35 miles SE of Calatajud, and 38 N of Teruel.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 15 miles WNW of Alcantara, and 35 ESE of Castel Branco.

Schauranpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is 86 miles N by W of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seidenberg, a town of Upper Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth and stockings, eight miles SSE of Gorlitz.

Seiks, a powerful nation in the NW part of Hindoostan, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from NW to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, but the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320. The founder of their sect was Nanock, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks*, in the Sanscrit language signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of chequered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses;

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otherwise no distinction appears among them. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies; but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 300,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200,000. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each. They indeed consider this animal as necessary to their existence; and though it is customary with them to make merry on the demise of one of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes; although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Melun is the capital.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Franconia, in a lordship of the same name, with a castle, 18 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

Selam, a town of Mexico, in Jucatan, near the seacoast, 45 miles NW of Merida.

Selbosoe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on the N side of a lake, 18 miles SE of Drontheim.

Seltz, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is the birth-place of Henry I, whose father, William the conqueror, built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. A canal passes from this place to Leeds, and large ships are built here. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom, 12 miles S of York, and 180 N by W of London.

S E M

S. Ienginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country yields a great quantity of rhubarb. It stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chiloik, 84 miles SE of Irkutsk. Lon. 107 28 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Selenti, a town of European Turkey, in Caramania, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 miles WSW of Seleuk.

Selisk, anciently Seleucia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated on a river five miles from the sea, and 80 SSE of Cogni. Lon. 34 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Seligenstadt, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the conflux of the Gernspentz with the Main, 14 miles E of Francfort.

Selibria, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selkirk, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire. It has a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles SSE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NE by Edinburghshire, E by Roxburghshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W and N by Peebleshire. It is a hilly country, 20 miles long, and 10 where broadest. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5070. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Cher, 10 miles SW of Romorentin.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine seated on the Rhine, 23 miles NNE of Strasburg.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Germany, in the late archbishopric of Treves, celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported in great quantities. It is situate on the Emsbach, 30 miles E of Coblenz.

Semauiat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, seated on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected. It is 120 miles NW of Bassora. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 32 2 N.

Sembaung-glesun, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Aracan. To this place all Bengal articles of merchandise imported by way of Aracan are brought, and here embarked on the Irrawaddy.

S E N

It stands three miles w. of that river, and 30 s by w of Pagahm.

Semegonda, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, seated on a lake formed by a branch of the Nile, 330 miles ssw of Bornou. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 14 58 N.

Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles se of Belgrade.

Semenuud, a town of Egypt, on the e branch of the Nile, eight miles ssw of Mansoura, and 53 n of Cairo.

Semigallia, the e part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Mafza, from Courland Proper, and by the Dwina, from Russia, to which country it is now subject. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles ne of Reggio.

Semlin, a town of Sclavonia, on the s side of the Danube, a little above the influx of the Save, four miles w of Belgrade.

Sempach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle, in 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, seven miles nw of Lucern.

Semur en Auxois, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle on a rock. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, 34 miles w by n of Dijon, and 135 se of Paris.

Semur en Briennois, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 33 miles w by s of Macon, and 45 s of Autun.

Sena, or *Marzali*, a town of Mocaranga, on the river Zambeze, where the Portuguese have a factory. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 17 40 S.

Seneca, a lake and river of New York, in Onondago county. The lake is 30 miles long and two broad, and lies n and s between those of Canandaqua and Cayuga. At the n end is the town of Geneva; and on the e side, between it and Cayuga lake, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses. The river rises to the w of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It afterward receives the waters of Cayuga lake, Canandaqua creek, and Salt lake, and then flows into Onondago river.

Seneca, a town of New York, in Onondago county, situate on the n side

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of the falls in Seneca river 14 miles from its mouth, and 28 s of Oswego.

Senefz, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. It is four miles s of Nivelles.

Senegal, a large river which rises in the mountains of Kong, in Negroland, and flows w, on the southern confines of Zahara, into the Atlantic ocean, 120 miles ne of Cape Verd. Its course is flexuous, till it arrives within six miles of the sea, when it takes a sudden turn to the s, and for 75 miles is separated from the sea only by a ridge of sand. Its mouth, not more than half a league over, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.

Senegal, a country on the w coast of Africa, lying on a river of the same name. See *Fouta*. The French have a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and are masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, confirmed to them by the peace of 1763, but restored in 1783. Lon. 16 31 w, lat. 15 53 N.

Senex, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and formerly the see of a bishop. It is seated in a rough barren country, 15 miles sse of Digne.

Senftenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 32 miles nne of Dresden.

Senlis, a town of France, in the department of Oise, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a forest, 20 miles nw of Meaux, and 17 ne of Paris.

Sennar, a city of Nubia, and the capital of a kingdom of the same. It is five miles in circumference, and very populous. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, and is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the daytime, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptians buy great numbers of them every year. The merchandise required here are spices, paper, brass,

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hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, which is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennar is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30° 0' E, lat. 15° 4' N.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and lately an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated in a fertile country, at the conflux of the Yonne with the Yonne; 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3° 17' E, lat. 48° 12' N.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Duraton, 38 miles NE of Segovia.

Sera, or *Sira*, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a stone fort of a good size. It is the principal place in the central division of the rajah's dominions N of the Cavery, and carries on a considerable inland commerce. The chief products sent hence are cocoa nuts, sugar, betle-nuts, bark, lac, steel, oxen, buffalos, butter, and oil. The whole of the cloth made here is used in the neighbourhood. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, the fort has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 48 miles SE of Chitteldroog, and 84 N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76° 53' E, lat. 13° 36' N.

Serai, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia, and the see of a catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is large and commercial, and seated on the river Bosna, 130 miles WSW of Belgrade. Lon. 19° 15' E, lat. 44° 14' N.

Serampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Hoogly, 12 miles N of Calcutta.

Serchio, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Modena, crosses the territory of Lucca, and enters the gulf of Genoa.

Serdobol, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NNE of Wiburg. Lon. 30° 15' E, lat. 61° 45' N.

Sered, or *Szered*, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 30 miles ENE of Pressburg.

Serfo, or *Sersante*, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone.

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The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholas, which is a poor place. Lon. 25° 10' E, lat. 37° 19' N.

Sergaj, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznel Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznel Novogorod.

Sergippy, a province on the coast of Brasil, to the S of Pernambuco. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities, and has some silver mines.

Sergippy, a seaport of Brasil, capital of the province of the same name; seated at the mouth of the Sergippy, 120 miles W of St. Salvador. Lon. 37° 44' W, lat. 12° 10' S.

Sernan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, at the mouth of the Ombre, in the gulf of Lyon, eight miles SE of Beziers.

Seringapatam, or *Patana*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the S district of Myfore, and lately of the whole country. It is situate in an island, three miles long and one broad, formed by the Cavery, which is here a large and rapid river, with a wide and rocky channel. The streets are narrow and confused; and the generality of the houses mean. The palace is very large, and surrounded by a massy wall of stone and mud. Without the walls of the city are two gardens and palaces; and near to one of them stands the mausoleum of Hyder, where his son also reposes in state. In the space between the city and the two gardens is the suburb called Shahar Ganjam, which is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the English and their allies: and a new war taking place in 1799, the British troops carried the fort by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island have since been retained by the English; toward the support of the late sultan's family. Seringapatam is 10 miles N of Myfore, and 290 W by S of Madras. Lon. 76° 50' E, lat. 12° 24' N.

Serong, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes. It is 140 miles ENE of Ougein. Lon. 78° 4' E, lat. 24° 5' N.

Serpa, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana, 38 miles S by E of Evora.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a castle. It has cloth, woollen, and silk manufactures, and a trade in corn, wine, and honey. The cathedral contains some fine paintings, and the church of St. Augusta is a noble edifice. It is situate between two mountains, and at the source of the Maschio, 22 miles N of Treviso.

Serres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 23 miles SW of Gap.

Servia, a province of European Turkey, 190 miles long and 95 broad; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, S by Macedonia and Albania, and W by Bosnia. It is divided into four sangiacates; Belgrade, Semendria, Scupla, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Sesia, a new department of France, including the territories of Vercelli and Masserano in Piedmont, and that part of the Milanese lying W of the river Tesin. It has its name from a river, which rises in the Alps on the borders of Valais, and joins the Po, below Casal. The chief town is Vercelli.

Sesslach, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 16 miles N of Bamberg.

Sesto, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

Sestos, a strong castle of European Turkey. See *Dardanelles*.

Sestre, Grand, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain coast; near which is Petit Sestre. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Lon. 7° 0' W, lat. 4° 50' N.

Sestri di Levante, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the E side of a bay, 30 miles SSE of Genoa.

Settcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. It is situate among mountains, which yield cinnamon and quicksilver, 980 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 108° 25' E, lat. 27° 10' N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, E by Hon-quang, S by Koei-tcheou, and W by Tibet. It is watered by the Kian-ku; and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but also in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou is the capital.

Steef, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. It was the ancient Sitipha, capital of a part of Mauri-

ritania; but scarcely a fragment of its former greatness, except the fountains; the few remaining structures being obviously the work of later inhabitants. It is 50 miles SW of Constantina. Lon. 5° 36' E, lat. 35° 58' N.

Setimo, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin.

Setlege, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway from its source, it receives the Beyah, at Firose-pour, and joins the Indus at Veh.

Sette, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, which has a great trade in logwood, sent in vessels to Mayamba. It stands on a river of the same name, 60 miles from its mouth, and 110 NNE of Mayamba. Lon. 10° 20' E, lat. 2° 0' S.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in Granada, eight miles N of Ronda, and 38 NW of Malaga.

Settia, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see, 48 miles SSE of Candia. Lon. 26° 2' E, lat. 35° 3' N.

Settle, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. About two miles to the E is Attermire Cave, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars and hanging petrifications. At the like distance to the N is Giggleswick Well, a reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall near a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every ten or fifteen minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribbles, 38 miles NNW of Halifax and 235 of London.

Setuval. See *Ubers*, St.

Seven Islands, islands in the Frozen ocean, lying in lon. 18° 48' E, lat. 80° 31' N. Here captain Phipps, with the *Racehorse* and *Carcase*, were surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE effected their deliverance.

Seven Islands, islands near the coast of Canada, on the N side of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, at the entrance of a small bay. Lon. 66° 5' W, lat. 50° 10' N.

Seven Islands, Republic of, composed of seven isles in the Mediterranean sea, on the western coast of Greece, namely Corfu, Paxu, St. Maura, Theaki, Cefalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. These islands belonged to Venice, and on the fall of that republic were occupied by the French, but were taken from them by the Russians, who, in 1800, formed them into a republic, which was recognised by the treaty of Amiens. The government is aristocratical; and the religion, that of the Greek church; but the Roman catholic religion is pro-

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tested, and all others tolerated. Corfu is the seat of government.

Sevenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant, lately a lordship belonging to the prince of Orange, eight miles wnw of Breda.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here is a free-school, first erected by sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elisabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called Queen Elisabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town is Knole, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elisabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles nw of Maidstone, and 23 sse of London.

Sever, St. a town of France, in the department of Landes; seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 s by E of Bourdeaux.

Severac, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, on the river Aveyron, near its source, 25 miles E of Rodez.

Severin, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the Danube, six miles w of Czernetz.

Severina, St. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neto, eight miles from the sea, and 45 s of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E. lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, St. a town of Italy, in the marquissate of Ancona, seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, 13 miles wsw of Macerata.

Severino, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the river Sarno, 10 miles wsw of Policastro.

Severn, a river which has its rise in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brythen hills, and is navigable in its whole course through this county; it then enters Worcestershire, and runs through its whole length, into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llanudlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a com-

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munication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dec, and the Meisey, by different canals.

Severn, a river of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad estuary into Chesapeake bay.

Severndroog, a small island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. It is 68 miles s by E of Bombay.

Severo, St. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated in a plain, 26 miles w by N of Manfredonia, and 75 s of Naples.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the w of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles s of Linlithgow, and ran w to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevigny, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles nw of Rethel.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It was the capital of the kingdom, till Philip II established his court at Madrid, as a more central position. Seville is of a round form; fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 80,000 inhabitants. The Phenicians called it Hispatia, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeple is of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. The churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; of the latter, that of St. Francis is adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Here is a foun-

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Seville, and one of the largest depots for artillery in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are silk; and behind the Alcazar, is a royal snuff manufacture, which is strictly examined and guarded. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triano stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galleons have failed from that place since 1740. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the w of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, and 212 ssw of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 w, lat. 37 14 N.

Sevres, *Tavo*, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Nior-tois, flows w by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marans, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantois, takes a nw direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, a chain of mountains in Asia, bordering on the country of Sirinagar and the province of Delhi. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Seyssel, a town of France, in the department of Ain. It is divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable, and is 14 miles s by e of Belley.

Sezanne, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 27 miles nw of Troyes, and 65 se of Paris.

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Sezza, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles sw of Capua.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the w branch of the Nile, 48 miles se of Alexandria, and 50 nww of Cairo.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance; and it had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 miles nne of Dorchester, and 100 w by s of London.

Shaftsbury, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, 10 miles n of Bennington.

Shahar, or *Sahar*, a seaport of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 110 miles ssw of Shibam, Lon. 48 40 e, lat. 13 50 N.

Shahjehanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 20 miles ne of Ougein, and 196 s of Agimere.

Sham. See *Damascus*.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running s divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns sw, passes by the city of Limerick, and enters the Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shap, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, which stood about a mile w from the church, of which little remains, except the tower of its church, and the ruins of a bridge. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, from ten to twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them.

Shapinsba, one of the Orkney islands, lying three miles from the ne part of Pomona. It is seven miles long and five broad, somewhat in the form of a cross. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high and fit only for sheep pasture.

Sharpsburg, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, two miles from the Potomac, and 60 nw of Washington.

Sheerness, a maritime town in Kent, on the n point of the isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the Medway, three miles n of Queenborough. A fort was built here by Charles II, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham, in 1667; and it has since been considerably augmented and

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Sheffield, a town in W Yorkshire,
with a market on Tuesday. It has
three churches, nine meeting-houses,
and a Romish chapel; also a large infir-
mary and several charitable foundations.
This town has been long celebrated for
its various hardware manufactures,
which consist particularly of cutlery
ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here
are also lead works and a cotton mill,
and the neighbourhood abounds with
coal. It is seated at the conflux of the
Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable
within three miles of the town. The
master-cutlers are about 600, incorpo-
rated by the title of the Cutlers of Hal-
lamshire; and the number of inhabitants
in 1801 was 31,314. It is 54 miles ssw
of York, and 162 nnw of London. Lon.
1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Sheffield, a town of Massachusetts, in
Berkshire county, on the E side of the
Housatonic, 145 miles W by S of Boston.

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, with
a market on Friday, seated on the Ivel,
nine miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by
W of London.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at
the head of a bay called Port Roseway.
It extends two miles on the water side,
and one mile backward, with wide
streets crossing each other at right an-
gles. The harbour is deep, capacious,
and secure. About a mile from Shel-
burne, and separated from it by a small
river, is the Black Town, peopled by
about 1200 free blacks, who served on
the royal side during the American war.
Shelburne is 100 miles SW of Halifax.
Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Shella, a town of Morocco, which
name but Mahometans are allowed to
enter. It is four miles E of Salle.

Shellif, the largest river of the king-
dom of Algiers, which takes its rise in
the desert, flows N through the lake
Titeri, then turns to the W and enters
the Mediterranean to the N of Mustag-
gam. In its course it receives the
Midroe, Harbene, Toddah or Silver
River, the Archew, Mina, Wariffa, and
Fagia.

Shepherds Isles, a cluster of islands,
part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific
ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon 168
42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

Shepherdstown, a town of Virginia,
in Berkeley county, seated on the Poto-
mac, at the influx of the Shenandoah,
60 miles NW of Alexandria.

Sheppey, an island in Kent, at the
mouth of the Thames, separated from

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the mainland by a branch of the Med-
way, called the East Swale. It yields
plenty of corn, and feeds numerous
flocks of sheep. It contains the borough
of Queenborough and the fort of Sheer-
ness.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somerset-
shire, with a market on Friday, and a
considerable manufacture of woollen
cloth. It is seated under the Mendip
hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 116 W of
London.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, with
a market on Thursday and Saturday.
It was formerly a bishop's see, and had
three churches, though now but one,
which was the cathedral, and in it are
interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and
Ethelbert. It had also a castle and an
abbey, now in ruins. Here is a free-
school founded by Edward VI; also
two silk mills, and a linen manufacture.
It is seated on the Parret, 16 miles N
by W of Dorchester, and 116 W by S of
London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, seated at
the mouth of Sherbro river, which se-
parates the country of Sierra Leone
from the Grain coast. It belongs to
the English, and is 100 miles SE of the
mouth of the river Sierra Leone. Lon.
11 0 W, lat. 7 0 N.

Sherburn, a town in W Yorkshire,
with a market on Friday, seated on the
Werk, which soon joins the Ouse, 16
miles SW of York, and 179 N by W of
London.

Sherburn. See *Nantucket*.

Sheresur, a town of European Tur-
key, in Kurdistan, the residence of a
pacha. It is 160 miles N by E of Bag-
dad. Lon. 45 45 E, lat. 35 46 N.

Sheriff-muir, a heath of Scotland, in
Perthshire, near Dunblane; famous for
a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715,
between the royal army under the duke
of Argyle, and the rebel forces under
the earl of Mar.

Sherishel, a town of Algiers, in the
province of Mascara, formerly of great
importance, but now in ruins. It is
said to have been destroyed by an earth-
quake, and that the arsenal and many
other buildings were precipitated into
the harbour; the ruins being still visible
at low water. It is built after the
Moorish manner; and is famous for its
pottery, and its steel and iron manufac-
tures. It is 60 miles W by S of Algiers.
Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 32 42 N.

Shetland, the general name of about
40 islands, lying 100 miles NNE of
Caithnessshire, in Scotland, between 59
56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the

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principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Bressay, and Fula. The description given of the largest, or *Mainland*, will give an idea of the others; and the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the *Orkneys*. Shetland unites with Orkney in forming one of the counties of Scotland.

Shewagunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 25 miles NW of Bangalore.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut, and the residence of a powerful sheik. It is 300 miles E of Sana. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 15 25 N.

Shields, North, a seaport in Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth, with a market on Wednesday. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle, for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading, which is brought down in barges and lighters. It extends to Tynemouth on the E, and many elegant detached mansions are erected in the neighbourhood. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7280. It is seven miles E by N of Newcastle, and 276 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Shields, South, a town in the county of Durham, on the river Tyne, opposite North Shields, with which place it enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce in common with Newcastle. It consists principally of one narrow street, two miles in length, with an open square near the middle. Many trading vessels are built here, and it has very considerable salt works, and several glass works. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8103. It is 19 miles NNE of Durham, and 275 N by W of London.

Shifnal, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 143 NW of London.

Shin, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the S part of Sutherlandshire, 15 miles long and two broad. At its SE extremity issues the rapid river Shin, which flows into the head of the frith of Dornoch.

Shippensburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on a branch of Conedogwinnet creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 21 miles WSW of Carlisle.

Shipston, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London.

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Shiras, or *Shiraz*, a city of Persia, capital of Faristan. It is seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains; and is about five miles in circuit, surrounded by a wall, with round towers at the distance of eighty paces. The city is built of brick, and adorned with many fine mosques and noble edifices. Here are many good bazars and caravanfaries, also a manufacture of swords. This city was the seat of government under the revered Kerim Khan, who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In its vicinity are numerous summerhouses, with gardens; and the rich wines of Shiras are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz is in a large garden on the NE side of the city, about two miles from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sadi; also a remarkable channel for water hollowed in a rock. Shiras is 175 miles S by E of Isfahan. Lon. 52 40 E, lat. 29 37 N.

Shoales, Isles of, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

Shagle, a town of Syria, with an excellent caravanfary, seated on the Asi, 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 5 SW of Aleppo.

Shoomska, one of the Kurile islands, three leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See *Kuriles*.

Shooters Hill, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. From this eminence is a very extensive prospect, and the river Thames makes a magnificent appearance. On the W part of the hill is a triangular tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in Hindoostan: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide; and many small vessels are built here. It is 19 miles WNW of Newhaven, and 56 S by W of London.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, with a market on

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Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges; and is surrounded by a wall, in which are three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches; and is governed by a mayor. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 16,631. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, and some of them have neat halls. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh wels; and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welspool, and finished here. It is also famous for its excellent brawn and delicate cakes; and in the environs is a large manufacture of coarse linens. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI, and afterward rebuilt and more largely endowed by queen Elizabeth. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Near this town in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 40 miles SSE of Chester, and 55 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Shrewsbury, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, with three edifices for public worship. It is a place of genteel resort in the summer months, and seated near the seacoast, 45 miles E by N of Trenton.

Shropshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, S by Staffordshire, SE by Worcestershire, S by Herefordshire, SW by Radnorshire, and W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It contains 840,940 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 229 parishes; has 17 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 167,639. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Shumla, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It commands

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the pass over the mountain, and is 140 miles NNW of Constantinople.

Shutesbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 16 miles NNE of Northampton.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by Laos and Cambodia, S by the gulf of Siam, and W by the bay of Bengal, Pegu, and Birmah. It is 650 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50; and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The principal river is the Menam, which flows S through its whole length into the gulf of Siam. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river; for which reason most of the houses are built of bamboos upon posts, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The tame cattle are beesves, buffalos, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico, or silk, girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are small, but well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They are respectful to the aged; begging is dishonourable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. The furniture of their houses is as simple as their dress and diet; which last consists chiefly of rice and fish. Though an indolent people, they are ingenious, and excel in the fabrication of gold, tin fireworks, and in miniature painting. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 3000 elephants. The religion of the Siamese resembles that of the Hindoos; and the transmigration of souls forms an essential part of the doctrine. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any

among them but can read and write. This country has been much oppressed by the Birmans; and in 1793 the king of Siam entered into a treaty of peace, by which he ceded the w maritime towns, on the bay of Bengal, to the king of Birmah.

Siam, or *Juthia*, a city, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It contains a great number of temples, convents, chapels, columns, and other decorations. The king's palace, and some others, only exceed the common habitations by occupying a more extensive space, being better constructed, and of a greater height, but never exceed one floor. The Dutch have a factory here; and merchants from different countries come here to trade. In 1766, this city was taken by the Birmans. It is situate on an island in the river Menan, 50 miles N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam, and 360 SE of Pegu. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 14 18 N.

Siang-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Hào, 530 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Siara, a province of Brasil, which lies between those of Maragnan and Petaguel. The capital, of the same name, has a fort, on a mountain, near the mouth of the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 30 S.

Siaskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Siberia, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It is bounded on the E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, W by European Russia, and N by the Frozen ocean. It extends 3500 miles from E to W, and 1200 from N to S, containing the half of Asia. The S part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N and E parts are extremely cold, and thin of people, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the Arctic ocean: there are also extensive plains called stepps, which are somewhat similar to the sandy deserts of Africa. There are inexhaustible forests of birch, alder, lime, &c. and millions of noble trees of the pine kind: the Siberian plum and crab, the mountain ash, Tartarian mulberry and honey-suckle, and Daourian rose, form thickets of exquisite beauty; under shelter of which arise a multitude of plants, par-

ticularly the yellow farine lily and the sibiricum; the roots of the former are a favorite food with the Tartarian tribes, and from the dried stalks of the other the natives procure a saccharine effluence, from which they make a coarse ardent spirit. The principal riches of Siberia consists in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. Coal is dug up in the N parts, and a yellowish kind of alum is found in several mountains. The inhabitants are of three sorts; the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place; and make use of reindeer and dogs to draw their sledges. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Of this class of people, some have no other religion than that of nature; others are pagans and Mahometans; and some of them have been converted to Christianity by the Russian missionaries. The Tartars who live in this country are the most civilized of any foreign nation in Siberia; and those Tartars who are Mahometans are still more so than the pagan Tartars, of whom there are many different hords or tribes. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, and Yenisei; and there are numerous lakes of fresh water, and some of a saline nature. Siberia was reduced under the dominion of Russia about the close of the 16th century: the W part of it is comprised in the governments of Tobolsk, Ufa, and Kolyvan; the E part, in the government of Irkutsk.

Sical, a town of Mexico, on the N coast of Jucatan, 70 miles NW of Merida. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Sichem, a town of the Netherlands,

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in Brabant, to the s of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles N of Mechlin.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow channel, called the Faro; and as Messina is seated on it, the Faro di Messina. It is of a triangular form, terminating in three points or capes; that to the E is called Capo del Faro, that to the S Capo Passero, and that to the W Capo di Boco. Sicily is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. It has the title of a kingdom; and is divided into three provinces called Val di Mazara, Val di Noto, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit trees than the two others. It is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are all red, strong and compact, with large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests, asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards of a beautiful green colour. In this island the ancient practice of treading out corn from the ear is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Etna. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belong the criminal jurisdiction over their subjects, with other rights equally oppressive, are causes of the poverty and misery of the natives of this country. The seat of government is at Palermo. See *Naples*.

Siclos, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. It is 12 miles S of Funfkirchen.

Sieques. See *Seiks*.

Sidaye, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siderocapsa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa, and 40 ESE of Salonichi.

Sidmouth, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and was once a seaport, before its harbour was choked up. It is seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Sid, 12 miles SE of Exeter, and 138 W by S of London.

Sidon. See *Saida*.

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Sidra, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean ocean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis.

Siedenbergh, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, nine miles SW of Hoya.

Siegburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 15 miles SE of Cologne.

Siegen, a town and castle of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of a principality belonging to the house of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and founderies. It is seated on the Sieg, 24 miles NW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 50 47 N.

Sienna, a city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is above four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences, 26 miles S of Florence, and 120 NNW of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Siennese, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, 55 miles long and nearly as much broad, lying S of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles NNW of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Sierk, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Moselle, 10 miles NNE of Thionville.

Sierra Leone, a country in the W part of Guinea, so named from being mountainous, and the mountains abounding in lions. Its limits are from the Grain coast on the SE, to Cape Verga on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10 N lat. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The whole tract, on each side

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the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mahometanism are the most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factors, are much inferior in every thing, except the art of making a bargain, to those who reside higher up the country.

Sierra Leone, a river of Guinea, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, at Freetown, is nine miles wide. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating W India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. In 1793, the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. The next year a French Squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships: from this disaster they recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pongos, in 1795. The colony, however, still continued to languish, and, in 1808, it was transferred from the company to his majesty.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile. They are rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mahometans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero.

Siget. See *Ziget*.

Sigilmessa. See *Sagilmessa*.

Sigmaringen, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hohenzollern. It is seated on the Danube, 18 miles SSE of Hohenzollern.

Sigman, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 miles SE of Bern.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maelar, 10 miles N of Stockholm.

Sigüenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of seven

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ral colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 65 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 40 58 N.

Sihon, a river. See *Sirr*.

Silagutta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, celebrated for its kitchen-gardens. Coarse cotton cloths are made here, and some tobacco grows in the neighbourhood. It is 20 miles NW of Colar, and 32 NE of Bangalore.

Silberberg, a strong town of Silesia, enclosed in the principality of Münsterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg. It has a mine which yields lead ore mixed with silver, and is 11 miles NNE of Glatz.

Silchester, a village in Hampshire, 62 miles N of Basingstoke. It was once a celebrated city, and is said to have been the place where Arthur was crowned. There are considerable remains of its walls and ditches, enclosing an area of 80 acres; and two military roads from the S. gate, one to Winchester, and the other to Old Sarum.

Silesia, a duchy of Germany, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is 200 miles long and 170 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Poland, S by Moravia, and W by Bohemia and Lusatia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa. A long chain of mountains bound Silesia on the W; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, potteries, iron founderies, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods; also a few lynxes, bears, foxes, otters, and beavers. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, maize, barley, oats, and millet, and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and chiefly turned into vinegar. Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of Glatz. In Upper Silesia, which is the S. part, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language; in the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother

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tongue. This country was ceded to
the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the
treaty of Breslau. In 1807, Silesia was
overrun by the French, but at the peace
of Tilsit was restored to Prussia. Breslau
is the capital.

Silhet, a town of Hindoostan, capital
of a district of the same name, in Bengal.
It is seated on the Soorma, 120 miles
NE of Dacca. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 23
52 N.

Silistria, or *Dristra*, a town of Euro-
pean Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an arch-
bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated
on the Danube, at the influx of the
Missiro, 155 miles NNE of Adrianople.
Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in N
Jutland, with a castle, which was for-
merly of great strength, 18 miles W of
Arhusen.

Silla, a town of Negroland, in Bam-
bara, on the right bank of the Niger, 75
miles NE of Segou.

Sillabary, a seaport on the W coast of
Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour,
30 miles SSE of Bencoolen. Lon. 102
10 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Sille le Guillaume, a town of France,
in the department of Sarthe, 19 miles
SW of Mans.

Sillee, a town of Hindoostan, in
Bengal, seated on the Subareeka, 175
miles WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 54 E,
lat. 23 22 N.

Silvera, a town of Portugal, in Algarve,
on a river of the same name, 35 miles
WNW of Tavira.

Simanca, a town of Spain, in Leon,
with a strong castle, in which Philip 11
ordered the archives of the kingdom
to be kept. It is situate on the Douero,
eight miles SW of Valladolid, and 60 NE
of Salamanca.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia,
formerly a province of the kingdom of
Kasan. The capital, of the same name,
is seated on the Volga, 120 miles S by
W of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Simi, the ancient Syme, an island in
the Mediterranean, between the island
of Rhodes and the continent, in a bay
of its name, 12 miles NW of Rhodes.
Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Simmern, a town of France, in the
department of Rhine and Moselle, late-
ly of Germany, in the palatinate of the
Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 26 miles
S of Coblenz.

Simogay, a town of Hindoostan, in
Mysoor, with a manufacture of coarse
cotton cloth; situate on the Tunga, 34
miles E by N of Nagara.

Simons, St. an island of the United

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States, on the coast of Georgia, at the
mouth of the Alatomaha. It is 15 miles
long and three broad, and has a town
called Frederica.

Sinmonthurn, or *Simonteraga*, a town
of Hungary, with a strong castle, taken
from the Turks in 1686. It is seated
on the Sarvita, 32 miles SSW of Buda.
Lon. 18 54 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petrea,
in a peninsula formed by the two arms
of the Red sea. Here God delivered
the law to Moses, for which reason the
Mahometans hold it in great veneration;
and here the Christians have a
monastery, surrounded by a high wall,
and those that go in and out are drawn
up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34
15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Sincapour, an island and town at the
most southern extremity of the penin-
sula of Malaya, from which it is sepa-
rated by a narrow channel, and to the S
it gives name to the narrow sea, called
the Strait of Sincapour. Lon. 103 15
E, lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde. See *Indus*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Wurtemberg, 10 miles SSW of
Stuttgart.

Sindy, a province of Hindoostan,
bounded on the W by Persia, N by the
territories of the king of Candahar, NE
by those of the Seiks, E by a sandy
desert, and SE by Cutch. It extends
along the course of the Indus, from its
mouth, to the frontiers of Moulton,
300 miles; and its breadth, in the
widest part, is 160. In soil and cli-
mate, and the general appearance of
the surface, it resembles Egypt; the
country being an extended valley, con-
fined on one side by a ridge of moun-
tains, and on the other by a desert; and
the Indus, equal at least to the Nile,
winding through the midst of this level
valley, and enriching it by its annual
inundations. During great part of the
SW monsoon, or at least in July, August,
and part of September (the rainy season
in most other parts of India) the atmo-
sphere is here generally clouded; but no
rain falls, except near the sea. Owing
to this, and the neighbourhood of the
sandy deserts, on the E and on the NW,
the heats are so violent, and the winds
from those quarters so pernicious, that
the houses are contrived so as to be oc-
casionally ventilated by apertures on
the top, resembling the funnels of small
chimneys. When the hot winds prevail,
the windows are closely shut, by which
the hottest current of air, near the sur-
face, is excluded, and a cooler part, be-

cause more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by the Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. Great quantities of butter are exported, which is clarified and wrapt up in dunnaps, made of the hides of cattle. Here are large beeves, fine sheep, and small hardy horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the sultan of Candahar, and he chiefly resides at the fort of Hydrabad. Tatta is the capital.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a cape to which it gives name, 74 miles sw of Evora. Lon. 8 46 w, lat. 37 58 n.

Sing, a strong town of Dalmatia, built by the Turks in opposition to Clissa. It was taken by the Venetians in 1686. It is eight miles n of Clissa and 14 of Spalatro.

Sin-gan, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second, and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found; they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. The walls of this city are 12 miles in circuit, nearly a square, and surrounded by a deep ditch; they are well fortified with towers, and some of the gates are very lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules, which are bred up in great numbers and sent to Peking. Here is a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. There are a great number of mandarins here, who are mostly Tartars. It is 540

miles sw of Peking. Lon. 108 44 e, lat. 34 16 n.

Singilief, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga, 24 miles s of Simbirsk.

Singo, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 e, lat. 40 13 n.

Singor, a town in the peninsula of Malaya, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patani. Lon. 101 25 e, lat. 6 40 n.

Sinigaglia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle and two harbours. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, 17 miles se of Pesaro. Lon. 13 15 e, lat. 43 43 n.

Si-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in the western extremity of the province of Chen-si. It has a considerable trade with the Tibetians, particularly in tea, and is 450 miles wnw of Sin-gan. Lon. 101 35 e, lat. 36 45 n.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by walls and double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the cynic philosopher, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black sea, 280 miles e of Constantinople. Lon. 33 55 e, lat. 41 5 n.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles sse of Heidelberg.

Sion, a mountain of Palestine, on the s side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Swisserland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It is situate on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old deserted episcopal palace; on the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons; on Majoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles e of Geneva. Lon. 7 22 e, lat. 46 9 n.

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which has several mosques, and is the
see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the
ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It stands on an artificial mount, two miles from the Nile, and 185 s of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 25 N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference, and though covered with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants; also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are calicos, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Sir Charles Hardy Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

Sir Charles Saunders Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. The natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. It is about six miles from E to W. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

Sira. See *Sera*.

Siradia, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles NE of Breslau, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 30 miles SW of Lar. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Siravan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kufistan, 48 miles NNE of Sulter. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Sire, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. It is 40 miles W of Axum, and 100 WNW of Auzen.

Sirgan. See *Kerman*.

Sirhind, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 175 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Sirian, a seaport of Pegu, frequented by the French, English, and Dutch. It is seated on Pegu river, 30 miles from

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its mouth, and 80 s of Pegu. Lon. 96 12 E, lat. 16 32 N.

Sirinagur, a rugged country in the W part of Tibet, on the borders of Hindoostan, bounded on the S by Delhi, and W by Lahore.

Sirinagur, a town of Tibet, capital of the country of the same name; seated on the Allaknandara, which runs into the Ganges, 24 miles below. It is 166 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Sirius, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 18 miles in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, a town of Slavonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Bosworth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Essek. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Siroway, a town of Hindoostan, in a district of the same name, in Agimere; seated near the Puddar, 70 miles SW of Agimere. Lon. 74 27 E, lat. 26 1 N.

Sirpy, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mylore, 14 miles N of Sera, and 37 SE of Chitteldroog.

Sirr, or *Sibon*, a river of Independent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, on the confines of Cashgur, and taking a NW course of about 550 miles, enters the NE part of the lake Aral. It formerly flowed to the Caspian sea, but the Tartars, to free themselves from pirates, turned its course.

Sisizan, a seaport on the E coast of Luzonia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost opposite Manila, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 17 miles SE of Basel.

Sissek, or *Sirzeg*, a strong town of Croatia, situate on the Save, at the influx of the Kulpa, 42 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Sissopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Calimír V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles S of Bristol, on a rivulet

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which rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has manufactures of brass and saltpetre.

Sitova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, where a peace was concluded between the Austrians and Turks, in 1791. It is seated on the Danube, 25 miles E of Nicapoli.

Sitta, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, on a bay of the same name, 38 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sittard, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Meuse, 10 miles S of Ruremonde.

Sittingburn, a corporate town in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London.

Sittivacca, a village of Ceylon, 28 miles E of Columbo, on a branch of the Mullivaddy, which separates it from the king of Candy's country. It is the chief place of intercourse; both friendly and hostile, between the Candians and their European neighbours. On the opposite side of the river is the Candian village of Golebodivilli.

Sivas, a city of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop, with a castle. It is 180 miles WSW of Erzerum, and 210 ENE of Cogni. Lon. 38 40 E, lat. 38 55 N.

Sturay, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 28 miles S of Poitiers.

Suak, a territory of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It is mentioned by the ancients under the name of the Oasis of Ammon. The fertile part is about 20 miles in circumference, containing several villages, beside the capital. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams, but none of them flow beyond its territory; they being either evaporated before they reach the surrounding desert, or lost in the sterile sand. The capital, of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants. It is 220 miles E of Augila, and 280 W by S of Cairo. Lon. 27 10 E, lat. 29 12 N.

Svara, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Gothland. Here is a gymnasium, or seminary, erected in 1640; and the cathedral is the largest structure of that kind in Sweden. The ruins of several churches and convents are still to

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be seen, and also of an ancient palace, burnt by the Danes in 1611. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 77 miles NE of Gotheborg. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 56 N.

Sheen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper; seated near a lake, 26 miles SW of Kongberg.

Sheneclady, a town of New York, in Albany county, at the foot of Navigation on Mohawk river. Here are two churches, and a seminary incorporated in 1794, called Union College, from its being established by various denominations of Christians. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and stands on the W side of the river, above the falls, 16 miles NW of Albany.

Shensborough, a town of New York, in Washington county, situate on Wood creek, near the S end of Lake Champlain, 60 miles N by E of Lausburg.

Shiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, near Kefwick, above 3000 feet in perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwentwater, to the N of which it is situate. It is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

Skilshuer, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on a bay of the Great Belt, 48 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Skipton, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton works. It is seated in the midst of a rough mountainous district, called Craven, 22 miles N by W of Halifax, and 216 NNW of London.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is 45 miles long and about 22 broad. The SE end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. Toward the SW are a series of rude mountains, black and red, as if discoloured by the rage of fire; and on the E a long extent of lofty hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds

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with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of bees and sheep are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the principal town. The extremity is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 57 12 N.

Slagelse, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 41 miles wsw of Copenhagen.

Slaguen, a town of Further Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slalghthwaite, a village in W Yorkshire, on the Huddersfield canal, four miles sw of Huddersfield; which has manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague.

Slathna, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 18 miles NW of Niemeetz.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Alaut, 50 miles W of Bucharest.

Slave Coast, a name given to a maritime tract of Guinea, between the Gold coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Popo, and Whidah.

Slave Lake, a lake of N America, 250 miles in length, from E to W, and 60 to 100 in width. It is full of wooded islands, and its outlet at the W extremity, in lon. 119 30 W, lat. 61 30 N, flows NW into the Arctic ocean.

Slawkovo. See *Austerlitz*.

Slasford, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Sleas, which is navigable hence to the Witham, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London.

Sleswick, a duchy of Denmark, the S part of Jutland, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. See *Jutland*.

Sleswick, a city of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are chiefly of wood, and few are more than one story high, but very neat. The inhabitants dress like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near the city is the old ducal palace of *Gottorp*. *Sleswick* is situate on the N side of an arm of the

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Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 115 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 54 37 N.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, SE by Roscommon, SW and W by Mayo, and N by the Atlantic. It is divided into 41 parishes, contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name, and a place of considerable trade. It is seated near the mouth of a river, which flows from Lough Gill into the bay of Sligo, 42 miles N by W of Roscommon, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 9 18 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle, seated on the Sezraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Sloten, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated near a lake called Slotenmere, and on the rivulet Ec, which flows into the Zuider Zee, eight miles E of Staveren, and 20 SSW of Lewarden.

Sluck, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with three Greek churches; seated on the river Sluck, 75 miles SSE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Sluys, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadfand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country may be laid under water. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Smulkalden, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg. It is famous for the league entered into by the Lutherans, against the emperor, in 1531, to defend their religion and liberties. It has a fine castle on a mountain, and in the vicinity are salt-pits and mines of iron. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Smarden, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSW of Maidstone, and 56 SE of London.

Smithfield, a town of Virginia, in the county of Wight, seated on Pagan creek, which flows into James river, 83 miles SE of Richmond.

Smithfield, a town of N Carolina, ea-

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pital of Johnson county, seated on the river Neus, in a beautiful plain, 25 miles SE of Raleigh, and 70 WNW of Newbern.

Smithtown, a town of the state of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of Long Island, 32 miles E by N of New York.

Smithville, a town of N Carolina, chief of Brunswick county, seated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, 25 miles SSW of Wilmington. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 33 30 N.

Smoland, or *Smaland*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, extending 140 miles E and W from the Categat to the Baltic, and from 40 to 70 in breadth. It has immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. In many parts the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil, Calmar is the capital.

Smolensk, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

Smolensk, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one story; except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street; the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls; all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traf-

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fic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Smynbusen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 miles W of Rendsburg.

Smyrna, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. Its population is computed at 120,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mobair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 miles SSW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 7 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Snackenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Luneburg, seated at the conflux of the Ucht with the Elbe, 20 miles E by S of Danneberg.

Snaith, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 175 N by W of London.

Sneck, or *Snitz*, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 miles SSW of Lewarden.

Snairne, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 57 miles WNW of Amadan. Lon. 46 24 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Snetsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday; seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London.

Sniadin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Bizesc, on the river Pry-

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Sniatin, a town of Poland, in the pa-
latinate of Lemburg, or kingdom of
Galicia, on the river Pruth, 110 miles SE
of Lemburg. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Snowden, a mountain of Wales, in
the centre of Carnarvonshire, and the
most noted eminence in the whole re-
gion of the Welsh hills. It has several
craggy summits, deep dells, moors, and
chasins; also two lakes that abound
with fish, particularly the char and the
guinard. The height of this mountain,
from the quay of Carnarvon to its high-
est peak, is 3,658 feet. It was held sa-
cred by the ancient Britons, as Parnas-
sus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava
have been found on this mountain; and,
on the summit, groups of columnar
stones, of vast size, lying in all directions.
From its summit may be seen a part
of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumber-
land.

Snowhill, a town of Maryland, capi-
tal of Worcester county, situate on the
Pokomoke, which enters, 12 miles be-
low, into the Chesapeake. It has a small
export trade, and is 30 miles SE of Vien-
na. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 38 8 N.

Soana, a town of Tuscany, in the
Siennese, seated on a mountain, near
the river Flora, 46 miles S by E of Sienna.

Seane, a river of Hindoostan, which
issues from a lake, on the S confines of
Allahabad, the same that is the source
of the Nerbudda, and; flowing in an
opposite direction to that river, enters
the Ganges, above Patna.

Saar, a river in Leicestershire, which
rises from two sources in the SW part
of the county, flows by Leicester and
Mountforrel, passes a little to the E and
N of Loughborough, and then separates
this county from Nottinghamshire to
its entrance into the Trent.

Sobornheim, a town of France, in the
department of Rhine and Moselle, late-
ly of Germany, in the circle of Upper
Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 11 miles W
by S of Creutznaach.

Sobieslau, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Bechin, with good cloth manu-
factures, 12 miles ESE of Bechin.

Sabotka, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Buntzlau, eight miles E by N
of Jung Buntzlau.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific
ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769,
situate between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon.
and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are
seven in number; namely, Huaine, Ulic-
tea, Otaha, Holabola, Mourua, Tubai,
and Tabooyamanoo. The soil, produc-

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tions, people, their language, religion,
customs, and manners, are nearly the
same as at Otaheite. Nature has been
equally bountiful in uncultivated plen-
ty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious
and as indolent. A plantain branch is
the emblem of peace, and changing
names, the greatest token of friendship.
Their dances are most elegant, their
dramatic entertainments have something
of plot and consistency, and they ex-
hibit temporary occurrences as the objects
of praise or satire; so that the origin of
ancient comedy may be already dis-
cerned among them. The people
of Huahine are in general stouter and
fairer than those of Otaheite, and this
island is remarkable for its populousness
and fertility. Those of Ulieten, on the
contrary, are smaller and blacker, and
less orderly.

Soconusco, a province of Mexico, in
the audience of Guatimala, 88 miles
long and nearly as much broad; bound-
ed on the N by Chiapi, E by Guatimala,
S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Guax-
aca. It is sheltered from the N winds
by high mountains, which renders the
air exceeding hot; and the soil is not
very fertile. There are few Spaniards
settled here.

Soconusco, or *Guevelan*, a town of
Mexico, capital of the province of Soc-
onusco. It is seated on a river, near the
Pacific ocean, 460 miles SE of Mexico.
Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

Socotera, or *Socotra*, an island in the
Indian ocean, lying about 45 leagues
from cape Gardafui, on the coast of
Africa. It is 80 miles long and 22
broad, abounds in fruit and cattle, and
is particularly noted for its fine aloes,
known by the name of Socotrine aloes.
The natives are Mahometans, with a
mixture of paganism, and they have a
king who depends on Arabia. Tamara
is the capital.

Soczowa, a town of European Tur-
key, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret,
32 miles SW of Jassy.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town
in Gloucestershire, with a market on
Thursday, seated in a bottom near the
downs, 15 miles ENE of Bristol, and
110 W of London.

Soderhamn. See *Suderhamn*.

Sodor, a village in the celebrated is-
land of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides
of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's
see, which comprehended all the islands,
together with the isle of Man; and the
bishop of Man is still called bishop of
Sodor and Man.

Sodus, a town of the state of New

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York, situate on the s side of Lake Ontario, on a bay seven miles long and three broad, which forms an excellent harbour, when the rest of the lake is agitated by a storm. It is 30 miles s of Niagara. Lon. 77 5 w, lat. 43 10 n.

Sæborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on an island in a fresh-water lake, 15 miles wnw of Elsinore.

Soest, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, formerly free and imperial. It is of large extent, and the streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake. The inhabitants are generally papists, and part of the cathedral belongs to them, and part to the Lutherans. It has a great trade in corn, and is 12 miles wsw of Lipstadt, and 30 s of Munster.

Sofala, a kingdom on the e coast of Africa, bounded on the w and n by the states of Mocaranga, e by the Mozambique channel, and s by Sabia. The extent is about 150 miles along the coast and 250 up the country. It contains rich mines of fine gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated on a small island, near the mouth of the Cuama. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 20 22 s.

Sofia, or *Sophia*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are computed at 70,000, but the houses are meanly built. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 160 miles wnw of Adrianople. Lon. 23 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Sofrey, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez.

Sagoo, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire, near its mouth, 160 miles wsw of St. Salvador. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 6 0 s.

Sohagepour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the province of Allahabad. It is seated near the Saone, 130 miles s of Allahabad. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 23 30 N.

SOL

Soham, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles s of Ely, and 20 n by E of London.

Sobo, a village in Staffordshire, two miles nw of Birmingham. It was recently founded by Mr. Boulton, as a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade. the plated ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines now adopted in numerous concerns throughout the kingdom. In 1797, an apparatus for the coinage of copper was employed here by government; and the Bank of England dollars were also stamped at this mint.

Soignies, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near a forest of its name, on the river Senne, eight miles nne of Mons.

Soissonnois, a late territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with the late territory of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures.

Solsens, a city of France, in the department of Aisne; and anciently the capital of a kingdom of its name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom. Here St. Lewis, Philip the bold, and Lewis xiv were crowned. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. It is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles w by N of Rheims, and 60 ne of Paris. Lon. 3 19 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Solanta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, which gives name to a cape and bay on the N coast, 10 miles E of Palermo.

Soldin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, of which it was formerly the capital. It has cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops. It stands on a lake of the same name, the source of the river Mitzel, 26 miles N by E of Cultrin. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Solebay. See *Southwold*.

Solenof, a lake of Independant Tartary, 80 miles long, and 20 broad; lying midway between the Caspian sea and Lake Aral. The water is salt, and it has two islands.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly

through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is very populous. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. In the mountainous parts are iron, lead, alabaster, marble, and coal. It is divided into 11 bailiwicks, the inhabitants of which are all Roman Catholics, except those of the bailiwick of Buckeggberg, who profess the reformed religion.

Soleure, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, and lately the usual residence of the French envoy to the cantons. The church of St. Urs is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which is a species of rude marble. The arsenal, and the townhouse which has two towers, make a good appearance. Soleure is surrounded by regular fortifications, and stands in a delightful plain, on the river Aar, 18 miles N of Bern, and 30 SSW of Basel. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Solfataræ, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are several floating islands, formed of matted sedge and herbage, with a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen and sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone. The water of this rivulet has a petrifying quality, which increases in strength the further it has flowed from the lake. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none.

Solfataræ, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a kind of cavity, above a mile in diameter, which was no doubt the crater of a volcano at present extinct. The earth here is warm and white; and if opened to some depth is insupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almost every where hollow, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius. Here are manufactures of sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

Solfvitsberg, or *Sylvisberg*, a seaport

of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It has a ruinous castle, and was formerly in a more flourishing state. It is nearly environed by the Baltic sea, and is 33 miles WSW of Carlscrona. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Solihall, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles W of Coventry, and 108 NW of London.

Solingen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of cutlery and all kinds of iron work; seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SSW of Dusseldorf.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits and good horses. It is seated on the Ussolka, which flows into the Kama, 420 miles NE of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Sollapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour, capital of a district celebrated for mines of diamonds. It is seated near the Kistna, 130 miles SE of Vissapour. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 16 23 N.

Solms, a county of Germany, in Wetteravia, lying W of Upper Hesse. The house of Solms is divided into several branches; the principal one is Braunfels, which was raised to the princely rank in 1742. The decayed castle of Solms, the seat of the ancient counts, is seated on a hill, one mile E of Braunfels, the present capital.

Solomen Islands. See *Danger*, *Isles of*. *Solor*, an island of the E Indies, 70 miles in circuit, to the S of Celebes and W of Flores. Lon. 123 53 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Solserina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 17 miles NW of Mantua.

Solsona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, 56 miles NNW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Solttau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lüneburg-Zell, on the river Bohme, 28 miles NNW of Zell, and 28 WSW of Lüneburg.

Soltcamp, a town of Holland, in Groningen, with a large fort, at the mouth of the river Hunse, which is called Groningen Deep, 17 miles NW of Groningen.

Solway Frith, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons within six miles of its extremity; and the fisheries, especially of salmon, are very considerable. At its head, on the Cumberland side, near the river Esk, is Solway Moss. This was a level track above two miles long and one

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broad, hut, in 1771, being swollen by rains, it burst out at the eastern extremity, and spread over a neighbouring valley; by this means the surface of the moss was reduced 24 feet, and sunk into its present hollow form.

Sombrere, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. It gives name to a channel nearly in the middle of those islands.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Somerset, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, 50 miles S by W of Boston.

Somerset, a town of New Jersey, chief of the county of its name, seated on Millstone river, 23 miles N of Trenton.

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Bristol channel, N by Gloucestershire, E by Wiltshire, SE by Dorsetshire, and SW by Devonshire. It contains 991,360 acres; is divided into 42 hundreds; and 480 parishes; has two cities and 23 market towns; and sends 16 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 273,750. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called *Mendip Hills*. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are seas and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the sterile region of *Exmoor*. The S part, towards Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brue, and Avon. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bath is the great place of resort for health and pleasure.

Somerton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name, and some of the ruins of its ancient castle

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now form a part of the Bear inn. Between this town and Bridgewater, is a rich tract of land, called Sedgemoor, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685. Somerton is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London.

Sonima, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near which is annually produced above 7000 pounds of silk of the best quality. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, flows by St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Valery, and enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerdyck, a town of S Holland, and chief place of the island of Overflakke, five miles ESE of Helvoetsluys.

Sommerfeld, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with manufactures of fine cloths; seated on the Lupa, 15 miles SSW of Crossen.

Sommieres, a town of France, in the department of Gard, with a manufacture of thick ferges; seated on the Vidourle, 14 miles W by S of Nismes.

Somorostro, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine, 14 miles NW of Bilbao.

Soncino, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles N by W of Cremona.

Sonderborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Alsens, with one of the best harbours in Denmark, and a royal palace, in which Christian 11 was confined as a prisoner for 13 years. It is 16 miles NNE of Flensburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sondershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It is situate on the Wipper, 24 miles N of Erfurt. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Sondrio, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a district in the Valteline. It stands in a romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which runs into the Adda. It is 10 miles NE of Morbegno, and 14 SW of Tirano.

Sonepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated on the Mahanada, at the influx of the Taile, 45 miles S of Sumbulpour.

Sonergong. See *Sunergong*.

Song-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which

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is sent to different parts of the empire; and is situate amid several canals, near the sea, 560 miles s of Peking. Lon. 120 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Sonneberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is 10 miles nse of Feldkirch.

Sonneberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. It is 11 miles nne of Coburg.

Sonneberg, or *Sonnenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle. It is the seat of the grand mastership of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, and stands on the Lenze, nine miles E of Custrin.

Sonnenwald, a town of Lusatia, on the river Dober, 12 miles sw of Luckau.

Sonora, a province of New Mexico, in New Navarre, on the E side of the gulf of California. It is little known; but some rich mines of gold and silver were discovered by the Spaniards, in 1771, in an expedition against some tribes of Indians.

Sooloo, an island of the Eastern Indian ocean, lying sw of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 36 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are Mahometans. It is governed by a sultan; and his dominions extend over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. The populousness of Sooloo is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart, particularly for pearls, sago, and edible bird-nests. The English E India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 15 E, lat. 5 57 N.

Sooda, or *Sudha*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, formerly the capital of a country, whose last rajah was expelled by Hyder in 1763. The space within the inner wall was three miles square, and fully occupied by houses. When Hyder took possession, there still remained 10,000 houses; but the subsequent wars have reduced them under 100. It is seated above the Gauts, on the Gangawali, 60 miles N by w of Nagara, and 75 N by E of Kundapura.

Sophia. See *Sofa*.

Sophiania, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace, near the coast of the Sound, 13 miles N of Copenhagen.

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Sopron. See *Edenburg*.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle; seated on the Garigliano, on the frontiers of Campagna di Roma, 46 miles E by s of Rome. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Sorau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 21 miles E of Ratibor.

Sorau, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, eight miles w of Sagan.

Sorbon, or *Norbonne*, a village of France, in the department of Ardennes, six miles N of Rethel; famous for being the birthplace of Robert Sorbon, confessor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name.

Sorel, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain and flows N to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of William Henry. See *Chambly*.

Sorrento, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Torquato Tasso, and stands on a peninsula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero, 74 miles ESE of Burgos. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Soriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles ENE of Nicotera.

Soroe, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a royal college, endowed with the revenues of a once rich convent. It is seated on a small lake, 38 miles WSW of Copenhagen.

Sosila, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large fort, seated near the Cavery, 25 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Sospello, a town of the county of Nice, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; seated at the foot of three high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice.

Sorvato, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles W of Orvieto, and 45 NNW of Rome.

Soubise, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence on the river Charente, 23 miles WNW of Saintes.

Soudak, a town of the Crimea, with the remains of an old fort on a mountain close by the shore. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and stands at the

end of a valley, which produces the best grapes and wine in the whole peninsula, 26 miles sw of Caffa.

Soudan. See *Negreland*.

Souillac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Borese; 32 miles N of Cahors.

Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic. It is about four miles broad, and the Danes take a toll of all merchant ships that pass through the channel. See *Elsinore*.

Sour, in Syria. See *Sur*.

Sour, a river of the Netherlands, which flows from N to s, through Luxembourg, and enters the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Souri, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 115 miles sw of Ormus. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Sousa. See *Susa*.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the country round it is so delightful, that the Chinese call this city the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire; and it is celebrated for beautiful women, who are purchased in different parts of the country, while infants, educated here in all the pleasing arts, are sold to the opulent. Its population is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great, that it might be supposed the trade of all the provinces centered here. It is seated on the grand canal, and on a river which communicates with the lake Tai, 560 miles s by e of Peking. Lon. 120 0 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Southern, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 24 miles N of Limoges.

South Sea. See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles s of Coventry, and 22 sw of London.

Southampton, a borough and the county-town of Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, who is admiral of the liberties; and stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden, and the two rivers admit small craft some way

up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains five churches; is surrounded by dilapidated walls with towers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and has manufactures of silks and carpets. Two miles from this is Woodmills, where is a manufacture of ship-blocks, whence all the king's yards are supplied; and three miles se are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Southampton is the birthplace of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7913. A mail-packet sails from this place every morning at seven for Cowes in the isle of Wight. It is 12 miles s by w of Winchester, and 74 wsw of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Southampton, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the s side of Long Island, 12 miles sw of Sag Harbor, and 75 E of New York.

Southbury, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 51 miles nw of Hartford.

Southend, a village in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has handsome accommodations for the company.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, three miles sw of Gravesend. Some stone coffins, urns, &c. have been dug up here, since the commencement of the present century, which evince it to have been a Roman station; probably the Vagniacia of Antoninus.

Southold, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of an inland bay at the E end of Long Island, 100 miles ew of New York. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 41 14 N.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 67,448. It contains six churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and a county-goal. See *London*.

Southwell, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It

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is an ancient place, enjoying several
privileges different from the county,
and has a collegiate church. Here are
the ruins of a grand palace, demolished
in the civil wars, which belonged to the
archbishops of York: It is 13 miles NE
of Nottingham, and 129 NNW of Lon-
don.

Southwold, a seaport in Suffolk, with
a market on Thursday. It is seated on
a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour
to the s, and the river Blythe, and a
drawbridge on the w; that it is almost
furnished by water, especially at every
high tide. Here a much esteemed salt
is made, and it has also a trade in corn,
beer, and herrings. It is sometimes
called Sowle or Sole, and its bay is named
Solebay. In this bay was the great
seafight, in 1672, between the Dutch
admiral De Ruyter and James duke of
York, in which the victory was unde-
cided. Southwold is 20 miles s of
Yarmouth, and 105 s of London.
Lon. 1 54 w, lat. 53 24 N.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in
Beira, 14 miles NW of Pinhel.

Sourvigny, a town of France, in the
department of Allier, seated on the
Quefne, 10 miles w by s of Moulins.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which
rises in the w part of the county, flows
by Ecclelhal to Stafford, below which
it receives the Peak, and soon afterward
joins the Trent.

Spa, a town of the Netherlands, in
the territory of Liege, famous for its
mineral waters. That called the Old
Spa consists of miserable cottages, and
is properly nothing but the suburb to
the other. The houses of the New Spa
are mostly wood and plaster; but the
more modern ones are of brick and
stone. The church of the capuchins,
and the parish-church, are both seated
upon eminences. The names of the
five principal wells are Pouhon, Ge-
ronfler, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tun-
nelet. The inhabitants are employed
in making toys for strangers. Spa is
seated in a valley, surrounded by moun-
tains, 17 miles s of Liege.

Spain, a kingdom of Europe, 700
miles long and 500 broad; bounded on
the N by the bay of Biscay, NE by the
Pyrenees, which separate it from France,
E and S by the Mediterranean, SW by
the Atlantic, and W by Portugal and
the Atlantic. It contains the provinces
of Old and New Castile, Andalusia,
Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon,
Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay,
Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre,
some of which have been separate king-

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doms. The air is dry and serene, ex-
cept during the equinoctial rains, but
excessively hot, in the southern pro-
vinces, in June, July, and August. The
vast mountains, however, that run
through Spain, are beneficial to the in-
habitants by the refreshing breezes that
come from them in the s parts; though
those in the N and NE are in the winter
very cold. The soil is very fertile; but
there are large tracts of uncultivated
ground; and the superior attention
paid to the large flocks of sheep, greatly
impedes the progress of agriculture.
The produce of the country is wheat,
barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, salt-
petre, hemp, barilla, and even suga-
rcanes, with the richest and most deli-
cious fruits that are to be found in
France and Italy; and its wines are in
high esteem. Wolves are the chief
beasts of prey that infest Spain. The
wild bulls have so much ferocity, that
bull-fights were the most magnificent
spectacle the court of Spain could exhi-
bit. The domestic animals are horses,
that are remarkably swift, mules, asses,
beeves, and sheep, the wool of which is
superior to any in Europe. Spain
abounds in minerals and metals: cor-
nelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turcois
stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead,
sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal,
marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the
finest jasper, and even diamonds, eme-
rals, and amethysts, are found here.
Anciently it was celebrated for gold
and silver mines; but since the disco-
very of America no attention has been
paid to them. The principal rivers are
the Douero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadal-
quiver, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the
most populous kingdom in Europe, is
now very thinly inhabited; to which
various causes have contributed, as the
expulsion of the Moors, the emigra-
tions to the colonies, the vast numbers
and celibacy of the clergy, and the in-
dolence of the natives. Here is a want
even of the most necessary trades; and
of the few to be met with, the greatest
part are in the hands of the French,
who are very numerous in Spain; the
natives themselves, beside their aversion
to work, disdaining to stoop to han-
dicrafts. They are not, however, whol-
ly without manufactures, but they are
far short of that flourishing condition
they might attain; for they are checked
by the royal monopolies, which extend
to broad cloth, china, glass, pottery,
paper, saltpetre, salt, sulphur, tobacco,
and some others. The Spaniards in
general are tall, their complexions swar-

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thy, their countenances expressive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances: in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband: the married ladies have here their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisbeo. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. There are eight archbishoprics, 46 episcopal sees, and 24 universities, or rather academies. The Spanish language springs from the Roman, but many of the words are derived from the Arabic, used by the Moors, who for seven centuries held dominion in this country: the speech is grave, sonorous, and very melodious. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. It had once its cortes or parliaments, which had great privileges; but now, though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. But the despotism of the monarchy is balanced by the power of the church, to which the nobles are submissive devotees; and by many councils, which are responsible for any unwise or unsuccessful measures. In 1808, the French attempted to overturn the government of this country; and, having allured the royal family into France, the Spaniards appointed a supreme Junta of government of the kingdom, who, aided by the British, are endeavouring to restore Ferdinand VII, their absent king. Madrid is the capital.

Sain, New. See *Mexico*.

Spaitla, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, near which are extensive and magnificent ruins. It is situate on a rising ground, shaded all over with juniper-trees, 90 miles sw of Tunis, and 100 sse of Bona. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Spalatro, or *Spalatto*, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and an archbishop's see. The harbour is large, and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a sulphureous spring, of great benefit in chronic diseases. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, and of a mag-

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nificent aqueduct. In 1784, *Spalatro* was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 70 miles se of Zara, and 102 nw of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is grown in its neighbourhood. It is 14 miles s by w of Boston, and 97 N of London.

Spalt, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. The vicinity produces excellent hops. It is seated on the Retzat, 16 miles ese of Anspach.

Spandau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres are made here; also musket-barrels, which are sent hence to Potsdam to be finished. It is seated on the Havel, opposite the influx of the Spree, eight miles wnw of Berlin, and 12 NE of Potsdam.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on a mountain, 48 miles se of Cassel.

Spanish town. See *Jagó de la Vega*.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Sparivento, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the se extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Spean. See *Lochy, Loch*.

Speights Town, a seaport of Barbadoes, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called *Little Bristol*. It is situate on the nw coast of the island, and defended by two forts. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 13 15 N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles N of Spoleto.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, flows NE into Murrayshire, then divides that county from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German ocean at Garmouth.

Spexzia, or *Spetia*, a town in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill,

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on a gulf of the same name, 47 miles
SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44
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Spice Islands. See *Moluccas.*

Spiegelberg, a town of Suabia, in the
principality of Oettingen, eight miles
NE of Oettingen, and 13 SSE of An-
spach.

Spiez, a town of Switzerland, in the
canton of Bern, seated on the W side of
the lake Thun, 40 miles SSE of Bern.

Spiegelburg, a town and castle of
Westphalia, capital of a county of the
same name, lying within the principality
of Calenberg. It is 12 miles E by S of
Halem.

Spigno, a town of Piedmont, in
Montferrat, with a castle, seated on the
Belbo, 11 miles SSW of Aquis, and 40
SE of Turin.

Spilimbergo, a town of Italy, in
Friuli, seated on the Tagliamento, 14
miles W of Udina, and 47 NNE of Ve-
nice.

Spilsby, a town in Lincolnshire, with
a market on Monday, seated on the side
of a hill, 80 miles E of Lincoln, and 133
N by E of London.

Spinalonga, a seaport of the island of
Candia, with a good harbour and a
citadel. It is situate near a cape of the
same name, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon.
25 48 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Spire, a late bishopric of Germany,
in the circle of Lower Rhine, 50 miles
in length, and 30 where broadest, and
divided into two parts by the Rhine.
It is a mountainous country, covered
with forests, but produces corn, wine,
chestnuts, and almonds. The part E of
the Rhine is now subject to the mar-
grave of Baden; and that on the W of
the river is annexed to France, and in-
cluded in the department of Mont Ton-
nerre.

Spire, a city of France, in the de-
partment of Mont Tónnerre, lately of
Germany, and capital of the bishopric
of the same name. In ancient times the
emperors held many diets at Spire, and
it was the seat of the imperial chamber
till 1689, when the city was burnt by
the French, and not rebuilt till after the
peace of Ryfwick in 1697. Most of the
citizens are Lutherans; but there are
15 catholic churches and convents,
among which the college formerly be-
longing to the jesuits claims the first
place. Spire was taken by the French
in 1734; and, in 1792, it surrendered to
the republican troops of France, who
evacuated it the next year, but re-entered
it in 1794. It is seated on the W
side of the Rhine, at the influx of the

S P O

Spirebach, 54 miles S by E of Mentz.
Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spiritu Santo, a province of Brasil,
between that of Porto Seguro and Rio
Janeiro. It is fertile, and watered by a
river of the same name, which flows
into a large bay of the Atlantic. The
capital is of the same name, with a
castle, and its port is a small bay about
10 miles from the ocean. Lon. 41 10
W, lat. 20 10 S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near
the middle of the island, 155 miles SE
of Havana. Lon. 79 37 E, lat. 22
15 N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Ca-
rinthia, seated on the Lifer, near the
Drave, 15 miles WNW of Villach.

Spital, a village in Lincolnshire, 12
miles N of Lincoln, on the Roman
causeway, leading to the Humber.
Here are two springs, once called Ju-
lian's Well, and the other Castleton
Well. Great numbers of Roman coins
have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road in the En-
glish channel, between Portsmouth and
the isle of Wight, where the royal navy
frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, the most northern coun-
try of Europe, consisting of a group
of dreary islands, lying between 9 and
20 E lon. and 76 46 and 80 30 N lat.
having Greenland to the W, and Nova
Zembla to the E. The Mainland, or
principal island, is 300 miles in length.
It was discovered, in 1533, by sir Hugh
Willoughby, who called it Greenland,
supposing it to be a part of the western
continent. In 1595 it was visited by
Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen,
who pretended to be the original dis-
coverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or
sharp mountains, from the many sharp-
pointed and rocky mountains with
which it abounds. The glaciers on the
NE present a singular appearance, being
high cliffs of an emerald colour, impen-
dent over the sea, with cataracts of
melted snow, and a background of
black conic hills, streaked with white.
In the winter it is continual night for
four months. The animals are deer,
bears and foxes. The Russians from
Archangel maintain a kind of colony
here. To the NE of this dreary group
are small isles called the Seven Sisters,
the most arctic land yet discovered.

Spugen, a town of Switzerland, in
the Grisons, seated near the source of
the Hinder Rhine, 16 miles NW of
Chiavenna.

Spoleto, a duchy of Italy, in the Ec-
clesiastical State, 55 miles long and 40

S T A

broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, E by Naples, S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was anciently called Umbria.

Spoletto, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. The castle, standing on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge; and the cathedral is a fine structure. Spoleto suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and again in 1767. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

Sponheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of a county of its name. It is seated among hills, covered with vineyards, 27 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Sporaw, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, on a lake to which it gives name, 34 miles W by N of Pinsk.

Spree, a river which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel, opposite Spandau.

Spremberg, a town of Lusatia, on an island formed by the river Spree, 14 miles S by E of Cöthbus.

Springfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and stands on the Connecticut, 20 miles S by E of Northampton, and 96 WSW of Boston.

Springfield, a town of Kentucky, in Bourbon county, situate on the Licking, 60 miles W by N of Frankfort.

Sprottau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the Bober, 10 miles E of Sagan, and 20 WSW of Glogau.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the SE coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squillace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was much injured by the earthquake of 1783, and is seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of its name, 35 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Stablo, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Here is a manufacture of leather, and a trade in cloths and furs. It is seated on the Recht, 12 miles S of Limburg.

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Stade, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, Bremen, the capital, being a free city; and is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It stands on the Swinge, near its confluence with the Elbe, 43 miles NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Stadt am Hof, a town of Bavaria, on the N side of the Danube, connected by a bridge with the city of Ratisbon.

Stadtberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marberg, stands on the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmesburg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church here in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. Stadtberg is situate on the Dümmling, 14 miles S of Paderborn.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenberg, with a palace belonging to the prince of Schauenberg-Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden, and 10 N of Rinteln.

Stafarda, a town of Piedmont, with a rich abbey. Near this place a victory was gained by the French in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. It is seated on the Po, three miles N of Saluzzo.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, on the W side of that of Mull, but only one mile in length. The whole SW end is supported by ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and four feet in thickness. Here is also a magnificent cavern called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length. Its entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that its furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The bottom of the cave is filled by the sea, reaching to the extremity, and in very calm weather a boat may sail into it. This singular island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, and so much hollowed by various caves, that its whole surface is shaken in stormy weather. It is the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world, yet was scarcely known before the year 1772.

Staffelstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 miles NE of Bamberg.

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Stafford, a borough and the county town of Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of cloth and shoes. A castle was built here by William the conqueror, which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I, and being taken, was demolished by order of the parliament. It has two parish-churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it is the market-house. It is seated on the river Sow, 34 miles ENE of Shrewsbury, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Staffordshire, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by Shropshire, NW by Cheshire, NE and E by Derbyshire, SE by Warwickshire, and S by Worcesterhire. It contains 780,800 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 181 parishes; has one city and 19 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 239,153. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the S part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the N hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peat for fuel. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for its potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties.

Stagira, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Stavros, and seated on the gulf of Contessa, 16 miles WNW of Contessa.

Stagno, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Staines, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 16 miles W by S of London.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is seated near the

S T A

Stour, 20 miles N by E of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London.

Staley, a village in Lancashire, nine miles E of Manchester, on the river Tame, over which is a bridge into Cheshire. It is noted for weavers, diers, and pressers of woollen cloth, and has some share in the cotton trade.

Stalimene. See Lemnos.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. Here subsists the notable custom of Borough English, by which the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. Here are six parish-churches, and it had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brazen-Nose college, in Oxford. It is 44 miles S of Lincoln, and 86 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Stamford, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on Mill river, which flows into Long Island sound, 44 miles NE of New York.

Stampalia, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles W of Stanchio. It is 12 miles long and five broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stanchia, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 40 miles NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; and is 25 miles long and 10 broad. It abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a great variety of medicinal plants. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and has a good harbour defended by a castle. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday: seated on the river Rib, eight miles NE of Hertford, and 27 N by E of London.

Stanford, a town of Kentucky, chief of Lincoln county, situate in a fertile plain, 10 miles SSE of Danville, and 40 S by W of Lexington.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly inhabited by miners, and seated on the Wear, 20 miles W of Durham, and 263 N by W London.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 105 W of London.

Stanmore, a village in Middlesex, two miles NW of Edgware. The common is so elevated a spot, that it is said to be

S T A

on a level with the battlements of Harrow church; and some trees here are visible from the German ocean.

Stamuis, Fort, a fort in the state of New York, sometimes called New Fort Schuyler. It is seated on Mohawk river, near its source, 68 miles NW of Albany. Lon. 74 56 W, lat. 43 18 N.

Stanz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Lower Valley of Unterwalden. Near this place, in 1798, the troops of the canton of Unterwalden were totally defeated by the French, who afterward burnt the town and put the inhabitants to the sword. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, eight miles SE of Lucern, and 38 E of Bern.

Stara Russa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Starbrock, a seaport of Guiana, and the seat of government for the settlement of Demerary and Isequibo. It stands on the E side of the river Demerary, nearly two miles above the fort, which commands its entrance. Lon. 58 0 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Starenberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the N end of the lake Wurmsee, 14 miles SW of Munich.

Stargard, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince, 10 miles N by E of Strelitz.

Stargard, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with a college, fine manufactures of wool, and a considerable trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1758. It stands on the river Ihna, which flows to the Oder, and is 20 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 50 13 N.

Stasfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some good salt-works, 21 miles SSW of Magdeburg.

Staten Island, an island of New York, 18 miles long and six broad, which forms the county of Richmond. On the S side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note.

Staten Land, a barren craggy island, near the SE point of Terra del Fuego, in 55 S lat. The passage between them is the strait de Le Maire.

Statesburg, a town of S Carolina, chief of Clermont county, situate on

S T E

Beech creek, which joins the Wateree a few miles W of the town. It is 20 miles E of Camden, and 95 N by W of Charleston.

Stavanger, a seaport of Norway, in the government of Bergen, capital of a province of the same name. Near it is a fortress, called Dofswick. It is seated on a peninsula, 95 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 58 58 N.

Stavoren, a town of Holland, in Friesland, formerly a rich city and seaport, but now much decayed, and the harbour choked up. The ancient kings of Friesland made it their ordinary residence, and there remains enough of its former splendour to make it a considerable town. It has still some trade, especially in fishing, and in passage boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, eight miles W of Sloten, and 17 NE of Enchuysen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Stauffen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, situate on the Mehlbach, eight miles S of Friburg.

Stauffenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Lohn, five miles NNE of Gießen.

Staunton, a town of Virginia, chief of Augusta county, situate on Middle river, a water of the Potomac, 100 miles SSW of Winchester. Lon. 79 25 W, lat. 38 15 N.

Stawros. See *Stagira*.

Steenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant, formerly a strong place, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it about three miles, which, with the calamities it has suffered by war, has reduced it to a poor town. It has a communication with the Meuse, and is seven miles N of Bergen op Zoom.

Steenkeer, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 36 miles NE of Drontheim.

Steenkirk, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III of England, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 miles N of Mons.

Steenwyck, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, seated on the river Aa, 18 miles N of Zwoll.

Stege, a seaport of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, almost surrounded by a lake, 42 miles S by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Stegeburg, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

S T E

Stein, a small independent town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the N side of the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance. Near it is the ancient castle of Hohenklingen, now converted into a watch-tower. The church is on the opposite side of the Rhine, in a place called Burg, which is connected to the town by a bridge. It is 15 miles w by N of Constance, and 25 NE of Zurich.

Stein, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, over which is a long wooden bridge to Mautern. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufacture, in which metal articles, sabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. Stein is two miles w of Krems, and 12 N by w of St. Pölten.

Stein, a town and castle of Germany, in Carniola, on the Feistritz, 11 miles N of Laubach.

Stein, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 12 miles SE of Clagenfurt.

Stein, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle, in the principality of Wolau. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated near the Oder, 16 miles NNE of Lignitz.

Steinfurt, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, with a Calvinist academy; seated on the Aa, 10 miles SSE of Bentheim, and 33 NW of Munster.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle, near the river Maine, four miles SE of Hanau.

Steinbude, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on the S side of Steinhuder-mere, in which is the strong fortress of Wilhelmstein. It is 15 miles NW of Hanover.

Steinhurst, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, 14 miles SSW of Lubec.

Stenay, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 22 miles NNW of Verdun.

Stendal, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Old mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, and several manufactures. It stands on the rivulet Ucht, five miles w of the Elbe, and 36 N by E of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Sternberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles ENE of Frankfurt.

Sternberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on a lake 16 miles SE of Wismar.

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Sternberg, a town and castle of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 miles NE of Olmutz.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades. In the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Eyföch, 12 miles SW of Brixen.

Stettin, a fortified seaport of Hither Pomerania, capital of that part which lately belonged to Prussia. It is a handsome town, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; has numerous manufactures, particularly of cloth, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribands, paper, and canvas; and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Timber is the principal article of exportation; and ship-building is a very profitable branch of employment. Here are three forts, five parish-churches, and a royal college. In 1795, a fire consumed a great number of houses. In 1806, this place, furnished with 160 pieces of cannon and a garrison of 6000 men, surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Stetin New, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, situate on the Willem, amid lakes on the frontiers of Prussia, 55 miles SE of Colberg, and 62 ENE of New Stargard.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hertford, and 31 N by w of London.

Stevensburg, a town of Virginia, on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton, 13 miles SW of Winchester.

Stevenston, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity. It is situate on a hill, five miles NW of Irvine.

Stevenswert, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated on the Meuse, six miles SSW of Ruromonde.

Stewart Islands, five islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Stewarton, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a noted manufacture of bonnets, six miles N of Irvine.

Stewarton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles NNE of Dungannon.

Steyning, a borough in Suffex, with a market on Wednesday. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethernolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred. It is

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15 miles w by N of Lewes, and 50 sw of London.

Steyr, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel. The French entered it in 1800, and concluded an armistice for a peace with the Austrians. It is seated at the conflux of the Steyr with the Enn, 20 miles s of Linz.

Steyreg, a town and castle of Austria, situate on a mountain, on the N side of the Danube, eight miles s of Linz.

Stickhausen, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the principality of E Friesland, 22 miles s of Emden.

Stigliano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths; seated near the Salandrella, 26 miles s of Acerenza.

Stillwater, a town of New York, in Albany county, on the w side of the Hudson, 25 miles N of Albany.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, said, however, not to be the product of its neighbourhood, but of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It is 14 miles s by s of Stamford, and 75 N by s of London.

Stinchar, a river of Scotland, in the s part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 125 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Austria, s by Hungary, s by Carniola, and w by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of excellent iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem; also mines of lead and coal. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

Stirling, a borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the river Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, once a place of great strength, and often the scene of bloody contention. The palace, erected by James V, is a stately building; the outside curiously ornamented with grotesque figures. Here

S T O

are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woollen stuffs; and the cotton trade is very flourishing. A salmon fishery, belonging to the town is let to a company, who send the fish chiefly to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and s part of Scotland. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5,256. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE by Clackmannanshire and the frith of Forth, s by Linlithgowshire, s by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and w by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 50,825. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. The s part of the county is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone.

Stirum, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorp.

Stockach, a town of Suabia, in the landgrate of Nellenburg. Near this town, in 1799, the Austrians gained a victory over the French; but in 1800, the latter defeated the former, and took possession of the town. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles NE of Constance.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Test, nine miles NW of Winchester, and 66 w by s of London.

Stockbridge, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, 44 miles w by N of Springfield.

Stoekem, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Meuse, 11 miles N of Maestricht.

Stoekerau, a town of Austria, situate near the Danube, 14 miles NNW of Vienna.

Stockholm, a city and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands between the lake Maeler and a bay of the Baltic. The water which divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on

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scates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. The royal academy of sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in 1741. The royal academy of painting and sculpture contains a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, sent by Lewis XIV to Charles XI, and presented by the late king Adolphus Frederic to the academy. The arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standard, taken from the Germans, Poles, Russians, and Danes. Stockholm, from the nature of its situation, is upward of 20 miles in circumference, and has manufactures of glass, china, silk, woollen, linen, &c. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 80,000. It is 340 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 59 21 N.

Stockport, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, and considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hats. It has two churches and several meeting-houses; and its contiguity to Manchester occasions it to partake of the prosperity of that town. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 14,830. It is seated on the Mersey, six miles SSE of Manchester, and 176 NNW of London.

Stockport, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river. It stands 18 miles ESE of Harmony, on Susquehanna river, and there is a portage between them.

Stockton, a town in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of canvas and ropes to a considerable extent, also of diapers, huckabacks, checks, &c. and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles

S T O

SSK of Durham, and 143 N by W of London

Stocknow, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, seven miles SE of Downham. It has a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable hence to the Ouse.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk, two miles E of Neyland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is a seamark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

Stoke, or *Stoke Pages*, a village in Buckinghamshire, four miles WNE of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stokes, a town of N Carolina, chief of Montgomery county; seated near the Yaddin, 46 miles W of Averyborough.

Stokesley, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Wisk, 20 miles N by E of Thirsk, and 135 N by W of London.

Stolberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, 12 miles NE of Nordhausen, and 53 WNW of Leipzig. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Stalberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, where great quantities of cloth are made, nine miles SW of Chemnitz.

Stolhofen, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden.

Stolpe, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, three churches, and a Lutheran nunnery. It has a considerable linen trade with Dantzic, and a fine salmon-fishery. It is seated on the Stolpa, 10 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and 56 ENE of Colberg. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

Stolpemunde, a town of Further Pomerania, on the Baltic sea, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Stolpa, 10 miles NW of Stolpe.

Stolpen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 16 miles E of Dresden.

Stolzenau, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, seated on the Weser, 14 miles SSW of Nienburg.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London.

S T O

Stonehaven, or *Stonehive*, a seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. The harbour is secured by a high rock and stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the castle of *Dunnotyre*, on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. The town has a manufacture of brown linen, and some trade in dried fish and oil. It is 20 miles NNE of Montrose. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 56 55 N.

Stonehenge, a remarkable monument of antiquity in Wiltshire, on Salisbury Plain, six miles N of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, some placed upright, and others horizontally across them. Most antiquaries suppose this work to have been a temple of the Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the bringing and placing of those enormous stones; for it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across to that height.

Stonington, a seaport of Connecticut, in New London county. The harbour sets up from Long Island sound, opposite Fisher Island. It is 14 miles E of New London. Lon. 71 58 W, lat. 41 26 N.

Storkau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 27 miles SE of Berlin.

Stornaway, a seaport of Scotland, on the E side of the isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Stornaway, which is a good harbour for ships of any burden. It is a port of the customs, and has a post office, and a regular packet weekly. Lon. 6 38 W, lat. 58 18 N.

Stortford, or *Bishop Stortford*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which is navigable hence to the Lea, 16 miles ENE of Hertford, and 30 NNE of London.

Stossen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, six miles S of Weissenfels.

Stoughton, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, whence great quantities of charcoal, baskets, and brooms are sent to Boston. It is nine miles SE of Dedham, and 15 S of Boston.

Stour, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Wimbourn, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.

Stour, a river in Kent, which rises in

S T R

the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and seven miles below divides into two streams; the smaller one passes to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows by Sandwich into Hope bay.

Stour, a river which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Neyland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich.

Stour, a river which rises in the S part of Staffordshire, enters Worcesterhire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.

Stourbridge, a corporate town in Worcesterhire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of glass, iron, and earthen ware. Here is a free school founded by Edward VI; and in the neighbourhood is a noble hospital for the maintenance and education of 60 boys. It is seated on the Stour, 22 miles N of Worcester, and 126 NW of London.

Stourbridge, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, famous for its excellent butter and cheese, 22 miles SW of Worcester.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of white baize. Near it are the ruins of a castle, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on both sides the Stour, over which is a bridge, 20 miles NE of Dorchester, and 108 W by S of London.

Stourport, a village in Worcesterhire, four miles S of Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcesterhire canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

Stow Market, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has a navigable cut to Ipswich, and is seated on the Orwell, 12 miles NW of Ipswich, and 69 NNE of London.

Stow on the Wold, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a bleak hill, 22 miles E of Gloucester, and 83 W by N of London.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch. It is eight miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 147 W by S of London.

Sirabane, a borough of Ireland, in

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the county of Tyrone, situate in the Mourne, near the Foyle, 11 miles ssw of Londonderry.

Siradella, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle. The French became masters of it in 1800. It is seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles se of Pavia.

Strakonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, with a castle; seated on the Wotawa, 11 miles sw of Pisek.

Stralen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Prussian Gelderland, 10 miles sw of Gelders.

Stralsund, a strong seaport of Hither Pomerania, and lately the capital of the Swedish part. The inhabitants are about 11,000; and its trade and commerce are considerable. The churches and other public buildings are handsome; and the library belonging to the college has a capital collection of coins. Charles XII, in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey, and ennobled the magistracy. Stralsund was forced to submit to the allies in 1715, but restored in 1720. It surrendered to the French in 1807. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Fransen, and has a harbour separated from the ile of Rugen by a narrow channel. It is 40 miles ENE of Rostock, and 85 NW of Stettin. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 54 20 N.

Strammell, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 21 miles NE of New Stargard.

Strangford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on a bay of its name, at the narrow part which connects Strangford Lough with the Irish sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Strangford Lough, a large bay, or inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 miles long, and five broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish sea, is three miles below Strangford, and not a mile in breadth. It contains a great many small islands; and the burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in them.

Stranrauer, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate at the head of Loch Ryan. It is frequented by vessels employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery; and some ships sail hence to the Baltic and Ireland with corn. It has manufactures of cotton and linen, and is 26 miles

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w by N of Wigton. Lon. 4 57 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Strasberg, a town and castle of Suabia, 18 miles E of Rothweil, and 19 W of Buchau.

Strasbourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see, but is now a bishopric. It is situate near the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city, and the inhabitants are computed to be 60,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasbourg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryfwick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. In the church of St. Thomas is the magnificent tomb of the famous marshal Saxe. Strasbourg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. It is 65 miles N of Basel, and 75 E of Naney. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Strasburg, a town of W Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles ENE of Thorn.

Strasburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 15 miles N by W of Prenzl.

Strasburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Gurk, 12 miles N of Clagenfurt.

Strasburg, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah county, on the NW branch of the N fork of Shenandoah river, 18 miles ssw of Winchester.

Strasburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, 58 miles W of Philadelphia.

Strasnitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle and a college, on the river Marfch, 12 miles ssw of Hradisch.

Stratford, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two edifices for public worship; situate on a river of

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the same name, five miles from its mouth, and 14 wsw of Newhaven.

Stratford, a village in Suffolk, 12 miles sw of Ipswich. It has a share in the woollen manufacture, and stands on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.

Stratford, a village in Essex, three miles ene of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

Stratford on Avon, a town in Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It stands on the Avon, over which is a long bridge, eight miles sw of Warwick, and 93 nw of London.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Lyssel, and the Roman Watling-street, 12 miles e of Buckingham, and 45 nw of London.

Stratford, Stoney, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and a cross built by Edward 1, in memory of his queen Eleanor. In 1743 a fire happened, which destroyed 150 houses. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers. It is seated on the Ouse, and the Roman Watling-street, eight miles ne of Buckingham, and 52 nw of London.

Strathaven, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with a manufacture of cotton, seated on the Aven, six miles s of Hamilton, and 12 w of Lanerk.

Strathmore, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows into a bay of the North sea, called Loch Hope. On its banks are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

Stratby, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a small lake, and flows into a bay of the North sea, sheltered to the w by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday, 18 miles nnw of Launceston, and 22 w by s of London.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It has broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles se of Ratisbon, and 68 ne of Munich. Lon. 12 28 e, lat. 48 50 n.

Strausberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with an old castle

S T R

on a mountain. It has manufactures of baize and cloth, and stands on the lake Straus, 21 miles ene of Berlin.

Strehla, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, 14 miles nw of Meissen.

Strelitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 16 miles se of Oppeln.

Strelitz, New, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace, in Old Strelitz, in consequence of which, in 1713, the duke began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, at a place called Glienke, which was before his hunting seat; and in 1733, he founded a town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines; the chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake. It is seated among lakes, 55 miles se of Gultrow, and 56 n by w of Berlin. Lon. 13 18 e, lat. 53 21 n.

Strelitz, Old, a small town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, the residence of the younger branch of that house, till the castle was burnt down in 1712. See the preceding article.

Strengues, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, and a bishop's see, with a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles w by s of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 e, lat. 59 20 n.

Stretton. See *Church Stretton*.

Striegau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, seated on a river, at the foot of a mountain, 11 miles n of Schweidnitz.

Stroemsholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, situate on the lake Maeler, 45 miles sw of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 e, lat. 59 30 n.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithnessshire, in Pentland Frith. Its caverns were once used as places of interment, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Near its n end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 20 miles se of Munster, and 20 nw of Paderborn.

Stromberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 22 miles w of Mentz, and 32 s of Cobientz.

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Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; and on the E side are three or four little craters ranged near each other, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires, and produces a great deal of cotton. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing; and for ages past, it has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Stromness, a town of Scotland, on the sw side of the island of Pomona, with a good harbour, nine miles w of Kirkwall.

Stromoe, the principal of the Feroe islands, in the Northern ocean, 30 miles in length and 10 in breadth. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of all the islands, and the common market. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Stromsøe, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 18 miles sw of Christiansa.

Stromstadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, celebrated for its shellfish. It stands on the coast of the North sea, 43 miles N.W. of Uddevalla. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

Strongoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on a high rock, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney islands, situate NE of that called Pomona. It is seven miles from N to S, and nearly the same in breadth, but so indented by bays that no part of it is above a mile and a half from the sea. It produces much kelp, and feeds many sheep and cattle.

Strontian, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, and the district of Ardnachan. It is noted for its lead mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *strontites*.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal is now extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. Stroud is 11 miles S by E of Gloucester, and 100 W by N of London.

Stroud, a considerable village in Kent, which joins the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

Studland, a village in Dorsetshire, at the E end of the isle of Purbeck, four

S U A

miles E by N of Corfe Castle. In the neighbourhood are several curious barrows; and it stands on a bay of the same name, which extends to Pool harbour.

Stullingen, a town of Suabia, in a landgrate of the same name, belonging to the prince of Furstenburg, with a castle on a mountain, nine miles S of Furstenburg.

Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Hungary, and the see of a bishop, situate in marshy ground, occasioned by the river Sarwitz. It was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally also of their interment; but it is much decayed, since its works were dismantled in 1702. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 11,000. It is 30 miles SW of Buda, and 80 SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 28 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Stura, a new department of France, including part of Piedmont. It has its name from a river, which rises on the w border and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro. The capital is Coni.

Stuttgart, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stuttgart was taken by the French in June 1796, and in November 1799. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Strasbourg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W by that circle and Alsace, S by Switzerland, and E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoenzollern, Oettingen, Furstenburg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance, also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

Suakem, or *Suaquam*, a seaport and the capital of the county of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 19 56 N.

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Subiaco, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E by N of Rome.

Sucadana, a town on the sw coast of Borné, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon. 110 15 E, lat. 1 10 S.

Success Bay, a bay on the se coast of Terra del Fuego. The s promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

Suczava, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 25 52 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Suda, a strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is eight miles E of Canea.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles S of Bury St. Edmund, and 54 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Suderhamn, a town of Sweden, in Helsingia, with a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Gessle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Suderköping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, formerly much more flourishing than at present. It is seated on a navigable river, 10 miles SSE of Nordköping.

Sudermania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded by Upland, Westmania, Nericia, and the Baltic. It is the most populous part of Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nyköping is the capital.

Sudertelge, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings, 16 miles WSW of Stockholm.

Sudorse, one of the Feroë islands, in

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the Northern ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Sveaborg, a strong and immense fortress of Sweden, built on several rocky islets in the gulf of Finland. In 1808, it surrendered to the Russians. It is three miles S of Helsingfors.

Svenborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Suen-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, seated amid mountains, near the great wall, 77 miles NNW of Peking. Lon. 114 39 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Suez, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the warm of the Red sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. Fish is the only provision that is plentiful here; all other necessaries of life, for both men and animals, being brought from Cairo, or more distant places; and the only water fit for drinking is brought by the Arabs from the wells of Naba, on the other side the gulf, seven miles from Suez. Several vessels are employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda, where the commodities are bartered for Indian goods and the coffee of Arabia. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure, of the vessels, that is, about the end of April, and in the course of July and August. The merchandise consists in corn, wood, iron, lead, wool, cloth, etchinel, sails, cordage, &c. Suez is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 51 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Suffield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles N of Hartford.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the S by Essex, W by Cambridgeshire, N by Norfolk, and E by the German ocean. It contains 1,002,240 acres; is divided into 21 hundreds, and 575 parishes; has 29 market-towns; and sends 16 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 210,431. The soil is of

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various qualities, but the country, in general, is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is in the inland part, yields good pasture, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridge-shire affords also excellent pasture; and to the N and NW it is fruitful in corn. Its chief produce is butter and cheese; but the latter has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Lark, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund.

Suffolk, a town of Virginia, chief of Nansemond county, situate on the river Nansemond, 28 miles W by S of Portsmouth. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Sugulmessa, or *Sigilmessa*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, the capital of a district, which abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated on the Zig, 140 miles NNE of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Suhl, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with manufactures of fustian, linen, leather, and steel. It is seated on the Hase, seven miles N of Schleusingen.

Suhlingen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on a river of its name, 22 miles W by N of Nienburg.

Suir, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, flows by Clonmel and Carrick to Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford haven.

Sulau. See *Zulauf*.

Sullivan, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on a bay, opposite Mount Desert island, 12 miles NW of Goldborough.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Naples, in Abbruzzo Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It contains 11 churches and 12 convents, and is the birthplace of the poet Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Sultania, a town of Persia, in Irac-Ageml, where there is a magnificent

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mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles NW of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 62 miles SE of Lahore.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 32 miles S of Fyzabad, and 50 N of Allahabad.

Sulte, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, with a salt mine, seated on the Rekenitz, 18 miles SSE of Rostock.

Sultz, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 13 miles SSW of Colmar.

Sulz, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with some salt works, seated near the Neckar, 12 miles N of Rothweil.

Sulza, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine, seated on the Ilme, near its conflux with the Saal, 13 miles ENE of Weimar.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name, the regency of which is united to Amberg. It stands in a mountainous country, fertile in hops, six miles NW of Amberg.

Sulzburg, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace, seated in a territory fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg.

Sunatra, an island in the Indian ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 N, the other in 5 56 S, lat. and Acheen Head, its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 N. It is 950 miles in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth; separated from Malacca, by the strait of that name, and from Java, by the strait of Sunda. This island is surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers,

that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Acheneſe, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejaugs: the latter are taken as a ſtandard of deſcription, with reſpect to the perſon, manners, and cuſtoms of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle ſtature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the moſt part, ſlight, but well-ſhaped, and particularly ſmall at the wiſts and ancles. Their hair is ſtrong and of a ſhining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them ſo, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that conſtitutes a copper colour; thoſe of the ſuperior claſs are not expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairneſs; but the major part of the females are ugly. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans conſiſt ſimply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without any ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occaſion. But little apparent courtſhip preſides in their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each ſex being carefully kept aſunder, and the girls being ſeldom truſted from their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of ſeeking and converſing with each other are at the public feſtivals, where the young men who are unmarried meet together, and dance and ſing in company. A man, when determined in his choice, generally employs an old woman as his agent, by whom he ſends a preſent to the male of his choice. The parents do not interfere, and the preliminaries being ſettled, a feaſt takes place. At theſe feſtivals, a goat, a buffalo, or ſeveral, according to the rank of the parties, are killed, to entertain not only the relations and invited gueſts, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who chooſe to repair to them. The greater the concourſe, the more is the credit of the hoſt, who is generally, on theſe occaſions, the father of the girl. The cuſtoms of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchaſe, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an inſtance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in ſome meaſure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children ſtraddling on the hip, and uſu-

ally ſupported by a cloth tied in a knot on the oppoſite ſhoulder. The children are nurſed but little; are not confined by any ſwathing or bandages; and being ſuffered to roll about the floor, ſoon learn to walk and ſhift for themſelves: when cradles are uſed, they ſwing ſuſpended from the ceiling of the room. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be obſerved, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eaſtern iſlands, learn to read the Arabic character, and ſubmit to circumciſion, they are ſaid to become Malays; the term *Malay* being underſtood to mean *Muſſulman*. The wild beaſts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroſes, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domeſtic occupations, moſt deſtructive enemies; yet, from a ſuperſtitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon to uſe methods for deſtroying them, till they have ſuſtained ſome particular injury in their own family or kindred. Alligators likewiſe occaſion the loſs of many inhabitants, as they bathe in the river, according to their regular cuſtom; and yet a ſuperſtitious idea of their ſanctity alſo preſerves them from moleſtation. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a ſmall kind of horſes, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This laſt is an animal ſomewhat larger than a rabbit, the head reſembling that of a hog, and its ſhanks and feet like thoſe of the deer: the bezoar ſtone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold. Of birds there are a greater variety than of beaſts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are ſtorks of a prodigious ſize, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largeſt cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of ſmall birds remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The iſland ſwarms with inſects, and their varieties are no leſs extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are ſugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumkins, and ſeveral kinds of potherbs unknown to Europe; and alſo moſt of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E India in the greateſt perfection. Indigo, ſalt-petre, ſulphur, arſenic, braſil wood, two ſpecies of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, caſſia, camphire, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewiſe the produce of this iſland. Here alſo is the cabbage tree

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 wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees
 wax is a commodity of great importance
 here; and there are likewise edible birds-
 nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead,
 are found in the country; and the for-
 mer is as plentiful here as in any part
 of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many
 petty kingdoms, the chief of which are
 Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jam-
 bi. The English and Dutch have facto-
 ries on this island; the principal one of
 the former being Fort Marlborough, at
 Bencoolen. See *Acheen*.

Sumbul, a town of Hindoostan, in a
 territory of its name, lying E of Delhi,
 subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 52
 miles WNW of Bereilly, and 75 E of Del-
 hi. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 28 32 N.

Sumbulpour, or *Sumelpour*, a town of
 Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa,
 144 miles WNW of Cattack, and 280 W
 of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Sumeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
 Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

Sumersin, a town of Hungary, in the
 island of Schut, near a branch of the
 Danube, 16 miles SSE of Presburg.

Summei-kium, a town of the king-
 dom of Birmah. The inhabitants are
 solely employed in the manufacture of
 saltpetre and gunpowder; and hence all
 the royal magazines are supplied with
 gunpowder. It is seated on the Irra-
 waddy, 68 miles S by W of Ummera-
 poura.

Sunart Loch, an inlet of the sea, on
 the W coast of Scotland, which extends
 20 miles E into the county of Argyie,
 from the N end of the island of Mull.

Sunbury, a seaport of the state of
 Georgia, in Liberty county, with a safe
 and convenient harbour. The town
 being very healthy, is the resort of the
 planters from the adjacent country, dur-
 ing the sickly months. It was burnt
 during the late war, but has been re-
 built; and is 34 miles S by W of Savan-
 na. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 33 N.

Sunbury, a town of Pennsylvania, chief
 of Northumberland county, with two
 churches. It stands on the E side of the
 Susquehanna, just below the junction
 of the E and W branches, 120 miles NW
 of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 40
 48 N.

Sunda Islands, islands in the SE part
 of the Indian ocean. The chief of them
 are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two
 latter separated by a channel called the
 Strait of Sunda.

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Sunderbunds, a tract of country in
 Hindoostan, consisting of that part of
 the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal,
 which borders on the sea. In extent it
 is equal to the principality of Wales.
 It is completely enveloped in woods,
 infested with tigers, and composed of a
 labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of
 which are salt, except those that imme-
 diately communicate with the principal
 arm of the Ganges. Here salt, in quan-
 tities equal to the whole consumption
 of Bengal and its dependencies, is made
 and transported with equal facility; and
 here also is found an inexhaustible store
 of timber for boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in
 the island of Alsens, with a castle. It
 is seated on a strait, called *Sunderburg*
Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon.
 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo, a fortified island and sea-
 port of Hindoostan, in Concan, re-
 duced by commodore James in 1756.
 It is 36 miles NNW of Goa. Lon. 73
 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

Sunderland, a seaport in the bishop-
 ric of Durham, governed by a mayor,
 with a market on Friday. For the ex-
 portation of coal, it is next in conse-
 quence to Newcastle. Its port, at the
 mouth of the Wear, will admit vessels
 of 400 tons; the entrance defended by
 a battery, and a pier on which is a
 lighthouse. Here are several small dock-
 yards, manufactures of salt, glass, cop-
 peras, and earthen ware, and a trade in
 lime, grindstones, and other articles.
 The number of inhabitants in 1801 was
 12,412, exclusive of those employed on
 the water. It is 13 miles NE of Dur-
 ham, and 269 N by W of London. Lon.
 1 2 W, lat. 54 52 N.

Sunderland, a town of Massachusetts,
 in Hampshire county, on the E side of
 the Connecticut, 10 miles N of Hadley,
 and 100 W by N of Boston.

Sundi, a province of Congo, which
 lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers
 render it extremely fertile, and in the
 mountains are mines of several metals.
 The capital is of the same name. Lon.
 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sundsvald, a seaport of Sweden, and
 the capital of Medelpadia. The chief
 trade is in tar, birch-bark, deals, hops,
 flax, and linen. It is seated near the
 gulf of Bothnia, 210 miles N by W of
 Stockholm. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 62 25 N.

Sunergong, or *Sunnergaun*, a town
 of Hindoostan, in Bengal, once a large
 city before Dacca was built, and famous
 for a manufacture of fine cotton cloth.
 It is seated between the Burrampooter

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and a branch of the Ganges, 15 miles *sw* of Dacca.

Sunk Island, an island within the mouth of the Humber, nine miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel near two miles broad. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

Swining, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles *sw* of Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

Swining Hill, a village in Berkshire, six miles *sw* of Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

Superior Lake, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent. It is above 1500 miles in circumference, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size, and its water is more pure and pellucid than that of any other lake in the world. It abounds with fishes, particularly trout and sturgeon. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. It discharges its water from the *sw* corner, through the strait of St. Mary, into Lake Huron; but the quantity does not appear to be one tenth part of what is conveyed into it by the rivers.

Supino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a castle; seated at the source of the Tamara, 17 miles *N* by *w* of Benevento.

Sur or *Sour*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the great. It is now no more than a village, situate on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. The point to the *N* is occupied by a basin, which was a port evidently formed by art, and the entrance defended by two towers; but it is now so choked up, that children pass it without danger. Further on in the sea, to the *sw* of the point, is a ridge of rocks nearly level with the water, the space between which and the mainland in front forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with rather more safety than at Saida. The village consists of about sixty fa-

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milies, who live obscurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fishery. It is 18 miles *sw* of Saida, and 60 *sw* of Damascus.

Surå, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 15 miles *N* of Strömsholm.

Surat, a city of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a strong citadel. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. Each street has gates of its own, with which it is shut up in times of turbulence. The larger houses are flat-roofed, with courts before them; and those of the common people are high-roofed. It is said to have 320,000 inhabitants; and its trade is considerable, notwithstanding the sand-banks that obstruct the entrance of the Tapti, which causes large vessels to load and unload at Swally, 15 miles to the *w* of Surat. In this city are many different religions; for there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentooes, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries; nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. They are almost all of the cast of the Banjians; and hence their skill and dexterity in matters of calculation and economy often raise them to places of considerable trust. Some of them are very rich, but all live in a style of moderate simplicity, wearing for dress only a plain robe of white cotton. All people of distinction in Surat, and through the rest of India, speak and write the Persian language; but in trade, corrupt Portuguese is the language used. This city is the emporium of the most precious productions of Hindoostan; for hither are brought from the interior parts an immense quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ships to the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and even to China. The English engross almost the whole of the trade in this city; that of the Dutch, French, and Portuguese having become trifling. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it

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in this house, which is full of infirm decrepit cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay the factory was continued. The great mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate 20 miles up the river Tapti, and 147 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Surgooja, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Orissa. It is 75 miles NE of Ruttunpore, and 210 SSW of Patna. Lon. 83 32 E, lat. 23 6 N.

Surgut, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades, and seated on the Oby, 285 miles NNE of Tobolsk. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 61 30 N.

Surinam, a country of Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form: It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1774. It was taken by the English in 1799, and again in 1804. The capital is Paramaribo.

Surinaga, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 miles E of Meaco. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N

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by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Sussex, and W by Hampshire and Berkshire. It contains 519,840 acres; is divided into 13 hundreds, and 140 parishes; has 17 market towns (including Southwark) and sends 24 members to parliament. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border; for the edge of the country on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N and W toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandell. The spring assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

Sursee, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on the river Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 miles NW of Lucern.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which rises in Mount Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Sus, and enters the Atlantic at Messa. Its annual inundations enrich the country.

Sus, a kingdom or province of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Morocco Proper, E by Tafilet, and S by Darah. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal town is Tarudant.

Susa, or *Sousa*, a seaport of Tunisia, and the chief mart of the kingdom for oil and linen. Here are many tokens of its having been formerly a place of some repute; and near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings. It stands on the E coast, 75 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Susa, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of a marquissate, with a strong fort, called Brinette. Here are four parish-churches and several religious houses; and near it is a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant

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mountains, and is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, retaken by prince Eugene in 1707, and again taken by the French in 1799. It is 23 miles wnw of Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Sudal, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, and a bishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Nerl, 90 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehanna, a river of the United States, which issues from the lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line that divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania; after which it flows SE to Wilkesbarre, and then SW to Sunbury, where it meets the W branch of the Susquehanna. It then flows by Harrisburg to Havre de Grace, where it enters the head of Chesapeake bay.

Susac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 15 miles SE of Limoges.

Sussex, a county of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surry, NE and E by Kent, S by the English channel, and W by Hampshire. It contains 935,040 acres; is divided into five rapes, subdivided into 65 small hundreds, and 342 parishes; has one city and 16 market-towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 159,311. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass; and it is particularly famous for wheatears, a delicious bird of the size of a lark, which are taken in great numbers on the SE downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital; but the spring assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer at Lewes.

Suster. See *Tostar*.

Susteren, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Meuse, and 10 S of Ruremonde.

Sutherlandshire, a county of Scotland,

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52 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the North sea, E by Caithness-shire and the German ocean, S by the frith of Dornoch and Ross-shire, and W by the Minch. It is divided into 13 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 23,117. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead ore, but as yet none have been wrought. Dornoch is the county-town.

Sutri, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, seated on the Puz-zulo, 22 miles NW of Rome.

Sutton, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 10 miles S by E of Worcester, and 46 WSW of Boston.

Sutton Colefield, a corporate town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, seated in a barren chafe, 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 110 NW of London.

Suzanne, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable pepper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

Swaffham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, noted for butter. The church is handsome, and in the form of a cathedral. It is seated on a hill, 28 miles W of Norwich, and 93 NE of London.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, flows E by Richmond and then SE to its junction with the Ure, a little below Aldborough, where their united stream forms the Ouse.

Swally, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat. It is seated near the gulf of Cambay, 15 miles W of Surat. Lon. 72 33 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Swalwell, a village in the county of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, 13 miles WNW of Sunderland. Here are famous iron-works, originally established by a blacksmith, about the year 1691.

Swanage, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English channel, four miles ESE of Corfe Castle. It has a trade in herrings; also quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See *Purbeck*, *Isle of*.

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Swansborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Onslow county, to the NW of Wilmington.

Swanscomb, a village in Kent, two miles W by S of Gravesham. Here are the remains of camps and forts; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen obtained of William the conqueror the grants of their ancient customs and franchises.

Swansea, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, on the river Taunton, 20 miles SW of Taunton.

Swansea, a seaport and borough of Wales, in Glamorganhire, governed by a portreeve, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in its neighbourhood, of which great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, and great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6421. It is seated near the mouth of the Tawy, 32 miles SW of Brecknock, and 206 W of London. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Swanshals, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles WSW of Lindköping.

Swanton, a town of Vermont, in Franklin county, situate on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Mischicou river, 30 miles N by E of Burlington.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

Swartsluys, a town and fortress of Holland, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and eight N of Zwoll.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1100 miles from N to S, and 600 from E to W; bounded on the N by Danish Lapland, E by Russia, S by the gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the Categat and Norway. It is divided into five general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains E Gothland, Smoland, W Gothland, Wermeland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gestricia, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Jemptia, Angermania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Uma, Pitha, Lula, Tornea, and Kemi: these have no towns, and take their names from rivers that rise near the

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borders of Norway and flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Finland contains Finland Proper, E Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia which Sweden has preserved. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and the gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, the soil being fat and sulphureous; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. The horses are so little and feeble, that seven are put to a travelling carriage, four abreast in the first line, and three in the second; but a lame or foundered horse is seldom to be seen, which is attributed, in a certain degree, to the manner of stabling them on perforated boards without litter. Here are several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. It has rich silver, copper, and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linencloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are more polished than formerly; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and hence Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on

whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles x1 to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles x11. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleonora, his youngest sister; stipulating, at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic i. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus 111 effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and thirteen bishops. The capital is Stockholm.

Sweden Proper, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the s by Gothland, w by Norway, n by Nordland, and e by the Baltic sea. It comprehends five provinces, and Stockholm, the capital of all Sweden.

Swedesborough, a town of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, on Rariton creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware river, and 20 s by w of Philadelphia.

Saieiny, a town of the kingdom of Darfoor; and a place of general resort for merchantstrading to Egypt, 45 miles n of Cobbe.

Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a hill 38 miles n of Salisbury, and 83 w of London.

Swinshead, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles e of Boston, and 110 n of London.

Swina, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland frith. Here are two wharves, that are dangerous to mariners, particularly in a calm.

Swinton, a village in W. Yorkshire, four miles n of Rotherham, seated on the Dear and Dove canal, near its

entrance into the river Don. Here is a considerable pottery, and a large iron forge.

Switzerland, or *Switzerland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the n by Suabia, e by Tyrol, s by Savoy and Italy, and w by France. It is 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies and bailiwicks; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwetz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are catholics, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cennis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aosta in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance: the vast chain of Alps with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow, and the verdant valley with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot of course be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men are all strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. In 1797, the partizans of France having excited disputes and disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country; and,

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after defeating the troops and peasants, who opposed them, in several battles; they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic Republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished, in 1803, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and he offered them a new one, in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, exclusive of the republic of Valais and the territory of Neuchâtel, the country is divided into 19 cantons: the six new ones are Pays de Vaud; Tesin, Argau, Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgau; of which the first two are catholics, and the other four contain both catholics and protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government. In seven of them, Schweitz, Appenzel, Glarus, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, and Grisons, it is of the democratic kind; all the male inhabitants above twenty years of age having voices in the assembly: the government of the other twelve is of the aristocratic form, being administered by a great and little council. The general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton, which assembles annually in June at Friburg, Bern, Soleure, Basle, Zurich, or Lucern, in rotation; and the president is styled Landammann of Switzerland. See *Schweitz*.

Sya, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles sw of Lindköping.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the s side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. Here is a settlement of convicts, from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney, a town of New S Wales, founded by governor Philip, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay; and now is the principal seat of the government. Here is a handsome church, an orphan school, a commodious gaol, a military hospital, a naval yard, &c. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance; the lieutenant-governor's is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The generality of the houses are built of logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered with shingles, or thatch. It is situate on the s side of the harbour of Port Jackson. Lon. 151 23 E, lat. 35 48 S.

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Syhe, or *Ashan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort, on the right bank of the Nile. It was anciently a city, and celebrated for the first attempt to ascertain the circumference of the earth, by Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, about the year 275 before Christ. The remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the s, where columns and pillars of granite scattered here and there denote its situation. Near it, on a small island in the Nile, anciently called Elephantina, is a temple of Cnuphis very little injured. It is 400 miles s of Cairo. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Sylt, an island of Denmark, on the w coast of Jutland, of an irregular form, about 40 miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the sea. Great quantities of oysters are found here. The chief town is Morsum. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sylves, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, situate on a river of the same name, 15 miles ene of Lagos, and 44 w of Tavira.

Symphoropol, the capital of the Crimea, or Russian province of Taurida. The houses are built of stone, and roofed, in the ancient Greek style, with tiles. There are likewise numerous modern handsome buildings, for the residence of the governor, judges, and other civil officers. The old Tartar part of the town, called Achmetshet, is dirty and ill-built. The environs are beautiful; and two miles to the e of the city is the mountain Ténairdagh, the highest in the Crimea, and the Mons Berosus of the ancients. Sympheropol is situate on the Salgir, the principal river of the province, 65 miles w by s of Caffa, and 90 s by e of Freecop. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Syracuse, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was once the metropolis of all Sicily; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have reduced it to less than one fourth of its former size, when it was deemed one of the most famous cities in the world, and 22 miles in compass. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles s by w of Messina, and 110 se of Palermo. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Syria, or *Suristan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the n by Natolia and Diarbeck, s by the latter and the deserts of Arabia, s by Arabia Petrea, and w by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria was

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included the ancient Phœnicia, lying s of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and gardenstuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest valleys in the world, between mountains whose sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire.

Five centuries after, when the sons of Theodosius divided their immense patrimony, this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the year 622, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mahomet, seized, or rather laid it waste. Since that period, torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatimites and Ommites, wrested from the califfs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by the Turkmen soldiers, invaded by the European crusades, retaken by the mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has, at length, fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its masters near three centuries. It is divided into five pachalics, or governments; Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine: the whole of which is estimated to bring into the grand signior's treasury the sum of 312,500*l.* sterling. Aleppo is the capital.

Syriam, a seaport of Pegu, seated at the head of a river of the same name, opposite the mouth of Pegu river. Two miles to the s is the great pagoda of Syriam. It is eight miles E by N of Rangoon, and 60 s of Pegu. Lon. 96 17 E, lat. 16 50 N.

Szadeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 22 miles NE of Siradia.

Szeged. See *Zegedin*.

Szekely, a town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE of Debreczen.

Szered. See *Sered*.

Szucca, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles s by w of Culm.

T.

Taafe, or *Taye*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and flows through Glamorganshire, by Merthyr

T A B

Tidvil, Pont y Prydd, and Cardiff, into the Bristol channel.

Taaif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, with a considerable trade in fruits, raisins, and almonds. It is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taas, a strong city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, with a fortress. Here is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It stands at the foot of a fertile hill, 48 miles ENE of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles s of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Tabaga, an island in the bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is mountainous, but abounds with fruit trees. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. It was fortified, and had a populous city of the same name, when under the dominion of the Genoese, who had a coral fishery here. But, in 1757, on the Genoese attempting to transfer the island to France, the Tabareans surrendered their city to Tunis; and they were cruelly deceived by the bey, for he razed the fortifications, and took away most of the inhabitants as slaves. It is 50 miles WNW of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situate on the w side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 70 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tabasco, a province of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, E by Yucatan, S by Chiapa, and W by Guaxaca. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and its chief riches consist in cocoa-nuts. There are showers every day for nine months in the year.

Tabasco, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Tabasco. The Spaniards call it Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, from a great victory obtained here by Cortes, on his first arrival. It is situate in an island of the same name, 30 miles long and 10 broad, formed by the river Tabasco and that of St. Peter and Paul, and on the bay of Campeachy, 270 miles NE of Chiapa. Lon. 93 20 W, lat. 18 20 N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its rich mines of iron, 10 miles s of Jonkoping.

T A F

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 7 E, lat. 15° 38 S.

Tabbo, a town of Cassina, the capital of a country lying to the E of Zahara. It is 280 miles N by W of Agades. Lon. 12° 10 E, lat. 24° 0 N.

Tabor, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is seated on a mountain of the same name, by the river Luschnitz, 11 miles NNE of Bechin.

Tabris. See *Tauris*.

Tabristan, a province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Chilan on the W.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, a seaport of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It is situate on a bay of the Pacific ocean, to which it gives name, 120 miles NW of Quito. Lon. 79° 30 W, lat. 0° 52 N.

Tacazze, a river which rises in Abyssinia, flows NW into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilak.

Tachau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Mies, 28 miles W of Pilsen.

Tadcaster, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Great plenty of limestone is dug up in the neighbourhood. It stands on the river Wharf, nine miles SW of York, and 187 N by W of London.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, situate in a fruitful valley, 60 miles S of Shiras.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada, which is of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring hither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situate at the mouth of the Saguenay, on the river St. Lawrence, 98 miles NE of Quebec. Lon. 69° 35 W, lat. 48° 5 N.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a university. Charles II, king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made his ordinary residence; and Philip IV honoured the town with the title of city. It is seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S of Pamplona. Lon. 1° 36 W, lat. 42° 29 N.

Taflet, a kingdom of Barbary, on the E side of Mount Atlas; bounded on the N by Algiers, E by the Berberes, S by Zabara, and W by Darah and Morocco. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabi-

T A J

tants live upon camel's flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Berberes, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages.

Taflet, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a castle. It is a trading place, and seated on a river of its name, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 4° 20 W, lat. 30° 40 N.

Taganrog, a seaport and fort of Russia, situate on the NW extremity of the sea of Asoph. It is the largest and best port on this sea; carries on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Archipelago, particularly in corn and butter; and is employed in ship-building. It is 36 miles WNW of Asoph. Lon. 38° 10 E, lat. 47° 14 N.

Taghmon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seven miles W of Wexford.

Tagliacozzo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 18 miles SW of Aquila, and 33 ENE of Rome.

Tagliamento, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S through Friuli and Trevisano, into the gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or *Tagavast*, a town of the kingdom of Sus, by some said to be the birthplace of St. Augustin. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tarudant.

Tagumadert, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Darah, 40 miles S of Tattah.

Tahoorowa, one of the smallest of the Sandwich islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176° 15 W, lat. 20° 33 N.

Tai, a lake of China, in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang, near 50 leagues in circumference, and 75 miles SE of Nan-king.

Taief, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca.

Taillebourg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Charente, eight miles N of Saintes, and 30 SE of Rochelle.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, and the principal town in Roisshire. Here is a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and an elegant church, formerly collegiate. It is seated near the frith of Dornoch, 10 miles N of Cromarty. Lon. 3° 51 W, lat. 57° 46 N.

Tajo, or *Tagus*, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in

T A L

Spain, runs through New Castile, by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera, whence it proceeds by Alcantara, in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then enters the Atlantic ocean.

Tai-uan, a city and seaport, capital of the island of Formosa. The streets are nearly straight, from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, and some of them above two miles in length. They are covered seven months in the year with awnings to defend them from the heat of the sun. The harbour is sheltered from every wind. It is seated on the w side of the island. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated on the Kian-ku. 25 miles ssw of Nan-king. Lon. 119 15 E, lat. 32 26 N.

Tai-ping, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si, seated on a point of land, almost surrounded by a river, 360 miles w by s Canton. Lon. 107 0 E, lat. 22 36 N.

Tai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang, seated on the bank of a river, in a mountainous country, 720 miles sse of Peking. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si, seated near the great wall, in a mountainous country, 155 miles w of Peking. Lon. 113 0 E, lat. 40 5 N.

Tai-yuen, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is eight miles in circumference, but much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. It is 230 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 111 56 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Talacuda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the N bank of the Cavery. It has a celebrated temple; and the tops of some others are to be seen, between the town and the river, which for many years have been overwhelmed by sand-hills. It is 24 miles sse of Mysore.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It has manufactures of silk, and a pottery. It is seated on the Tago, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 38 miles sw of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

Talaveruela, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz.

Talaguana, a seaport of Chili, on the ss shore of the bay of Concepcion, and near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion. It is now the only Spanish

T A M

settlement in the bay, and nine miles from the new city of Concepcion. Lon. 73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S.

Ta-hi, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yü-nan. Here are made curious tables and ornaments of fine marble, which is naturally beautified with different colours, representing mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. It is 160 miles wnw of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 6 E, lat. 24 34 N.

Tallagh, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, situate near the river Bride, 23 miles ene of Cork, and 32 wsw of Waterford.

Tallano, a seaport of Corsica, situate on the gulf of Tallano, 24 miles nnw of Bonifacio, and 30 ssw of Corte. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Tallerd, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 10 miles s of Gap.

Taluan, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbour, near the mouth of the Gironde; 20 miles sw of Saintes.

Tamalameca, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Madalena, 140 miles s of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 6 N.

Taman. See *Phanagoria*.

Tamanah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Concan, at the mouth of a river, 24 miles s by E of Gheriah.

Tamar, a river which rises in the N part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, takes a southerly course, separating the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

Tamara, the capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergris, and dragonblood. It is seated on a bay, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 53 45 E, lat. 11 56 N.

Tamarachery, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, 17 miles NE of Calicut.

Tamarica, or *Itamarica*, a province of Brasil, between Paraibo on the N, and Ferambuco on the S. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 miles in length, which has a harbour and good fresh water. Lon. 35 5 W, lat. 7 56 N.

Tambaf, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzua, which flows into the Mokscha, 228 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 41 4 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Tame, a river which rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, flows first N, and then N, till it re-enters its native county at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent, seven miles above Burton.

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T A N

Tams, a river which rises in Hertfordshire. See *Thame*.

Tamieb, a town of Egypt, on a canal which communicates with the Nile, 12 miles NE of Fayoum.

Tamworth, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. The E part of the town is in Warwickshire. Tamworth castle is the seat of the earl of Leicester. It is seated on the Tame, at the influx of the Anker, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 115 NW of London.

Tanaro, a river which rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza. It gives name to a new department of France, including part of Piedmont, of which the chief town is Asti.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Zerara, near its conflux with the Tajo, 12 miles SSE of Tomar.

Tamercowal, a town of Africa, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, of which foubah it was the capital in the 17th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tanderagee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, and a considerable trade. It stands near the Newry canal, 11 miles ENE of Armagh, and 13 NNW of Newry.

Taneyton, a town of Maryland, in Frederick county, 27 miles N by E of Fredericktown.

Tangermunde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Tanger with the Elbe, 24 miles WNW of Brandenburg.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and surrounded by a wall. The trade consists in supplying the opposite coasts with provisions. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471; and given as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles V of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up. It is seated on the strait of Gibraltar, 140 miles NW of Fez. Lon. 5 48 W, lat. 35 46 N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 95 miles long and 30 broad. It is an appendage

T A P

of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the English E India Company.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. The palace is a grand square, surrounded by a wall and a wet ditch. It is seated on a branch of the Cavery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, a town and fortrefs of Tibet, at the foot of a mountain, 275 miles WSW of Lassa. Lon. 87 22 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Tanna, a fertile island, in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; and their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. It is 23 miles long and 10 broad; and was discovered, in 1774, by Cook, who named the harbour where he lay, Port Resolution, from the name of his ship. Lon. 169 41 E, lat. 19 32 S.

Tanna, a town of Hindoostan, in the island of Salsette, on the E coast, 15 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 19 13 N.

Tanore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, 28 miles SSW of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

Tao, the most southern of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, about ten leagues in circuit.

Tauruinia, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rocky eminence, on the E coast, 34 miles SSW of Messina. Lon. 15 24 E, lat. 37 51 N.

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 65 leagues NE of Otahcite. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

Tapoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 15 miles SSW of Darampoury, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

Tappahannoc, a town of Virginia, chief of Essex county. It has some export trade, and stands on the SW branch of the Rappahannoc, 54 miles NE of Richmond. Lon. 77 12 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Tappan, a town of New York, in Orange county, three miles from the W bank of the Hudson, and at the S end of the broad part of it called the Tappan sea. Here, in 1780, major Andre was tried, and suffered as a spy; being taken on his way to New York, after concerting a plan with general Arnold for delivering up West Point to the British. It is 25 miles N of New York.

Tappanool, a seaport on the W side of the island of Sumatra, situate on a small island called Punchongcheel. The bay is very deep, and capable of containing the united navies of Europe. The English E India company have

T A R

factory here. It was taken by the French, but restored at the peace in 1763. Lon. 98 6 E, lat. 1 40 N.

Tapti, a river of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltay, in the country of Berar, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, 20 miles below Surat. At its mouth, eight miles S of Swally, is Vaux Tomb, a tower 30 feet high, erected over the grave of an English captain of that name. It serves as a beacon to vessels making the road of Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of N Carolina, which flows by Louisburg, Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington into Pamlico sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

Taragalla, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a castle, seated on the Darah, 135 miles W by S of Taflet. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 27 25 N.

Taransa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, four miles in length, and two where broadest. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles WNW of Lyon.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 14 E by S of Nîmes.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, on the river Arriège, seven miles SSE of Foix.

Taraz, a city of Western Tartary, and the capital of Turkestan. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Sirr, 350 miles N by E of Samarcand. Lon. 66 30 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Tarazona, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, 60 miles WNW of Saragossa, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

Tarbat, East, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbelton.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, and a college. It was lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, a town of N Carolina, where large quantities of tobacco, maize, pork, and beef are collected for export

T A R

tation. It stands on the river Tar, 56 miles E by N of Raleigh. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Tarento, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is become shallow, which has hurt its trade. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Targa, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock, 90 miles SE of Tangier.

Tariffa, a fortified seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle; seated on an eminence, on the strait of Gibraltar, 52 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 W, lat. 36 5 N.

Tarija, or *St. Bernardo de Tarija*, a town of Tucuman, capital of the jurisdiction of Tarija, which abounds in pastures that feed a vast number of cattle and sheep. It stands near the source of the Tarija, which flows into the Vermejo, 196 miles NNE of St. Salvador de Jujui. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 21 40 S.

Tarku, the capital of the province of Dagestan, seated on the W coast of the Caspian sea, 52 miles SSE of Terki, and 300 NNE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarma, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, which has many mines of silver, and feeds abundance of cattle. It is 120 miles NE of Lima.

Tarn, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Lozhere, and flows by Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac into the Garonne. Castres is the capital.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Beuthen, with a valuable iron mine. It stands near the frontiers of Poland, 38 miles ESE of Oppelen.

Taro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the river Taro, 28 miles SW of Parma.

Tarporley, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings, &c. 11 miles ESE of Chester, and 178 NW of London.

Tarragona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and has a few bastions in bad repair. It is not so populous as formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square

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T A S

Sones. The cathedral is worthy of notice for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jasper. The ordinary exports are wine and brandy; but its harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented. The city is seated on a hill, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 57 miles wsw of Barcelona, and 260 E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1° 16 E, lat. 41° 10 N.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate on a hill, on the river Cervera, 33 miles N by W of Tarragona.

Tarsus. See *Terasso*.

Tartary, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135 E lon. and between 35 and 55 N lat. being 3600 miles in length and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and is divided into three provinces, Teitcicar, Kirin, and Leao-tong. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it E from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for many ages been attached to Persia. These vast countries include all the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and different manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucs, Kisti, Lefguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Somovedes, Turcomans, and Uzbecs.

Tartas, a town of France, in the department of Landes. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax.

Tarudant, the principal town of the kingdom of Sus, and the residence of a governor, or some sheriff related to the emperor of Morocco. It is 120 miles W of Morocco. Lon. 8° 35 W, lat. 30° 58 N.

Tarwis, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 28 miles wsw of Clagenfurt.

Tatiacorta, a town of the ile of

T A V

Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17° 58 W, lat. 28° 38 N.

Tassasudon, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Tibet. The castle, or palace, is an extensive quadrangular building of stone, with accommodation for the raja, or lama, all the officers of state, a very numerous establishment of Gylongs, and a temple of the great idol Mahamoonie. It is seated on the Tehintchieu, in a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by mountains, 280 miles ssw of Lassa. Lon. 89° 40 E, lat. 27° 49 N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland, separated from the former by a strait. It is 18 miles in circuit, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 10° 47 E, lat. 55° 7 N.

Tatta, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, called the Richtel River. In the 17th century it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of those now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but at present very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is 280 miles WNW of Amedabad, and 390 ssw of Moultan. Lon. 67° 37 E, lat. 24° 50 N.

Tattah, a town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Darah, and Tafilet, and in the route from Morocco to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles S by E of Morocco. Lon. 6° 15 W, lat. 28° 25 N.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It has the remains of a castle, and stands on the Bane, near its conflux with the Witham, 22 miles SE of Lincoln, and 125 N of London.

Tarvastland, a province of Sweden, in the middle of Finland, 150 miles long and 100 broad. The N part is moun-

T A U

tainous and woody, but the greater part consists of fertile plains, watered by numerous rivers and lakes. Notwithstanding the goodness of the soil, in which it is scarcely surpassed by any province in Sweden, it is far from being well cultivated; and the peasants are generally poor. The chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

Tavastus, or *Tavastborg*, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Tavastland, with a strong castle. It is seated on a river which flows into the lake Wana, 110 miles ENE of Abo. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 61 12 N.

Taubel, a town of Poland, in Pomerelia, seated on the Veld, 30 miles NW of Culm, and 55 SW of Marienburg.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coraca, 20 miles ENE of Nicastro.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a seaport of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by two forts. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilao, in the gulf of Cadiz, 96 miles NW of Cadiz; and 136 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and some of its remains are now formed into tenements. In its vicinity was born the famous sir Francis Drake. It has a manufacture of serges, and is seated on the river Tavy, 32 miles W by S of Exeter and 207 of London.

Taumaco, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Janna, 18 miles NW of Zeiton.

Taunago, a fertile island in the Pacific ocean, 24 miles in circuit, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

Taunton, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, which is navigable hence for small vessels to Narraganset bay. Here are various manufactures of iron; and also a manufacture of ochre into pigments of a dark yellow colour. It is 36 miles S of Boston.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins;

T A V

and is a well-built place, with spacious streets and two churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5794. The spring affizes are held here. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James VI, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

Tavoy, a seaport on the W coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmanas. It is 150 miles WNW of Siam. Lon. 98 20 E, lat. 14 45 N.

Taureau, a finile of France, in the department of Finistère, at the mouth of the river Morlaix, with a fort to defend the port of Morlaix.

Taurida. See *Crimea*.

Tauris, or *Tabris*, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeizan; and formerly the capital of Persia. It is of an irregular figure, and has neither walls nor fortifications. The river Spingteba flows through it, and the Agi passes on the N side of the city. Here are many magnificent structures: The bazars, from their largeness, the beautiful domes with which they are covered, and the merchandize with which they are filled, make as fine an appearance as any in Asia. There are 300 caravanaries, which are so spacious that 300 persons may lodge in each; and the mosques and baths are equal to the grandeur of the other buildings. Tauris has a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. In 1724, it was terribly shaken by an earthquake, and nearly 100,000 persons perished. Soon after this calamity the Turks laid siege to it, and they were drove away with great loss; but they took it the next year after a bloody contest, in which the Persians lost 30,000 men, and the Turks 20,000. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of a mountain, 95 miles SE of Nakivan, and 320 NW of Ispahan. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Taurus, or *Kuron*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago and extends 600 miles to the river Euphrates. The Taurian chain was formerly considered as extending to the sources of the Ganges, and the extremities of Asia, so far as discovered by the ancients; but various parts of it were known by different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 31 miles SSW of Pilsen.

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock,

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and enters the harbour of Hamozac, above Plymouth.

Taav, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Exeter and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol channel.

Taavy, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol channel, at Swansey bay.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the w borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea (above 20 miles) it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and the counties of Perth and Angus on the other.

Tay, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 miles long, and in most parts above one broad, formed by several streams and the river Tay, which flows through its whole length. The banks are finely wooded; and near the N extremity is a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory.

Tazovskaia. See *Obtskain*.

Tchang-tcha, a city of China, capital of the s part of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 miles s by w of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 28 11 N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa; and is 950 miles s of Peking. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguished. Near it is a mountain, so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. It is 255 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Tchao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 miles w of Canton.

Tchao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quan-tong, seated on the Bei-kiang, 86 miles E of Canton.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and w by Kiang-nan, sw by Kiang-si, s by Fo-kien, and E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silkworms are

T C H

bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all the provinces of the empire; and here also are found the small gold-fish with which ponds are commonly stocked. In Tche-kiang are reckoned 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Dniepr, 345 miles ssw of Moscow. Lon. 66 45 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Tcheoue, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the w coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, which is famous for the destruction of the Turkish fleet, by the Russians, in 1770. It is 48 miles w of Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 38 26 N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tcheou, 910 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 104 26 E, lat. 27 18 N.

Tching-kiang, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, and the key of the empire toward the sea. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province. It is seated on the s side of the Kian-ku, 470 miles sse of Peking. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 36 miles s by E of Yun-nan. Lon. 102 40 E, lat. 24 44 N.

Tching-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, seated on an angle formed by two rivers. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. It is 765 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

Tching-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, 136 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou, a city of China; capital of Se-tcheou. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its temples, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to strangers. It is 810 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

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Tchia-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, 1250 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 106° 0' E, lat. 23° 21' N.

Tchi-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; seated on a river, 570 miles s of Peking. Lon. 117° 0' E, lat. 36° 45' N.

Tchi-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou, 980 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 107° 51' E, lat. 27° 1' N.

Tchoka. See *Saghalien*.

Tchong-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It is seated on a mountain, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the conflux of the Kin-cha with the Kian-ku, 750 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 106° 20' E, lat. 29° 42' N.

Tchou-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 75 miles w of Yun-nan. Lon. 101° 20' E, lat. 25° 6' N.

Tchudskoi. See *Peipus*.

Tchukotski, the most eastern part of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which the country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations.

Tchukotskoi, a cape of Siberia, on the eastern extremity of Asia, and the sw limit of Beering strait. Lon. 172° 30' w, lat. 54° 15' N.

Tchu-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, 730 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 120° 33' E, lat. 28° 36' N.

Tchiticar, the largest of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the N by Siberia, NE by the sea of Okotsk, SE by the province of Kirin, and W by Western Tartary and Siberia. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its course.

Tchiticar, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of the province of the same name, and the residence of a Mandshur general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is seated on the Nonni, 600 miles NNE of Peking. Lon. 123° 50' E, lat. 47° 25' N.

Tchesta, or *Tinsa*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of Tunis, 120 miles SE of Constantina. Lon. 8° 5' E, lat. 34° 51' N.

Tecout, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar-cane, four miles E of Meffa.

T E F

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a fertile county of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, is the decayed castle, formerly the residence of the ancient counts. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 miles N by E of Munster. Lon. 7° 47' E, lat. 52° 14' N.

Tecoantepec, a seaport of Mexico, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. It is seated on a large bay of the same name, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 95° 55' W, lat. 16° 28' N.

Tecrit, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the W side of the Tigre, 130 miles s of Mosul.

Teculet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 miles W of Morocco. Lon. 9° 45' W, lat. 31° 5' N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles wsw of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 50 years by the celebrated philosopher Dr. Stephen Hales, who died in 1761, and is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

Tedelex, a town of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 45 miles E of Algiers.

Tednest, a town of Morocco, in the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river, 40 miles NE of Mogador.

Tedi, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Tarudant.

Tees, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German ocean, below Stockton.

Teesta, or *To Sanpoo*, a river which rises in Tibet, and crosses Bootan into Bengal, where it divides into two streams that flow to the Ganges; one 26 miles N, the other 93 ESE, of Moorshedabad.

Tefessad, a town of Algiers, with mines of iron in its neighbourhood, 34 miles SW of Algiers.

Teflis, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations. It is called by the inhabitants Thilis-Cahar (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and the houses are of stone with flat roofs, which serve as walks for the women. Here is

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a foundry for cannon, mortars, and balls; and a public school founded by emperor Alexander. The most flourishing manufactures are those of silks and printed linens; but the chief trade is in furs, sent to Turkey and the s of Persia. In 1723; it was taken by the Turks; and in 1734, retaken by Kouli Khan. It is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a hill, 300 miles ssw of Astracan. Lon. 45 2 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Tefza, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the side of a mountain, 70 miles NNE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 0 N.

Tefzra, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, 55 miles ssw of Oran.

Tegaza, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerby, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 miles sw of Mourzook.

Tegern, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake, called the Tegern See, 30 miles sse of Munich.

Teglio, a town of Switzerland, in the Valteline, situate on a mountain, nine miles sw of Tirano.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the E part of Dartmoor, and, uniting, enter the English channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. It was almost entirely destroyed by the French, who set fire to it in 1690. Since that period the town has become of more consequence; and it is now a fashionable watering-place. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable trade in carrying fine clay to the potteries in Staffordshire, whence are brought coal, salt, earthen ware, &c. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 15 miles s of Exeter, and 187 W by s of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and convent, seated on the Radbuza, 30 miles wsw of Pilsen.

Teisendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 miles NW of Salzburg.

Teisse, or *Tiess*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows w to Tokay, and then s by Tsongrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

T E M

Tekin. See *Bender*.

Telemona, a town of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort; seated at the mouth of the Ofia, 10 miles N of Orbitello.

Telesse, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 18 miles sse of Capua.

Telgen, or *Telga*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the lake Macler, 12 miles sw of Stockholm.

Telget, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is five miles ene of Munster.

Telles, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a small harbour, on the Mediterranean, 100 miles sse of Tetuan.

Tellichery, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It was long the chief settlement of the English on the coast of Malabar, but after the capture of Mahe, in 1793, the Company's commerce was removed thither; yet still many rich natives reside here, and its trade is considerable. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 42 miles xnw of Calicut. Lon. 75 38 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Teltow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a lake of the same name, seven miles ssw of Berlin.

Teltsch, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the Teya, 16 miles s of Iglau.

Temendefust, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

Temeswar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the Bannat of Temeswar. It stands on the river Bega, which forms a morass round it; and the fortress requires a garrison of 14,000 men. This place formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. It is 80 miles NNE of Belgrade, and 160 SE of Buda. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Temissa, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravans from Tombuctoo, Bornou, &c. which travel by way of Cairo to Mecca usually provide the stores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other necessities requisite for their dreary passage. It is 120 miles ene of Mourzook.

Tempelborg, a town of Further Pomerania, on the s side of a lake and on the frontiers of Poland, 43 miles E by N of New Stargard.

Templin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, which has a great trade in timber. It was totally consumed by fire in 1735, but has been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. It stands between

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the Bodenfee and Dolgenfee, 18 miles sw of Prenzlo, and 42 N by E of Berlin.

Tenasserim, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situate on a river of the same name, 47 miles sw of Mergui. Lon. 98 50 w, lat. 11 35 N.

Tenbury, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Teine, 15 miles w by N of Worcester, and 133 wnw of London.

Tenby, a seaport of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars. The principal trade is in coal, and it is a place of fashionable resort for bathing. Four miles wsw, on the seacoast, are the massive remains of Manorbier castle. Tenby is seated on a narrow rock projecting into the sea, 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 253 w of London. Lon. 4 40 w, lat. 51 44 N.

Tench Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives, observed in their canoes, were remarkably stout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour, some with long beards. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock. It stands on the Roia, at the influx of the Brogna, 28 miles nne of Nice, and 65 S of Turin.

Tenday. See *Samar*.

Tenedos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos, 14 miles S of the strait of Gallipoli. It is 11 miles long and seven broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the E side is the town, at the foot of a mountain, with a harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Tenen, or *Knin*, a town of Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, and a bishop's see. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Venetians, and is 48 miles S of Biacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Teneriff, one of the Canary islands, and the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies w of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriffe, is 12,138 feet above the level of the sea; and the distance to the Peak from the port of Oratavia, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704,

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one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragons. St. Christophé de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at St. Cruz.

Teneriff, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, seated on the Madalena, 100 miles ssw of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 w, lat. 9 47 N.

Tenez, or *Tenis*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, capital of a district of its name, with a fort. The chief export is corn; but here is no harbour, and the road is exposed to the N and W winds. It is seated on a river, four miles from the sea, and 85 wsw of Algiers. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 36 26 N.

Te-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 550 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 113 21 E, lat. 31 20 N.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, situate between the parallels of 35 and 36½ degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Georgia, W by the Mississippi, N by Kentucky and Virginia, and E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from N Carolina. It is 400 miles in length and 104 in breadth; and divided into three districts, Washington, Mero, and Hamilton, which are subdivided into 14 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Holston; and it is watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions, which were originally known by the names of the establishments of Holston and Cumberland; but the latter is much the largest part. The climate, soil, and produce of Tennessee are nearly the same as the adjoining state of Kentucky; but W Tennessee, or Cumberland, is less salubrious, having a warmer and more humid temperature. Knoxville is the capital.

Tennesse, a river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee river, and the largest of all those which flow into the Ohio. Its commencement is formed in the state to which it gives name, by the junction of the Clinch with the Holston, 35 miles below Knoxville. It flows sw, on the E side of Cumberland mountains, into Georgia, where it makes a circuit to the W, called the Great

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Bend; it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through into that of Kentucky, where it enters the Ohio, 50 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend: here the river widens to between two and three miles, for nearly 30 miles; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats: hence it may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, 400 miles further to its commencement.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles SE of Damietta.

Tensaaw. See *Mobile*.

Tenstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles NE of Langensalza.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, with a good port, and a strong garrison. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow sea, 250 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 120 50 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Tenterden, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles WNW of Coimbra.

Teramo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, seated at the conflux of the Violicola and Tordino, 25 miles NE of Aquila.

Terasso, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarsus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 miles W by N of Alexandria. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 37 4 N.

Tercera, one of the Azores, of a circular form, about 55 miles in circumference, and very fertile. It contains several towns and villages, with a number of forts. Angra is the capital.

Terchiz, or *Tershiz*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles WNW of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Terga, a town of Morocco, seated on the Omirabi, 90 miles N of Morocco.

Tergovist, or *Tervist*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. Here is a fine palace, belonging to the hospodar, or reigning prince; but he chiefly resides at Bucharest. It is seated on the

T E R

Jalonitz, 35 miles WNW of Bucharest. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Tergouaw. See *Gouda*.

Terki, a town of Carcaffia, where a prince resides dependent on Russia, this being a frontier place against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, 180 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Termed, a town of Ufbec Tartary, capital of a district in Bokharia; seated in an angle formed by the union of two rivers, 150 miles S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 35 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Termini, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It stands near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles SE of Palermo.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 32 miles SE of Lanciano.

Ternate, the most northern and important island of the proper Moluccas, though not above 25 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the kingfisher, of a scarlet and mazareen blue. The Boa-serpent is sometimes found here, of the length of thirty feet, and is reported sometimes to swallow even small deer. Ternate is governed by a sultan, who also controls Machian, Motir, and Mortay, with the N part of Gilolo, and even some Celebian isles, and part of Papua, whence he receives a tribute of gold, amber, and birds of paradise. In 1638 the Dutch formed an alliance with the sultan of Ternate and the lesser princes, which has been repeatedly renewed; but garrisons are established to enforce the observance. This island lies a little to the W of Gilolo. Lon. 126 38 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Terneuse, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is eight miles N of Sas van Ghent, and 25 WNW of Antwerp.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the Nera, near the influx of the Velino, which has a famous cataract a mile from the town. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 miles SSW of Spoleto, and 46 N of Rome.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey.

T E R

key, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and a strong place, but the fortifications are ruined. It is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sofia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, and a bishop's see, seated on the Salempria, 10 miles WNW of Larissa.

Terouene, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

Terra di Bari, Lavoro, and Otranto; see *Bari, &c.*

Terra del Espiritu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 167 E, lat. 15 S.

Terra Firma, a country of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, NE by the Atlantic, SE by Guiana and Amazonia, S by New Granada, and W by the Pacific ocean and the isthmus of Darien, which last separates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 450; but, in some places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Cumana, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole country is subject to the viceroy of New Granada.

Terra del Fuego, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America by the strait of Magellan, and so called from the volcanos observed on it. The sea intersects it into several islands, all of them barren and mountainous; but on the lower grounds are found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with trainoil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard. They have no

T E S

other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint. They have no other arms than bows and arrows; and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fishgigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity.

Terracina, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle on a rock. It was called Auxur, was the capital of the Volci, and the cathedral was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the frontiers of Naples, 54 miles SSE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Terranova, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Terranova, a seaport of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a bay on the NE coast, 62 miles ENE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terrasson, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Veseire, 28 miles E of Perigueux.

Terridon, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terriore, a strong town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 25 miles N of Trichinopoly.

Teruel, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Tervere, or *Veere*, a fortified seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren. It has a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles N by E of Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Teschen, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and at a little distance is the old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make ex-

cellent by the 1763. conclud German seated in 36 miles of Olmu

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cellent fire-arms. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. In 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. It is seated in a morass, near the river Elsa, 36 miles *ENE* of Troppau, and 60 *N* by *N* of Olmutz. Lon. 18 31 *E*, lat. 49 43 *N*.
Tesegdel, a town of Morocco, seated on a craggy rock, said to be impregnable, at the mouth of the Techubit, 140 miles *WNW* of Morocco.

Teshoo Loomboo, the capital of Tibet, or of that part which is immediately subject to the Teshoo lama, who is sovereign of the country during the minority of the grand lama. Its temples and mausoleums, with their numerous gilded canopies and turrets, and the palace of the lama, render it a magnificent place. It stands at the *N* end of a plain, upon a rocky eminence, at the entrance of a narrow defile, through which the river Painom-tchien flows, and soon joins the Burrampooter. It is 210 miles *SW* of Lassa, and 470 *N* by *E* of Calcutta. Lon. 89 7 *E*, lat. 29 4 *N*.

Tessin, a new canton of Switzerland, to the *W* of the canton of Grisons, and almost encircled by Italy. It is rich in pastures and cattle. Bellinzona is the capital.

Tesino, or *Tesin*, a river which has its source in Switzerland, on the *S* side of St. Gothard, flows through the canton of Tesin, and the lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in the Milanese, and a little after joins the Po.

Tesino, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 25 miles *ENE* of Trent.

Teset, a town of Zahara, capital of a district of the same name. It is 350 miles *SSW* of Tafilet. Lon. 5 45 *W*, lat. 25 54 *N*.

Tessin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, on the river Rakenitz, 12 miles *SE* of Rostock.

Test, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitechurch, flows by Stockbridge and Rumfey, and enters the head of the bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in yarn and wool. It is 25 miles *ENE* of Bristol, and 99 *W* of London.

Tetschen, or *Tetzzen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a castle on a rock, on the river Elbe, 29 miles *SE* of Dresden.

Tettwang, a town of Suabia, in a lordship of the same name, eight miles *N* of Lindau.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez,

T E W

with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets, which are very narrow; and the windows are on the other side, facing a courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top; and the women visit each other from the tops of them. The shops are very small, and without any door; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, and the fruits here are better nurtured than in any other part of the empire. This city was the residence for several consuls, till the year 1770, when the emperor would no longer permit them to remain. It is seated on the river Cus, near the Mediterranean, 110 miles *NNW* of Fez. Lon. 5 23 *W*, lat. 35 37 *N*.

Teverone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom an elegant temple here was dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes over a lofty precipice; and the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfatara, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome. See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the *SW* of Roxburghshire, and passing *NE* through the county, unites with the Tweed, a little above Kelso. The dale through which it flows takes in so great a part of the county, that the shire itself is often called Teviotdale.

Teupitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a castle in a lake, 25 miles *S* by *E* of Berlin.

Teuschintz, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 17 miles *N* of Culmbach.

Teusing, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 30 miles *NW* of Pilsen.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. It has manufactures of nails, stockings, and mustard, and a considerable trade in malt. Here, in 1471

T H A

Edward IV gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury is seated on the Avon, near its union with the Severn, 10 miles of Gloucester, and 103 wnw of London.

Texel, an island of N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance into the Zuider Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In 1799, the fort was taken by the English; and the whole of the Dutch fleet, lying within the channel, surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Teya, a river of Germany, which rises near Teltzsch, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 10 miles SE of Piseck.

Tezar, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Texcoco, a town of Mexico, once the capital of a rich kingdom. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, and built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of Mexico.

Texela, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, 15 miles SW of Oran.

Texout, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 15 miles S of Melilla.

Texroute, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia. Its ruins extend 10 miles in circumference, among which are magnificent remains of city gates, an amphitheatre, a temple dedicated to Esculapius, and other elegant structures. It is 90 miles SSW of Constantia.

Thaince, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Thame, or **Tame**, a river which rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the N of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, whence it is navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames. This river has been erro-

T H A

neously supposed to give name to the Thames.

Thame, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Thame, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 44 W by N of London.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced; poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. But Camden says, that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame: and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold, and of Canute, into Wiltshire, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltshire. About a mile below the source of the river, it is not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles. The stream proceeds to Cricklade, where it receives many other rivulets, which causes it to widen considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwell, and proceeding by Abingdon to Dorchester, it receives the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandse. From London the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German ocean, in which course it parts Effex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The tide flows up the Thames as high

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places, as that of Ensham,
relating to Cricklade
considered under any
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sion of Canute, into
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Cricklade in Wilt-
shire, below the foun-
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Cricklade, where it
forms rivulets, which
considerably in its
course and being there
and Lech, at the
distance from London, it
receives vessels of 50 tons.
The academic groves
of Isis has been su-
perintended by the Char-
terhouse by Abingdon to
reach the Thames
and to Reading, and
Berkshire, Buck-
ingham, Middlesex, it
now, Maidenhead,
Windsor, Kingston,
Windsor to London;
besides the Kennet,
the Mole, Brent, and
from the river pro-
ceeding to Woolwich, Grays,
and Leigh, into
the river, which course it
receives the
Thames as high

T H A
as Kingston, which, following the wind-
ing of the river, is 70 miles from the
ocean; a greater distance than the tide
is carried by any other river in Europe.
Though the Thames is said to be na-
vigable 138 miles above London Bridge,
there are so many flats, that, in summer,
the navigation westward would be stop-
ped, were it not for a number of locks;
but the first lock is 52 miles above that
bridge. The plan of new cuts has
been adopted, in some places, to shorten
the navigation; there is one near Lechlade,
and another a mile from Abingdon.
A still more important under-
taking was effected in 1789; the junction
of this river with the Severn. A
canal had been made, from the Severn
to Stroud; which canal is now con-
tinued to Lechlade, where it joins the
Thames; a distance of above 30 miles.
A communication between this river
and the Trent and Mersey has likewise
been effected, by a canal from Oxford to
Coventry; and another canal extends
from this, at Braunston, to the Thames
at Brentford, called the Grand Junction
Canal.

Thames, a river of Connecticut,
formed of two principal branches, the
Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little
River, which have their junction at
Norwich. From this place the Thames
is navigable 15 miles to Long Island
sound, which it enters below New
London.

Thamsbruck, a town of Upper Sax-
ony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut,
three miles N of Langensalza.

Thanet, an island comprising the E
angle of Kent, being separated from the
mainland by the two branches of the
Stour. It produces much corn, and
the S part is a rich tract of marsh land.
It contains the towns of Margate and
Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thanhausen, a town of Suabia, on
the river Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindel-
heim.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago,
on the coast of Macedonia, at the en-
trance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12
miles long and eight broad, and abounds
in all the necessaries of life. The fruits
and wine are very delicate; and there
are mines of gold and silver, beside
quarries of fine marble. The chief
town, of the same name, has a harbour
frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32
E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a town in Essex, with a
market on Friday. It has a large and
beautiful church, and is seated near the
source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N by w

T H I
of Chelmsford, and 44 NNE of Lon-
don.

Theaki, an island in the Mediter-
ranean sea, 24 miles long and seven broad,
separated from the NE part of that of
Cefalonia by a narrow channel. It is
the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the
birthplace and kingdom of Ulysses. It
forms part of the republic of Seven
Islands, and the chief town is Valthi,
which has a spacious harbour. Lon.
20 40 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt,
now called *Said*. It is the least fertile,
and the thinnest of people of any pro-
vince in Egypt, being full of deserts;
but celebrated for the retreat of a great
number of Christians, who lived here in a
solitary manner. It is now inhabited by
Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of
Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for
having 100 gates; and there are many
tombs and magnificent remains of an-
tiquity. Three villages, named Carnack,
Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among
its ruins, which are hence called the
antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, in Turkey. See *Thiva*.

Themar, a town of Franconia, in the
county of Henneberg, near the river
Werra, 10 miles SE of Meinungen.

Thengen, a town of Suabia, capital of
a princely county of the same name, in
the landgraviate of Nellenburg. It is
situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of
Schaffhausen.

Theodosia. See *Cassa*.

Thermia, an island of the Archipe-
lago, S of the island of Zia, and near
the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and
five broad. The soil is good and well
cultivated, and it has a great deal of
silks. The principal town, of the same
name, is the residence of a Greek bishop.
Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Thessaly. See *Janna*.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, go-
vern'd by a mayor, with a market on
Saturday. It is seated on the Little
Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from
Norfolk, and is navigable from Lynn.
It has three parish-churches. One of
which is on the Norfolk side of the
river, and a considerable manufacture of
woollen cloth and paper. The spring af-
fizes for the county are held here. It is 30
miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Theux, a village of the Netherlands,
in the territory of Liege, three miles
NW of Spa, where the French obtained
a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of

T H O

Holland, in Gelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 18 miles w of Nimeguen.

Thielt, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 10 miles N of Courtray.

Thiengen, a town of Suabia, on the river Wuttach, 13 miles w of Schaffhausen.

Thiers, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with manufactures of paper, thread, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 21 miles E by N of Clermont.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 33 sw of Treves.

Thirlmere. See *Laathes-water*.

Thirsk, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of coarse linens, sackings, &c. The church was erected out of the ruins of its strong castle, destroyed by Henry II. It is 24 miles NW of York, and 220 N by w of London.

Thiva, or *Thebes*, a city of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. It is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. Only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the castle, called Cadmea, from Cadmus, the founder. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made, that dry naturally and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 28 miles NW of Athens.

Thiviers, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 miles NNE of Perigueux.

Thomas, St. an island in the Atlantic, lying under the equator, near the w coast of Guinea, discovered in 1640 by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter; and consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are often filled with a thick fog. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. The climate is unwholesome to the Portuguese, and few live to a great age; but it agrees well with the original natives, and also with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the coast of Guinea. In 1641, this island was

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taken by the Dutch; but they soon relinquished it through the inclemency of the climate. Pavaosan is the capital.

Thomas St. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and the trade is considerable, particularly in times of peace. It belongs to the Danes, but they surrendered it to the English in 1807. Lon. 65 26 w, lat. 18 22 N.

Thomas, St. a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, formerly a powerful city. It is inhabited by weavers and diers, and noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India. It is three miles s of Madras.

Thomas, St. a town of Terra Firma, in Cumana. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by sir Walter Raleigh. It is seated on the Oroonoko, 190 miles SE of Cumana. Lon. 63 30 w, lat. 7 46 N.

Thomastown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, on the river Noire, 10 miles SSE of Kilkenny.

Thomastown, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, which has a great trade in lime. It stands on the w side of Penobscot bay, 30 miles E by N of Wiscasset.

Thonon, a town of Savoy, with a palace, and several convents; seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Drama, 13 miles sw of Laufanne, and 16 NE of Geneva.

Thorn, a city of W Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. In the church of St. John is the epitaph of the celebrated Nicholas Copernicus, who was born here. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a celebrated protestant academy. In 1703 it was taken by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. Between 1708 and 1710 it was visited by the plague. In 1724 a great tumult happened here, between the Roman catholics and protestants, on account of the students of the jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned the president and nine citizens to be beheaded. In 1793, the king of Prussia forcibly took possession of this town, and annexed it to his dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a long wooden bridge, 67 miles s of Dantzic, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Thorn, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil, near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaster, and 165 N by w of London.

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Thornbury, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles sw of Gloucester, and 122 w of London.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles ne of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is still remaining.

Thorney, a small island in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, seven miles sw of Chichester.

Thornhill, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth, situate near the river Nith, 15 miles nnw of Dumfries.

Thouars, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, built of white stone. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles se of Angers, and 162 sw of Paris.

Thrapston, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Nen, 20 miles sw of Peterborough, and 73 nnw of London.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean, 12 miles in circumference, lying to the s of Maficollo.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivières*, a town of Lower Canada, situate on a river of the same name, which, before its junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three branches. It has a church, a convent, and an hospital. Nine miles up the river is a considerable iron foundry. It is 70 miles wsw of Quebec.

Thuin, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, eight miles sw of Charleroy, and 15 se of Mons.

Thule. See *Fula*.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 14 miles long and three broad, where the river Aar issues from it, 15 miles s by e of Bern.

Thur, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the s part of the county of Toggenburg, and flows into the Rhine, seven miles ssw of Schaffhausen.

Turgau, a new canton of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur; bounded on the s by the canton of St. Gall, w by that of Zurich, and n and e by the lake and territory of Constance. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland,

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though somewhat mountainous toward the south. One third of the inhabitants are catholics, and the other two-thirds are Calvinists. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the e by Misnia, s by Franconia, w by Hesse and Eichfeld, and n by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the duke of Saxony and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt and Langensalza are the chief towns.

Thurso, a borough of Scotland, in Caithnessshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the sw side of a spacious bay. It has a considerable trade in corn and fish, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. It is 28 miles nw of Wick, and 56 nne of Dornoch. Lon. 3 18 w, lat. 58 30 n.

Tiagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles wsw of Pondicherry, and 75 s of Arcot.

Tiano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery, and a mineral spring, 15 miles sw of Capua.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in the Florentino, flows through the Ecclesiastical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta-di Castello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean sea, between Ostia and Porto.

Tibet, a country of Asia, bounded on the nw and n by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary, e by China, s by Affam and Birmah, and sw and w by Hindoostan and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from e to w cannot be less than 1400 miles; its breadth about 500. but is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Tibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Tibet is situate between Upper Tibet and Cashgur. But major Rennell, who considers the geography of the whole country as very obscure, is uncertain whether Little Tibet is subject to Lassa or not. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Tibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation, its inhabitants are

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in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The principal exports are gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb skins, shawls, woollen cloths, rock salt, musk, and tincal or crude borax. The nature of the soil prohibits the progress of agriculture; but wheat, peas, and barley are cultivated. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle, of a diminutive size, as well as small horses. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the viceregent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Tibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the Teshoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the greatest and most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands. At the head of their hierarchy are three lamas: the Dalai lama, who resides at Lassa; the Teshoo lama, who lives at Teshoo Loomboo; and the Taranat lama, whose seat is Kharca, in the north. The priests constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The most numerous sect are called Gylongs, who are exempt from labour, enjoined temperance, and interdicted all intercourse with the female sex: they abound over all Tibet and Bootan, notwithstanding the severity of discipline; since every family consisting of more than four boys is obliged to contribute one of them to

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this order; and it is also encouraged by ambition, as the officers of state are usually selected from this sect. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. His residence is at a vast palace on the mountain Putala, seven miles from Lassa. In 1774, the E India Company made a treaty with the grand lama. The religion of Tibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The practice of polyandry is universally prevalent in Tibet; and one female associates with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or number: the choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother. This extraordinary custom, and the celibacy of the priests, may have been intended to guard against too numerous a population in an unfruitful country. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only, every other corpse is either consumed by fire or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Tibet as a holy place; and the grand lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See *Palte*.

Tiburou, a cape at the most western extremity of the island of St. Domingo, with a town and fort, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and French royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 18 25 N.

Tickely, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam.

Tickhill, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 154 N by W of London.

Ticonderoga, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage between the lakes George and Champlain. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1777 by general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the convention of Saratoga. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it; but is now a heap of ruins, and forms an ap-

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pendage to a farm. It is 14 miles s of Crown Point.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, on the s confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 22 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

Tidore, an island, one of the Moluccas, 16 miles s of Ternate. It is 20 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The woods, and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. It is governed by a sultan, who possesses also the s part of Gilolo, and claims tribute from Myiul. Lon. 126 40 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Tiel. See *Thiel*.

Tien-sing, a city of China, in Pe-tcheli, which has a great trade in salt. It is seated on the Pei-ho (at the influx of the Eu-ho) 90 miles from its mouth, and 90 SE of Peking.

Tiess. See *Teisse*.

Tigre, a province in the NE part of Abyssinia, 200 miles long and 120 broad, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red sea for Arabia. Auzen is the capital.

Tigris, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source in the mountain of Tehilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Tecri, in which course it separates Diarbek from Curdistan; then enters Irac Arabi, where it passes by Bagdad and Corna, and soon after joins the Euphrates, 35 miles above Bassora.

Tilbury, *East*, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one to be 50, another 70, and the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

Tilbury, *West*, a village in Essex, to the N of Tilbury Fort. In 630, it was the see of bishop Crada, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. When the Spanish armada was in the English channel, in 1588, queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are

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visible. In 1727, a medicinal spring was discovered near this village.

Tilbury Fort, a fortress in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite Gravelend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a platform before it; on both which, and the bastions, are planted a great number of guns. It is 28 miles E by s of London.

Tilliers, a town of France, in the department of Eure, six miles N of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. It has a considerable trade in corn, linseed, butter, cheese, and other provisions. In 1757, it was taken by the Russians, but soon abandoned. In 1807, it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were made, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia, the three sovereigns being here in person. It is situate on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 95 ssw of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 1 35 N.

Timerycotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, chief place in the district of Palnaud. It is 72 miles SE of Hyderabad, and 82 W by s of Condapilly. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Timon, or *Timoan*, an island on the E coast of the peninsula of Malaya, 30 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, and produces plenty of cocoa-nuts and rice. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian ocean, to the W of the NW point of New Holland. It 200 miles long and 60 broad, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here, from which they expelled the Portuguese, in 1613. It is situate at Cupan, the principal town, on the SW point of the island. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 10 23 S.

Timorlaut, an island in the Indian ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. It is 60 miles in circumference, and the S point is in lon. 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

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Tius, a town of European Turkey, in Bösnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles nw of Spalatro.

Tinevelly, or *Palamcotta*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Tinevelly, at the s extremity of the Carnatic. It is seated on a river, which flows into the gulf of Manara, 85 miles ssw of Madura. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Ting-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien, 980 miles s of Peking. Lon. 116 30 E, lat. 25 48 N.

Timian, an island in the Pacific ocean, one of the Ladrões, 12 miles long and six broad. The soil is dry, and somewhat sandy. Here are many cattle, abundance of fowls, and plenty of wild hogs. It affords abundance of coconuts, paupaus, guavas, limes, four oranges, and bread-fruit; also much cotton and indigo. There are no streams; and the water of a well, supposed to be the same at which commodore Anson filled his casks in 1742, was found by commodore Byron, in 1765, to be brackish and full of worms. Both these officers experienced that the fish caught here were unwholesome. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise many venomous insects, centipedes, and scorpions. The road is dangerous, for the bottom consists of hard sand and large coral rocks. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Andros, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in width. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Turks. This island produces 16,000 pounds of silk every year, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortrefs stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall, one mile w of Bostincy. It is noted for the splendid remains of a castle, on a bold promontory in the Bristol channel, said to have been the birthplace of king Arthur, and the seat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall.

Tintern, a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Wye, five miles N by E of Chepstow. It has a manufacture of iron wire, also the venerable remains of an abbey, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture.

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Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality, no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks; these properties continue till other rivulets enter and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebia it is not different from other rivers, and 18 miles below it enters the bay of Cadiz, at Huelva.

Tinzeda, a town of Barbary, in the county of Darah, on the river Dras. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tiorn, an island on the w coast of Sweden, 25 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, a country of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the borders of Birmah. The chief town is Comillah.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Kings county, E by Queens county and Kilkenny, S by Waterford, and W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The s part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelim-dhe-Madina. The river Sure runs through it from N to S. Cathel is the capital.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles wsw of Cathel.

Tipsa. See *Tebestica*.

Tirano, a town of Swisserland, capital of a district in the Valteline. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. There are some remains of its walls and fortrefs, built by Ludovico Sforza, as a defence against the Grisons, who destroyed them when they acquired possession of the Valteline. Its staple commerce consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town is the magnificent church of the Madona, much visited by catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is seated on the Adda, 12 miles sw of Bormio. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Tireh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on the Meinder, 34 miles sse of Smyrna.

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the Hebrides, lying to the w of Mull. It is 16 miles long and three broad. The surface in general is even, and it is noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tirlemont, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable cities in that duchy, but ruined by the wars, and by a great fire in 1701. Near this place the Austrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former. It is seated on the river Geet, 10 miles *ENE* of Louvain.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary, in the country of Neitra, seated on the Tirna, 26 miles *NE* of Presburg.

Tischenreid, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a lake, 10 miles *S* of Egra.

Titan, or *Cabaros*, an island of France, the largest and most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titeri, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. This province is the smallest and least important. Toward the *N* it is mountainous and narrow, and to the *S* it extends far into the desert. The Anwall mountains on the river Isser rise to a great height; but to the *SE* are some of the highest in the whole kingdom, called Jurjura and Felizia. The latter are a rocky ridge, extending about 20 miles, and in most places inaccessible. Here dwell the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines. The principal town of this province is Belida.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Charcas. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from *NW* to *SE*, and 240 miles in circumference. Many streams enter into it, but its waters are so muddy and nauseous as not to be drank. One of the most splendid temples in the empire was erected on an island in this lake, by the Incas.

Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, seated on the river Aire, three miles *W* of Fareham. It had formerly an abbey; and on its site are the remains of a mansion, where Charles I was concealed, in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 11 miles *SSW* of Altorff.

Titschein, *Nesv*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, well built and

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defended by walls, 28 miles *E* by *N* of Prerau.

Tittmaning, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salz, 20 miles *NNW* of Salzburg.

Titul, a town of Hungary, seated on the Teisse, near its conflux with the Danube, 23 miles *ENE* of Peterwardein, and 24 *NNW* of Belgrade.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has long been noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys. Here are two churches, and a free-school (founded by a clothier of the town) which has an endowment for the maintenance of four scholars at Baliol college, Oxford, and four at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. Near the old church are the remains of a castle, part of which is converted into the offices of a farm. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, the last time in 1731. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6505. It is seated on the river Ex, 14 miles *NNE* of Exeter, and 161 *W* by *S* of London. Lon. 3 38 *W*, lat. 50 54 *N*.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Tura, at the influx of the Pischma, 170 miles *SW* of Tobolsk.

Tivoli, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Though now poor, it boasts of greater antiquity than Rome, being the ancient Tibur, which was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frescati is of the moderns. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market-place are two images of oriental granite, representing the Egyptian deity Isis. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. Near Tivoli are the ruins of the magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Albunea, a famous villa called the Villa Este, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on an eminence, on the river Teverone, 15 miles *ENE* of Rome.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles *S* of Parma.

Tlascala, a province of Mexico; bounded on the *N* by Panuco, *E* by the gulf of Mexico, *S* by Guaxaca and the Pacific ocean, and *W* by Mexico Proper. On the *W* side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 miles, well cultivated; and on the *E* is a great ridge of mountains, the neighbourhood of

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which exposes it to violent tempests and frequent inundations. Yet this is allowed to be the most populous country in all America; and it produces so much maize, that hence it had the name of *Tlafcala*, the Land of Bread. *Puebla de los Angeles* is the capital.

Tlafcala, a town of Mexico, formerly the capital of the province of the same name; seated on a river, 15 miles N by E of *Puebla de los Angeles*.

Tlemzan. See *Tremesan*.

Tobago, the most southern of the islands in the W Indies, and the most eastern except Barbados. It is 32 miles long and 10 broad; and near its NE extremity is Little Tobago, an island two miles long and one broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation to near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763, was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783; but it was taken by the English in 1793, restored in 1802, and again taken in 1803. The principal place is Scarborough.

Tobermory, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, with a good harbour, and a customhouse; seated on a fine bay, near the NW end of the found of Mull. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 56 46 N.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Tobolsk (formerly of all Siberia) and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Irtysh, opposite the influx of the Tobol, and divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town, which is properly the city, stands on a hill, on the E side of the fort, and is inclosed with an earthen rampart: it has three wooden churches and a convent. In the fort are the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two churches, which are all stone buildings. The lower town stands on a plain, between the city and river. Most of the houses being constructed of wood, it was nearly consumed by a fire about 1786; but it is now rebuilt, and chiefly of stone. Tobolsk contains 15,000 inhabitants, and almost the fourth part are Tartars,

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who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China: There are also a great number of Kal-mucs. The rest of the inhabitants are Russians, whose ancestors were banished hither for their crimes, or such as are exiles themselves. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought into a warehouse here, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Here are many artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their trades; but, from the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, indolence and sloth prevail to such a degree, that it is difficult to get any thing made. Tobolsk is 1100 miles S E by N of Moscow, and 1200 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 35 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Tocantin, the largest river of Brasil, which rises in lat. 18 S, and flows NE at the foot of a ridge of mountains, for above 700 miles; then enters a more open country, and pursues its course 400 miles further to the Atlantic ocean, which it enters by a large estuary, below the city of Para. The estuary of this river has a communication with that of the Amazon to the W; and the space included by them and the ocean is an island, 150 miles in diameter, called Marafo or Joanes.

Tocat, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangiacate of Sivas. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, being built on uneven ground. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. The chief trade is in copper vessels, but much yellow leather and silk is manufactured. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Turkey; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 45 miles WNW of Sivas, and 150 N of Marashi. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 39 10 N.

Tocayma, a town of New Granada, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. It is seated on the Pati, near its entrance into the Madalena, 34 miles

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Tocrur, a kingdom of Negroland, lying to the E of Tombuctoo, on both sides the Niger. The capital is of the same name, seated on the S side of the Niger, 320 miles E of Tombuctoo. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Todi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 miles E of Spoleto.

Toggenburg, a county of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is a narrow country, full of fertile mountains, and abounding in cattle.

Toissey, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a college; seated near the conflux of the Rhone and Charone, 15 miles N of Trévoux.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, with a castle. It is celebrated for its wine, which is preferred to all others in Hungary; and near it are large salt-works. It stands at the conflux of the Bodrog with the Teisse, 106 miles ENE of Buda. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Tolaga Bay, a bay on the NE coast of the northern island New Zealand. Lon. 178 34 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on a conical hill on the river Tajo, which nearly surrounds it; and on the land side is an ancient wall, flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest in Spain: the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. The inhabitants, once estimated at 209,000, are now reduced to 25,000. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of arms, silk, and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Tolen, a fortified town of Holland, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Brabant. On the Brabant side it has a fort called Schlyckenburg, five miles NW of Bergen op Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, where the relics of

T O M

St. Nicholas are kept. It is seated on the Chiento, eight miles SE of St. Severino.

Tolzburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolfa, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. In the environs are warm baths, mines of alum and iron, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is four miles NE of Civita Vecchia.

Tolbuys, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles E of Nimeguen.

Tolland, a town of Connecticut, chief of the county of its name, which is a hilly district, but good for grazing. It is 18 miles NE of Hartford.

Tolmezo, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. Near it is an extensive linen manufacture. It stands on the Tagliamento, 14 miles NW of Udina.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, producing excellent wine. It is seated on the Danube, 65 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

Tolometa, a seaport of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 miles W of Derna. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the district of Guipuscoa; celebrated for its steel manufactures, particularly of sword-blades. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, 36 miles E of Bilbao. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Tolu, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthage; famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay, 70 miles S of Carthage. Lon. 75 16 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Naboa, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles S by E of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon.

Tombuctoo, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the W of Bambara, and E of Tocrur. It produces plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king is despotic, and has 3000 horsemen, be-

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side a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaistered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. Both men and women are fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

Tombuctoo, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. Here are many cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. Cloth and other European merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary; these are exchanged for ivory, slaves, sena, gold-dust, dates, ostriches feathers, &c. brought from the interior and more maritime parts of Africa. This city is subject to a well regulated police, and the inhabitants are in general very rich. It is seated on the Niger, 290 miles ENE of Sego. Lon. 138 W, lat. 16 35 N.

Tomina, a town of Peru, in the province of Charcas, 60 miles NE of Plata.

Tomini, a town on the E coast of the island of Celebes, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. On the highest part stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. Here are all kinds of artificers and tradesmen, but they are extremely indolent and slothful. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 560 miles E by S of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 19 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which is well built, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, silk, and fine lace. An old palace, which was formerly fortified, is now dismantled and in ruins. It is seated on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German ocean, 28 miles S by E of Ripen, and 40 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly islands, 20 leagues in circuit. It was discovered by Tasman, who called it New Amsterdam, and visited by Cook in 1773 and 1777, who lay at anchor on the W part; and it has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. The land is low, with many gentle risings, and very fertile,

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being wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling. It is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

Tongerén, or *Tongres*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, formerly one of the most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war, the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, in 454, and the last, by the French, in 1677. It is seated on the Jeekar, 13 miles NW of Liege.

Tong-gin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou, 850 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 108 37 E, lat. 27 40 N.

Tongho, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, noted for producing the best beetle nut. It has a fort, deemed the strongest in the Birman empire, and is seated near the Setang, 90 miles N of Pegu. Lon. 96 45 E, lat. 18 45 N.

Tong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, seated near the N end of the grand canal, 210 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 12 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tong-tchou, a small city of China, in Pe-tche-li, seated on the Pei-ho, 170 miles from its mouth, and 12 E by S of Peking.

Tong-tchuen, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 1000 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

Tongusians, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs; and their common drink is water.

Tonna, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, six miles N of Gotha.

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Tonnay Boutonne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes.

Tonnay Charente, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the Charente, three miles E of Rochefort, and 15 NW of Saintes.

Tonneins, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

Tonnerre, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, famous for its good wine. It is seated on the Armançon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris.

Tonningen, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It was formerly fortified, but the works were demolished by order of the king in 1714, as was likewise its castle in 1734. The harbour is commodious, and defended by three batteries. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, 25 miles WSW of Sleswick, and 70 NNW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, S by Cochinchina, and W by Laos. It is 350 miles in length and 200 in breadth, and one of the finest countries of the east, for population, riches, and trade. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicos, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered and earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm-seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion; their faces oval and flat-tish, their noses and lips well proportioned, and their hair black, long, and coarse, hanging down their shoulders. They die their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts; but there is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and

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on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several. The men are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January is a great festival, when they rejoice for ten days together; and they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms: they have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It has some commerce in timber; and near it is Walloe, the most considerable salt-work in the kingdom. It is seated on a bay, 46 miles S of Christiania. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Tonuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, formerly a city of great extent, as appears by some ruins of the walls. Here are three temples, in good preservation; and near it is an immense tank, or reservoir of water, between two rocky hills. It is 10 miles N of Serinapatam.

Toobouai, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook. It is not, in any direction, above six miles over,
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but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at the source of a rivulet of the same name, 25 miles NW of Pilsen.

Topetina, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river, near the Pacific ocean, 55 miles NW of Zacatula.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths. Near this place the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762. It is 16 miles NW of Leutmeritz.

Topolitz, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemez.

Topolitzan, a town of Hungary, 60 miles NE of Pressburg.

Topsham, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a spacious and convenient quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business. It is seated at the head of the estuary of the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter, and 170 SW of London.

Tor, a seaport of Arabia, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It stands on the W side of the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea, 150 miles SSE of Suez. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Berry Head and Bob Nose. Here the prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve the country from popery and arbitrary power. The S point, Berry Head, is in lon. 3 28 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient Gothic tower, and in the environs are many remains of Roman monuments. It is seven miles E of Nice.

Torbole, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent.

Torcello, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, in the gulf of

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Venice, and a bishop's see. Here are several churches, and an elegant nunnery. It is seven miles N of Venice.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 miles WNW of Clausenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanstadt.

Tordesillas, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated on the Douero, 15 miles SW of Valladolid, and 75 SSE of Leon.

Toree, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal, 235 miles WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 84 55 E, lat. 23 38 N.

Torello, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 NE of Barcelona.

Torgau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, and have manufactures of silk and cloth. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It is seated among groves and lakes, on the river Elbe, 22 miles SSE of Wittenberg, and 28 NNW of Meissen. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Torigny, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a castle, seven miles SE of St. Lo.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douero, below Mirande de Douero.

Torna, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and flows SE into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, for the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. In its vicinity is an entire mountain of iron ore. It is seated on the river Tornea, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 165 miles NE of Umea. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 65 51 N.

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Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see; seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge, 20 miles *ENE* of Zamora, and 30 *NNE* of Salamanca.

Toron, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a neck of land between the gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandra, 90 miles *SE* of Salonica. Lon. 24 10 *E*, lat. 39 58 *N*.

Torquay, a village in Devonshire, near the *N* side of Torbay, seven miles *SE* of Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kents-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torre del Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and by another in 1794. The town is rebuilt on the lava that covers the former habitations, and stands on the bay of Naples, five miles *SE* of that city.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle. It is 27 miles *SE* of Mirandela, and 42 *SSW* of Braganza.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles *SE* of Origuela, and 37 *NNE* of Carthagena.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles *S* of Madrid.

Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles *SW* of Granada.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated in a fertile plain, 38 miles *N* by *E* of Santaren.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; with a castle; seated near the Atlantic, 27 miles *N* of Lisbon.

Torridge, a river in Devonshire, which rises on the summit of a high moor, within a few yards of the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol channel. It flows *SE* to Hatherly, and then receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the *N*, and passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol channel, at Barnstable bay.

Torriglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, 14 miles *NE* of Genoa.

Torrington, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on

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Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. It is seated on the Torridge, 11 miles *S* by *W* of Barnstable, and 194 *W* by *S* of London.

Torsilla, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the *S* bank of the lake Maelar, 43 miles *W* of Stockholm.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the *W* Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum, and of late years has undergone great improvements. The harbour is at the *E* end of the island, and in 1802 it was made a free port. Lon. 63 0 *W*, lat. 18 33 *N*.

Tortona, a town of Italy, in the Milanesia, with a good citadel on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744; by the Spaniards in 1745; by the French in 1796; by the Russians and Austrians in 1799, and regained by the French the same year. It is seated on the Scrivia, 27 miles *SW* of Milan. Lon. 8 58 *E*, lat. 44 54 *N*.

Tortorella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, five miles *NE* of Policastro.

Tortoso, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is divided into the old and new town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 48 miles *SW* of Tarragona, and 96 *SE* of Saragossa. Lon. 0 35 *E*, lat. 40 48 *N*.

Tortosa, a town of Syria, with a castle. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and stands near the Mediterranean, 35 miles *NNE* of Tripoli.

Tortue, an island of the *W* Indies, near the *N* coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it. Here the French buccaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 20 miles long and four broad, and

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has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

Tortuga, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 60 miles W of the island of Margarita, and about 16 in circumference. There are a few goats on it; and the tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs. At the E end is a large salt-pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; and for some months after ships come here to lade salt. At the W end is a small harbour with fresh water. Lon. 65 46 W, lat. 11 16 N.

Tosa, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay, which forms a good harbour. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 57 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Toscanello, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome.

Tosena, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddevalla.

Tosso, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddevalla.

Tost, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 25 miles ESE of Oppeln.

Tostar, or *Suster*, a town of Persia, capital of Kufistan, on the river Sable. It was once a celebrated city, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace, in which they deposited their archives and part of their treasure. In scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. At present here are manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloth. It is 170 miles WSW of Ispahan. Lon. 49 2 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Totness, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of ferges, &c. It had formerly a castle and walls, and two gateways are yet standing. It is seated on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London.

Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. Here are three almshouses; one of them founded in 1596 by Balthazar Zanches, who was confessor to Philip 11 of Spain, and the first that exercised that art in this country.

Toul, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain,

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almost surrounded by mountains, 13 miles W by S of Nancy, and 34 WSW of Metz.

Toulomba, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Moulthan country, seated on the Rauvee, 50 miles ENE of Moulthan.

Toulon, a fortified city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and lately an episcopal see. It is divided into the old and new quarter: the first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse; the other contains the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV, many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The new haven was constructed by Lewis XIV, as were the fortifications: it contains an arsenal, a ropewalk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy a basin in the new port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some merchants: they no longer sleep on board the galleys, but are provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the old and new port have an outlet into the outer road or harbour, which is 10 miles in circuit, surrounded by hills, and the entrance defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. In 1721 it experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Lewis XVI, to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles, and 517 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouse, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyon,

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although its population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave was equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Ilaure, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, wool, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne, equal to that of Tours, forms a communication with the suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 125 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 s by w of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S of Clermont.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Perigueux.

Tour du Pin, a town of France, in the department of Here, seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S of Vienne.

Tour de Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a hill near the river Tet, three miles E of Perpignan.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of La Manche, celebrated for its manufacture of glass. It is separated from Cherburg by a river.

Touraine, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, E by Orleans, S by Berry, and W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country,

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that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tourancourchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 35 miles ssw of Trichinopoly.

Tournan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 20 miles ESE of Paris.

Tournay, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken in 1745 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1748. In 1781, the emperor obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken, in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but reentered it again, on the final conquest of Flanders, in 1794. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, over which is a bridge, 14 miles ESE of Lille, and 30 ssw of Ghent. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with a fine college, and a castle; seated on the side of a mountain, on the river Rhone, 38 miles N of Viviers, and 48 S of Lyon.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 miles S of Chalons.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; and now the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs is the abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the west. Near the city is Plessis-les-Tours, a palace built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483. Tours

T R A

is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 127 sw of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 24' N$.

Toussera, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, dependent on Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $32^{\circ} 30' N$.

Toucester, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of lace and silk. It was once strongly fortified, and the Roman Watling-street passes through the town. It is seated on the Weedon, nine miles ssw of Northampton, and 60 NW of London.

Towton, a village in W Yorkshire, three miles SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

Towy, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE extremity, and flows by Llanymydooey, Llandilowawr, and Carmarthen, into the Bristol channel.

Tra los Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, W by Entre Douro e Minho, SW and S by Beira, and E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

Trachenberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, abounding in corn, cattle, and timber. It has a fine castle, and is seated on the Barch, 26 miles NNW of Breslau. Lon. $16^{\circ} 56' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 27' N$.

Trafalgar, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Off this cape, in 1805, admiral lord Nelson, with 27 sail of the line, engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 33 sail of the line, 19 of which were taken, sunk, or destroyed, and the French commander in chief, admiral Villeneuve, and two Spanish admirals made prisoners: this unparalleled victory was obtained without the loss of one British ship; but the noble commander fell, by a musket ball, near the close of the engagement. This cape is 30 miles SSE of Cadiz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 2' W$, lat. $36^{\circ} 11' N$.

Tragonara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 20 miles NW of Lucera.

Trajanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, though it is small and thin of people. It is seated on the Mariffa, 40 miles S of Adrianople, and 135 W by N of Constantinople.

T R A

Trajetto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. $14^{\circ} 4' E$, lat. $41^{\circ} 20' N$.

Train, a town of Bavaria, on the river Ambs, five miles S of Abensperg, and 20 E of Ingolstadt.

Traina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 25 miles NW of Catania.

Tralee, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Kerry. Near it is a chalybeate spring. It stands on a small river, which flows into a shallow bay of its name, 50 miles SW of Limerick. Lon. $10^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 4' N$.

Tralleborg, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. $12^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $55^{\circ} 20' N$.

Trancoso, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with a castle, nine miles W by S of Pinhel.

Tranent, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, eight miles E of Edinburgh, and 10 W of Haddington.

Trani, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the see of an archbishop, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani. It is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up, and stands on the gulf of Venice, 26 miles W by N of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. $16^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $41^{\circ} 18' N$.

Tranquebar, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions; and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentooes. In 1807, it was taken by the English. It is seated at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. $79^{\circ} 53' E$, lat. $11^{\circ} 11' N$.

Transylvania, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Hungary, E by Moldavia, S by Walachia, and W by Hungary. It is 160 miles long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvi-

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nists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is aristocratical; and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria. Hermandstadt is the capital.

Trapani, a seaport on the NW coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 30 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Trarbach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Its fortress, which is on a mountain, was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle, 47 miles W by S of Metz. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Trasmar, a town and castle of Austria, seated on the Traisen, near its conflux with the Danube, 12 miles W of Tulln.

Trau, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Travancore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin, 140 miles in length, by 70 in breadth at the N extremity, and contracting gradually to the S point. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English.

Travancore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. It is surrounded by strong and extensive lines, 110 miles SSW of Madura, and 230 SSE of Calicut. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Trave, a river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubeck, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city.

Travers, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of Neuchatel, 11 miles W of Neuchatel.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought above 14 miles over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 miles WNW of Salzburg.

T R E

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 21 miles N of Koniggratz.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles SW of Tortosa.

Trebbin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 22 miles SSW of Berlin.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

Trebniga, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebniska, 14 miles N of Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 miles ENE of Cassano.

Trebisond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are many gardens in it, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass; seated on the Iglau, 21 miles SE of Iglau.

Trebnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 miles N of Breslau.

Treben, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles E by S of Leipzig.

Tressurt, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the Werra, 36 miles SSE of Cassel.

Tregarron, a town of Wales, in Cardiganhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a branch of the Tywy, 15 miles S by E of Aberystwith, and 204 W by N of London.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Fale, six miles E of Truro, and 253 W by S of London.

Treguier, a seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, and lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 48 47 N.

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Trelleborg, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 miles s of Lund.

Trenesan, or *Tlemsan*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 miles ssw of Oran. Lon. 1 12 w, lat. 34 56 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the N coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti or St. Nicolo, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Tremouille, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaile, 135 miles s by s of Poitiers.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Nogera Pallaresa, 20 miles n of Balaguer.

Trensin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 miles nne of Presburg. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Trent, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the s part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

Trent, a fortified city, capital of the principality of Trent, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish-churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated council, which was held from 1545 to 1563. This city was several times in the hands of the French during the late war. It is situate between two mountains, on the river Adige, 67 miles nw of Venice. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Trent, a river which rises in Staffordshire, from three springs to the w of Leek, and flows se through the county to the sw borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It then takes a ne direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it enters Derbyshire, crosses its s angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Notting-

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ham, it enters the latter county at its sw extremity; thence crossing obliquely to the e, it flows along its whole eastern side, forming, toward the n part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber. This river is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire; and by canals it has a communication with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

Trent, a river of N Carolina, which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trenton, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, and the capital of the state. Here are four edifices for public worship, and a flourishing academy. It is seated on the Delaware, 30 miles ne of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 w, lat. 40 15 N.

Trenton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Jones county, on the river Trent, 18 miles sw of Newbern.

Trenton, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, opposite the n end of Mount Desert island, 30 miles ene of Castine.

Treport, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Bresle. It is the port for the town of Eu, nearly two miles distant, and is 17 miles ne of Dieppe.

Trepto, a town and castle of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 miles n of New Strelitz.

Trepto, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs, seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 16 miles ene of Camin.

Treshanish Isles, four fertile islands on the w coast of Scotland, between the island of Coll and that of Mull.

Treuenbrietzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 20 miles s of Brandenburg.

Treves, or *Triers*, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the n by the electorate of Cologne, e by Weteravia, s by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and w by Luxembourg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A

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small part of this territory lies on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg; but the principal part, W of the Rhine, was annexed to France, and is included in the departments of Rhine and Moselle, and Sarre.

Treves, or *Triers*, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarre, and a bishop's see, lately a city of Germany, and capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a castle, a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 miles NE of Luxembourg; and 55 S by E of Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 49 47 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 12 miles N by W of Spoleto.

Trevico, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 25 miles E of Benevento.

Trevier de Courtes, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 miles NNW of Bourg en Bresse.

Trevier en Dombes, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, 18 miles SW of Bourg en Bresse.

Treviglio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 17 miles ENE of Milan.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S of Vittoria.

Trevignano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the W by Vicentino, N by Feltrino and the Bellunese, E by Friuli, and S by the gulf of Venice, Dogado and Paduano. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sile, at the influx of the Piavesella, 18 miles NNW of Venice. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and before the revolution the capital of the principality of Dombes. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated

T R I

on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyon, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Treysa, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 16 miles ENE of Marburg.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco, 18 miles NE of Milan.

Tribau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 30 miles NW of Olmutz.

Triberg, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Guttach, 15 miles NE of Friburg.

Tribsees, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, which commands the pass into Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Trebel, 22 miles SSW of Stralsund, and 18 ESE of Rostock.

Trigstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 16 miles ENE of Deux Ponts.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Strimon, 50 miles ENE of Salonica.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Ianna, 21 miles SSW of Larissa.

Tricarico, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 13 miles SE of Acerenza, and 21 SW of Matera.

Triceto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles SE of Scalea.

Triclore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where Tippoo Sulthan was defeated by the British in 1790. It is 44 miles W of Pondicherry.

Triers. See *Treves*.

Triest, a seaport of Germany, in Carniola, and a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, screened by a wall fortified with a bastion. The houses stand on the side of a mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea; and on the top of the mountain is a castle, in which the governor of the town and its territories resides. On the NW side of the town, where formerly were salt-pits, a beautiful suburb has been built. The fixed inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, copper, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good white wines. Triest was taken by the French in 1797, but evacuated in the same year. It stands on a gulf of its name, which is the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 36 SW of Laubach. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Trim, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Meath. It is seated

T R I

on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 53 32 N.

Trincomale, a seaport on the E coast of Ceylon, with a harbour reckoned the finest in the E Indies, but situate in the most barren part of the island. The nearest farm villages are upward of 12 miles, from which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions. The harbour is defended by two forts, Trincomale and Ostenburg, the last built upon a cliff, projecting 1500 paces into the sea. The town occupies more ground than Colombo, but contains a much smaller number of houses, and of an inferior appearance. Its circumference within the walls is about three miles, but in this space is included a rising point, immediately over the sea, covered with thick jungle. Trincomale was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; retaken by the French the same year; restored to the Dutch, by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1795. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, 100 miles NNE of Candy. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 8 32 N.

Tring, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday; seated near the Grand Junction canal, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London.

Trinidad, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a channel about 10 miles over, and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria, the N entrance into which is called Bocadel Drago [Dragon's Mouth] on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when this island, with the neighbouring continent, was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 90 miles long and 50 broad; produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, indigo, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. In 1797, it was captured by the English, and afterward ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens. The capital is Port d'Espagne, on the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Trinidad, a seaport of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on a bay of the Pacific ocean. It is a place of great trade, the harbour being the nearest landing to Guatimala, for all merchandise that comes from Mexico and Peru. The town is nine miles from the harbour, and 110 ESE of Guatimala. Lon. 90 40 W, lat. 14 0 N.

Trinidad, a town of Mexico, in Vera-guana, near the mouth of a river which enters the Caribbean sea, 20 miles ESE

T R I

of Concepcion. Lon. 81 23 W, lat. 8 40 N.

Trinidad, a seaport of Cuba, in a bay on the S part of the island, 40 miles SW of Spiritu Santo. Lon. 80 3 W, lat. 21 58 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Granada, seated on the Madalena, 58 miles NW of St. Fé de Bogota.

Trinidad, three rocky islets in the Atlantic ocean, 200 leagues E of Spiritu Santo, in Brasil. The largest is not three miles in circumference, and the Portuguese keep a small garrison here to prevent a contraband trade with the Brasilis. Lon. 29 35 W, lat. 20 30 S.

Trinity, a seaport on the N side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour, and a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, a town of Piedmont, in Mont-ferrat, formerly a strong place, but the fortifications are for the most part demolished. It is eight miles NW of Casal.

Trinomaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Allee were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 miles SSW of Arcot, and 52 WNW of Pondicherry.

Tripatore, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar, 36 miles ENE of Madura, and 58 SW of Tanjore.

Tripoli, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by Barca, S by Fezzan, and W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is not very fertile, and the E part is quite a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast, but the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, under the protection of the Turks.

Tripoli, a city and seaport of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and a fort. The inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in ashes, ostriches feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea; for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 32 54 N.

Tripoli, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to

them. Increased choke up miles W round pi land by a bulwark the residue verns the is a great other fr poli con silk, which is 90 mile of Scand 50 N.

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them. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles w of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. The commerce of Tripoli consists almost wholly in coarse silk, which is made use of for laces. It is 90 miles NW of Damascus, and 120 s of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Tripura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort at a little distance, called Palar. It is seated on the Noyclar, 27 miles NNW of Darapoxam.

Trist, an island of Mexico, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the isle of Port Royal. It is 18 miles in circuit. Lon. 92 45 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Tristan d'Acunha, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 15 miles in circuit. The land is extremely high, and rises gradually toward the centre of the island (where there is a lofty conical mountain) in ridges, covered with trees of a moderate size and height. The coast is frequented by sealions, seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 15 30 W, lat. 37 9 S.

Trichinopoly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers, and encompassed by a ditch. It was taken by the English in 1751. It is 30 miles w of Tanjore, and 208 ssw of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivadi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The pagoda forms a citadel. It is 26 miles sw of Pondicherry.

Trivento, a town of Naples, in the Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, 11 miles N of Molise.

Trochtesingen, a town of Suabia, situate on the Smeicha, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 29 s of Stutgard.

Trogen, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It has manufactures of cloth, and near it is a mineral spring. It is seven miles NNE of Appenzel.

Troja, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles ENE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples.

Trois Rivières. See *Three Rivers*.

Troki, a town of Lithuania, capital

T R O

of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among lakes, 18 miles w of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Trolhatta, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the Gotha, which here forms several cascades that afterward unite into a cataract upward of 60 feet in height. Here is also a canal for vessels to pass by these falls, wrought through the midst of rocks, and deemed one of the boldest works of the kind in the world. It is 45 miles NNE of Gotheburg.

Tron, St. a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, 21 miles NW of Liege.

Tropea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a high rock, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, 10 miles NW of Nicotera.

Tropez, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 miles ENE of Toulon. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Troppau, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which belongs partly to Austria and partly to Prussia. Here is an ancient palace of the princes, three churches, a college, four convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture; and it is the seat of regency for all the Bohemian part of Silesia. In 1758, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, 40 miles NE of Olmutz, and 90 SSE of Breslau. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Trosa, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kerseys. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5799. It is seated on a hill, by the river Were, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 99 W of London.

Troy, a town of New York, in Rensselaer county, on the E side of the Hudson, three miles S of Lansingburg.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, and a bishop's see, with a castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. It is surrounded by good walls; but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Its commerce, once

T S C

very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 28 miles *s* by *N* of Sens, and 82 *se* of Paris. Lon. 4 5 *E*, lat. 48 18 *N*.

Truns, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Rhine, seven miles *w* of Ilantz.

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a flannery town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles *N* of Falmouth, and 257 *w* by *s* of London.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of a narrow gulf in the bay of Fundy, 40 miles *N* by *w* of Halifax.

Truro, a fishing town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the *N* part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, nine miles *s* of Provincetown.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro, and situate on the side of a hill, near the river Magasca, 70 miles *NE* of Badajoz, and 90 *sw* of Toledo. Lon. 5 43 *w*, lat. 39 26 *N*.

Truxillo, a city and seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and the see of a bishop. It was built by Francis Pizarro, in 1553. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific ocean, 300 miles *NW* of Lima. Lon. 79 5 *w*, lat. 8 1 *s*.

Truxillo, a seaport of Mexico, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. It stands three miles from the sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, and some islands before them, form the harbour. It is 140 miles *NE* of Valladolid. Lon. 86 30 *w*, lat. 15 46 *N*.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Señora de la Paz*, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 150 miles *SE* of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 *w*, lat. 8 15 *N*.

Tsanad, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros, 23 miles *E* by *s* of Segedin.

Tschernahora, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brin, with a castle on a mountain, 13 miles *NNW* of Brin.

Tschernemt, a town of Germany, in

T U B

Carniola, with a castle, and a commandery of the Teutonic order, 33 miles *SE* of Laubach.

Tschirne, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a castle, and good cloth manufactures, 22 miles *ENE* of Glogau.

Tchopau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its blue manufacture. It stands on a river of the same name, seven miles *SE* of Chemnitz.

Tibetshen. See *Kisti*.

Tiampa. See *Giampa*.

Ti-nan, a city of China, capital of Chang-tong. It is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been formerly the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. It is seated on the river Tsi or Thing-ho, 230 miles *s* by *E* Peking. Lon. 117 25 *E*, lat. 36 46 *N*.

Ti-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, situate on the grand canal, 275 miles *s* of Peking. Lon. 116 24 *E*, lat. 35 24 *N*.

Tiin-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, 250 miles *SSW* of Peking. Lon. 119 2 *E*, lat. 36 40 *N*.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, 15 miles long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan, by two channels, 13 miles broad. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the *N* side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situate at its *SE* end. Lon. 121 55 *E*, lat. 30 15 *N*.

Tsongrad, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Teisse, opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 miles *N* of Segedin.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and an archbishop's see, though now a small place. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 miles *NNE* of Galway, and 25 *WSW* of Roscommon.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the *N* coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 *E*, lat. 6 0 *S*.

Tubingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle on a mountain. Here are good stuff manufactures; and in the townhouse is a

very curious Neckar, corn and and 50 10 *E*, lat.

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Tudela, with a cast in 1808, French, in torious. I produces g 44 miles s Burgos. I

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Tver, a government archbishop's a place of c seated at th Volga, alon merchandis

T V E

very curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine; 20 miles s of Stutgard, and 50 E by s of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Tucuman, an extensive province of S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and w of Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country s of the river Plata, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is in the jurisdiction of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. A battle was fought here, in 1808, between the Spaniards and French, in which the latter were victorious. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 miles s of Pamplona, and 100 E of Burgos. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Tver, a government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of laws of Catharine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is one peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus* of Linne, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviar is made.

Tver, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandize sent by water from Siberia,

T U L

and the s provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter having been destroyed by a conflagration, in 1765, has risen with lustre from its ashes. Catharine II, at her own expence, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300l. for twelve years, without interest. The streets are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre: the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Tuggurt, a town of Barbary, capital of a country lying s of Algiers. It is 310 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tuggurt, a town of Zahara, capital of a district called Wadreg. It is 420 miles NE of Tombuctoo. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 20 35 N.

Tula, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital, of the same name, has manufactures of fire-arms and leather, and is seated on the Upha, 115 miles s by w of Moscow. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the Quicis, seven miles w of Tudela.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, on a river of the same name, and near the great canal, 10 miles w by s of Philipstown.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the conflux of the Correze and Solane, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SSE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, eight miles ESE of Carlow, and 38 SSW of Dublin.

TUN

Tuln, a town of Austria, and a bishop's see; seated near the Danube, 13 miles wsw of Vienna.

Tulsk, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, nine miles n of Roscommon.

Tumbes, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where the Spaniards first landed in these parts, under Pizarro. It was then a place of some note, distinguished by a stately temple, and a palace of the incas or sovereigns of the country. It is seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Guayaquil, 270 miles s by w of Quito. Lon. 79 51 w, lat. 3 40 s.

Tumcuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a well-built fort. It has about 600 houses, and stands in a fine open country, 32 miles se of Sera.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 150 miles wsw of Tobolsk.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard, earl of Clare, natural son of Richard 1, duke of Normandy; and here is a famous freeschool, founded by sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London, in 1551. It is 12 miles wsw of Maidstone, and 30 sse of London.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent, much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of ease, a market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. One mile and a half from the wells are some rocks, which in some parts are 75 feet high, the mean height 40, with surprising clefts and chasms between them, that they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged close together. The wells are five miles s of Tunbridge, and 35 sse of London.

Tunginskoi, a town of Russia, situated on the Irkut, 80 miles sw of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Tunja, a town of New Granada, ca-

TUN

pital of a district of the same name. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. It is seated in a fertile valley, 90 miles n by e of St. Fé de Bogota. Lon. 73 8 w, lat. 5 20 N.

Tunkat, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, seated in a large plain, on the river Ilak, near its conflux with the Sirr, 100 miles se of Taraz. Lon. 67 40 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Tunis, a country of Barbary, bounded on the n and e by the Mediterranean, s by Tripoli and Biledulgerid, and w by Algiers. It extends 200 miles from n to s, and 120 from e to w. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1574 it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The soil in the e part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the w part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, and corn is generally dear; but there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits; also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The principal rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is by a divan, or council, whose president is the bey. The members of the divan are chosen by the bey. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism. All public instruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but commerce is usually carried on by that of the Linqua Franca.

Tunis, a city and the capital of the country of the same. It stands on a point of the gulf Goletta, surrounded by lakes and marshes. It is in the form of an oblong square, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a citadel on an eminence, on the w side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 100 houses. Within the walls are 107,00 families, and above

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6000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey resides. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, and has manufactures of velvets, silks, linen, and red caps worn by the common people. It is 10 miles from the sea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Tunkerstown. See *Ephrata*.

Turcoin, a town of France, in the department of Nord, where the allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is six miles NNE of Lille.

Turcomania, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called *Armenia*.

Turens, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with a castle, 16 miles SSW of Tulle.

Turin, a fortified city of Piedmont, lately the residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see. It is now the capital of the department of Po, and stands in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Doria with the Po. Here is a citadel, deemed the strongest in Europe; and a university founded in 1405, by Amadeo duke of Savoy. There are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious: the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the late royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 80,000. The palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive and well-furnished arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and a charming public place called the Corfo, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden

T U R

of which is applied to botanical studies. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterward the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. Turin is 68 miles NW of Genoa, and 80 SW of Milan. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Södermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm.

Turinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 miles W by S of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

Turivacary, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 34 miles S of Sera, and 50 N of Seringapatam.

Turkestan, a country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N and E by the country of the Kalmucs, S by Bokharia, and W by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpahs. The capital is Taraz.

Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Transilvania, and Poland, E by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarbia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40 E lon. and 36 and 49 N lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black sea and Circassia, E by Persia, S by Arabia, and W by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27 and 46 E lon. and 28 and 45 N lat. and contains the countries of Irac-Arabi, Diarbek, Curdistán, Armenia, Caramania, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection. Of these countries



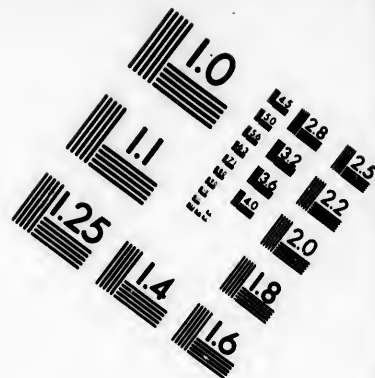
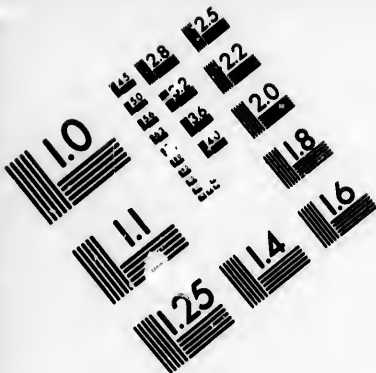
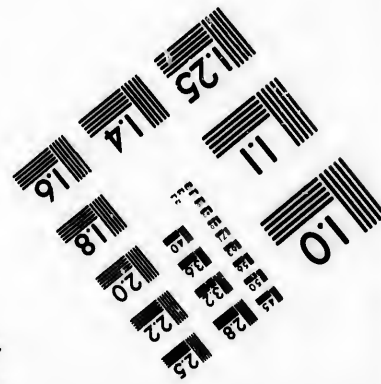
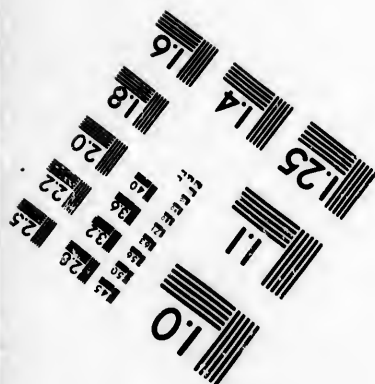
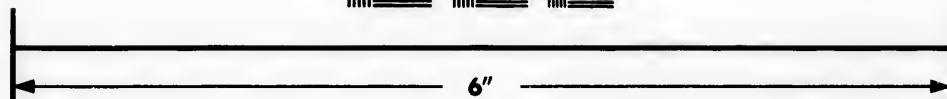
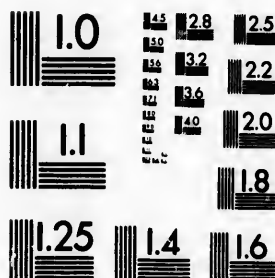


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(which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust, well shaped, and of a good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, or palace, and military men, who wear only whifkers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds. No one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, matresses, and carpets. In general, they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are dispatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee, and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *hiss*, or placid intoxication. Chefs and draughts are favourite games; and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous confinement: the Arabic word *Haram*, which signifies a sacred or prohibited thing, is, in its fullest sense, used both of the habitation of the women, and of the women themselves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet: they appropriate to themselves the name of Moslemism, which has been corrupted into Musselman, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet, which he calls Islam. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran, yet the Turks make use of it occasionally, without any scruple; though instead of it they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure. Though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may

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remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and ecclesiastics. The beglerbegs or viceroys, the bashaws or governors, the fangiaks or deputy-governors, and the officers of state, are, in general, the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janissaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The tributary princes, as the princes of Moldavia and Walachia, are obliged also to send auxiliaries. The whole Turkish army makes above 300,000 men. Their navy, which is laid up at Constantinople, consists of about 40 large ships; but in time of war auxiliary ships are received from Algiers, Tunia, and Tripoli; they also buy up or hire merchants ships, and thus raise a fleet of 150 sail, exclusive of gallees. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

Turkheim. See *Durkheim*.

Turkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 miles s of Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Turnagain, Cape, a cape on the E side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

Turnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 miles NNE of Jung Butzlau.

Turnhout, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, with only 800 horse, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp.

Turon, a seaport of Cochinchina, situate on a bay of the same name, which affords a safe retreat for the largest ships in the most tempestuous season. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Turon is 40 miles SE of Hue. Lon. 107 40 E, lat. 16 9 N.

Tursi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, eight miles W of the gulf of Tarento, and 30 S of Matera. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Tuscany, a country of Italy, lately a grand duchy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N and E by the Ecclesiastical State, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea, the

territory. Beside the to the the 'territ d'enna, and into three Pisano, and several chief. Th which are vitriol; al baster, an and miner are fruitfu duce plenty granates, gathered i sea, and the habitants a tachment tablished ularly of f gilt leather by foreign liteness, a guage is h rity. John Tuscany, c in 1737, wi By the trea peror of Ge mised Tusc to don Carl the nearest when the Sicily was renounced favour of F an equivalent had ceded to the grand raised to t Germany i Tuscany be of Austria of the Fre archduke Fe up Tuscany the son of th the French name of the it was form treaty of L capital. Tursi, a c canton of G rent Nolla, Tutbury, near the riv Burton. It manufacture castle, of w small part of

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territory of Lucca, and the Modenese. Beside this, a small part of the duchy, to the sw, is inclosed by the sea and the territories of Genoa, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. Tuscany is divided into three provinces, the Florentino, Pisano, and Siennese. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. Manna is gathered in the marshy lands near the sea, and the salt pits are rich. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and, because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medici, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles vi, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir; but, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he renounced his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis, duke of Lorraine, as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had ceded to France. Francis succeeded to the grand duchy in 1735, and he was raised to the dignity of emperor of Germany in 1745, by which means Tuscany became annexed to the house of Austria. In 1801, on the ascendancy of the French in Italy, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand was obliged to give up Tuscany to a prince of Spain, Louis the son of the duke of Parma, to whom the French gave the sovereignty by the name of the kingdom of *Etruria*; and it was formally ceded to him by the treaty of Luneville. Florence is the capital.

Tusis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seat near the torrent Nolla, 16 miles s by w of Coire.

Tutbury, a village in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, four miles sw of Burton. It has a considerable cotton manufacture, and formerly had a large castle, of which several towers and a small part of the wall still remain.

T Y N

Tutacorta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the Dutch had a factory; seated on the gulf of Manara, 29 miles s by n of Palamcotta, and 67 s of Madura.

Tutlingen, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain, belonging to the duchy of Wirtemberg. Near it is the celebrated foundry of Ludwigshal. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge, 58 miles ssw of Stutgard. Lon. 8 48 E. lat. 48 2 N.

Tutura, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 160 miles n of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles nnw of Newark, and 137 n by w of London.

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It stands on a mountain, near the river Minho, 58 miles s of Compostella, and 260 wnw of Madrid. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, situate at the western extremity of a lake to which it gives name, 28 miles n of Cogni.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the s part of Peeblesshire, called Tweedfmuir. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the n part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German ocean, at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, a town in the detached part of Durham called Islandshire, situate on the Tweed, at the s end of Berwick bridge, and may be deemed a suburb to that borough.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, three miles ssw of Brentford. It is adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated: that which was the favorite residence of Pope; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford.

Tycokzin, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narew, 22 miles nw of Bielsk.

Tydore, one of the Molucca islands, three leagues s of Ternate.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the s part of Cumberland, and another from the hills

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on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean, at Tynemouth.

Tyne, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the w of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles *ENE* of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side; a strong fort that commands the entrance of the river; and extensive military barracks. A bar lies across the mouth of the river, with several rocks about it called the Black Middins, to avoid which there are light-houses. Tynemouth has some considerable salt works; and here, and at Shields, large vessels take in their loading of coal and goods brought from Newcastle.

Tyre. See *Sar*.

Tyrol, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the *N* by Suabia and Bavaria; *E* by the duchies of Salzburg and Carinthia; *S* by Italy, and *w* by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, its valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. Its copper contains not only silver, but also some gold. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The country is divided into three parts; *Tyrol*, properly so called, the principality of Trent, and the principality of Brixen. It belonged to the house of Austria, but was overrun by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and by the treaty of Presburg was ceded to Bavaria. Inspruck is the capital.

Tyrom, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the *N* by Londonderry, *E* by Armagh and Lough Neagh, *sw* by Fermanagh, and *w* by Donegal. It is divided into 35 parishes, contains about 28,700 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The capital is Dungannon.

Tysted, a town of Denmark, in *N* Jutland, with a citadel; seated on the gulf of Lymford, 46 miles *w* of Alburg. Lon: 8 25 *E*, lat. 56 54 *N*.

Tywy, or *Teivy*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake

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on the *E* side of the county, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan bay.

Tsaritayn, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 miles *NW* of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 *E*, lat. 48 0 *N*.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the river Tzerna, 32 miles *NNE* of Adrianople.

Tzivilsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 miles *w* of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 *E*, lat. 55 40 *N*.

Tzuruchutu, Siaroi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Argunia, on the borders of China, 160 miles *SE* of Nertchinsk. Lon. 119 32 *E*, lat. 49 18 *N*.

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Vaast, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a small harbour and some salt works, 14 miles *ESE* of Cherbourg.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, lately an episcopal see. It has manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons; and stands at the conflux of two small rivers that flow into the Tarn, 30 miles *SSW* of Rodez and 32 *E* of Alby.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Werra, 40 miles *SE* of Cassel.

Vache, an island of the *W* Indies, of a triangular form, 24 miles in circuit. It is 12 miles from the *S* coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis.

Vacchuse, one of the Lipari islands, three miles *S* of Stromboli.

Vada, a town of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecina, 26 miles *SSW* of Leghorn.

Vadacurray, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with a neat fort on the top of a hill. It is a place of considerable trade, and stands on the *SE* coast, at the *N* end of a long inland navigation, 12 miles *SSW* of Tellichery.

Vadagary, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles *SSW* of Madura.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, situate on the Danube, 92 miles *w* of Nicopoli.

Vado, a town of the territory of Genoa, on a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles *S* of Savona, and 24 *SW* of Genoa.

Vadestein, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, where the kings of Sweden

had a palace on the island of Motala.

Vadu, in the island of Malabar, 12 miles *S* of Calicut.

Vaona, a town of the island of Cordova, 18 miles *S* of Cordova.

Vaiga, a town of the island of Malabar, 12 miles *S* of Calicut.

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had a palace, now in ruins. It is feat-
ed on the lake Wetter, near the river
Motals, 32 miles w of Nordkiöping.

Vaduz, a town and castle of Suabia,
in the principality of Lichtenstein, 26
miles s of Lindau.

Vaona, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
tia, seated on the Castro, 23 miles ss
of Cordova.

Vaigath. See *Waigats*.

Vaikhend, a town of Persia, in Seges-
tan, on a river of the same name, 40
miles sse of Arokhage.

Vaibingen, a town of Suabia, in the
duchy of Württemberg, seated on the
Enz, 18 miles nww of Stutgard.

Vaison, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Vaucluse; lately a bishop's
see, and subject to the pope. It is feat-
ed on a mountain, near the river Oreze,
and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which
was one of the largest cities of the
Gauls. It is 22 miles NE of Avignon,
and 23 sss of Montelimar.

Val, a village of the Netherlands,
th.ee miles w of Maestricht, where, in
1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory
over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, a province in the ne
angle of Sicily. It means the valley of
demons, and is so called, because Mount
Etna is situate in this province, which
occasioned ignorant and superstitious
people, at the time of its fiery eruptions,
to believe it was a chimney of hell. The
capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, a province in the w
angle of Sicily, so called from the town
of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the
capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province in the se
angle of Sicily, so called from the town
of Noto, its capital.

Valais, a country and independent
republic of Switzerland. It is a valley
100 miles long and 20 broad, between
ridges of very high mountains, among
which are the Great St. Bernard, Grim-
fel, Furca, and others, whose summits
are never free from snow. The s chain
separates it from the Milanese, Pied-
mont, and Savoy; the n divides it
from the canton of Bern. The country
is divided into Upper and Lower Valais.
The former reaches from Mount Furca,
its n boundary, to the river Morge,
below Sion; and the latter from that
river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Ge-
neva. A country consisting of plains,
elevated vallies, and lofty mountains,
must necessarily exhibit a great variety
of climates and prospects. The pro-
ductions must vary also according to its
singular diversity of climates; for straw-

V A L

berries, cherries, plums, pears, and
grapes, in their natural growth, may
be tasted in the same day. It has more
than sufficient wine and corn for inter-
ior consumption, the soil in the mid-
land and lower districts being exceed-
ingly rich and fertile; but in the more
elevated parts, barley is the only grain
that can be cultivated with success.
The inhabitants profess the Roman
catholic religion, and they have no
manufactures of any consequence. In
Upper Valais they are much subject
to wens; idiocy also abounds among
them; and the lower class are extreme-
ly indolent and dirty. In 1802, the
Valais was constituted an independent
republic, under the guarantee of France,
Switzerland, and Italy. Sion is the ca-
pital.

Valekourar, a town of Sclavonia, feat-
ed on the Walpo, near its confluence
with the Danube, 70 miles wnw of
Belgrade.

Valdai, a town of Russia, in the go-
vernment of Novogorod, on the side of
a lake of the same name. The lake is
20 miles in circumference, and has an
island in the middle, on which is a con-
vent surrounded by trees. The town
contains several brick buildings; and
the wooden houses are more decorated
than the generality of Russian cottages.
It is 72 miles ss of Novogorod. Lon.
33 44 E, lat. 57 50 N.

Valdasnes, a town of Portugal, in
Tra los Montes, nine miles sse of Mi-
randela.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain, in the
province of Leon, near the source of
the Esla, 38 miles NE of Leon.

Valdetabras, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, 10 miles nse of Cuenca.

Valdecona, a town of Spain, in Cata-
lonia, 15 miles s by w of Tortosa.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, 13 miles s of Madrid.

Valdigen, a town of Portugal, in
Beira, near the Douero, four miles ne
of Lamego.

Valdivia, or *Baldivia*, a seaport of
Chili, built in 1552 by the Spanish ge-
neral Valdiva, after he had conquered
the country. It is surrounded by walls
built of earth, and defended by several
forts and batteries; the entrance of the
harbour has also numerous pieces of
cannon on each side. In the vicinity
are many gold mines. It stands on a
bay of the Pacific ocean, 200 miles s of
Conception. Lon. 73 10 w, lat. 39 40 s.

Valence, a city of France, capital of
the department of Drome, and a bi-
shop's see, with a citadel, and a school

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of artillery. It is surrounded by walls; and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as convents. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Valence, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 12 miles SE of Agen.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the N by Arragon, NE by Catalonia, E by the Mediterranean, S and SW by Murcia, and W by New Castile. It is 220 miles long, and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, and fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits, oil, and wine. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; the manufactures of which are the cause of a considerable population. Notwithstanding all this abundance, the Valencian peasantry are very poor.

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The Moors were expelled from it in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has a steeple 130 feet high; and one side of the choir is incrust with alabaster, and adorned with fine paintings of scripture history. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flourishing manufactures of cloth and silk; and several remains of antiquity. It is seated on the Guadalavia, near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 39 27 N.

Valencia, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracass, on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on a rock, near the frontiers of Portugal, 28 miles SW of Alcantara, and 45 NNW of Badajoz.

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Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheldt, which flows through it in several branches, and here begins to be navigable. It is large and populous; but the streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are of wood. The citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, in 1794. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs and cambric. It is 28 miles SE of Lille, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bertrand.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lumelline. It has been often taken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles ESE of Casal, and 35 SSW of Milan.

Valenza, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain, and 30 miles NNW of Braga.

Valestra, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 12 miles SW of Modena.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE side of the city is the largest: it runs two miles inland, and is surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The entrance is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each side by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta has three gates, and the streets are all paved with flat square stones. The houses are neat, and built of stone; the roofs forming a flat terrace plastered with pozzolana; and most of them have a balcony to

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the street, where the inhabitants pass a great part of their time. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the conservatory, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, representing the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they commemorate. The great source of water that supplies Valetta rises near Citta Vecchia, and is thence conveyed by an aqueduct, erected at the expence of one of the grand masters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The Turks besieged this city in 1566; but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. It surrendered to the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and they, in 1800, surrendered it to the British, after a blockade of two years. Valetta is situate opposite Cape Passero in Sicily. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Valettes, a town of France, in the department of Charente, 12 miles s by E of Angoulême.

Valkenburg, or *Fauquemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. In 1672, it was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, eight miles E by N of Maestricht.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Leon, capital of a principality of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, has long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market-place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings formerly resided at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains; is of very large extent, though but two stories high. The townhouse takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers. The environs of the city are covered

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with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Ecurva, near the Pisuerga, 74 miles SSE of Leon, and 100 NNW of Madrid. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Valladolid, a city of Mexico, in Mechoacan. See *Mechoacan*.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Honduras, and a bishop's see; seated in a plain, 280 miles E of Guatemala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Valladolid, a town of Mexico, in the NE part of Yucatan, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 20 33 N.

Vallalonga, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 miles ENE of Nicotera.

Vallemont, or *Falmont*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 32 miles NW of Rouen.

Vallencay, a town of France, in the department of Indre, on the Nabon, 28 miles N by W of Chateauroux.

Vallengin, a town of Switzerland, in a county of its name, united to the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated on the Seyon, three miles NNW of Neuchatel.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral waters, four miles NW of Tours.

Vallery, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is dangerous. It is 10 miles WSW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris.

Vallery en Caux, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, near the seacoast. William duke of Normandy failed hence when he made his descent on England. It is 15 miles WSW of Dieppe, and 100 NW of Paris.

Vallier, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, near the river Rhone, 18 miles N of Valence.

Valogne, a town of France, in the department of Manche, noted for cloth and leather, 10 miles SSE of Cherbourg, and 50 WNW of Caen.

Valona, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and an archbishop's see. It was taken, in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 40 54 N.

Valparayso, a seaport of Chili, with a well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. Its proximity to St. Jago has drawn hither all the com-

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three formerly carried on between that city and Callao, which consists principally of wheat, tallow, leather, cordage, and dried fruits. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the foot of a high mountain, 75 miles NW of St. Jago. Lon. 72 19 W, lat. 33 3 S.

Valperga, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles N of Turin.

Valreas, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 18 miles NE of Orange.

Val's, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, 18 miles NW of Viviers.

Valtelline, or *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lately subject to the Grisons, but annexed to Italy by the French. It is 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad, inclosed between two chains of high mountains; the N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories; on the E it is bounded by the county of Bormio, and on the W by that of Chiavanna and the duchy of Milan. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, upper, middle, and lower, of which the chief towns are Tirano, Sondrio, and Inverigno. The inhabitants are all Roman catholics, and have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley.

Valva, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 18 miles SSW of Civita di Chieti.

Van, a strong town of Curdistan, with a castle on a mountain, in which the Turks keep a numerous garrison. It is governed by a beglerbeg, and seated on a lake of its name (120 miles in circumference) 80 miles E by S of Betlis. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Van Diemen Land, an island in the S Pacific ocean, 160 miles long and 80 broad, separated from the S part of New Holland by Bass strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and till 1799 was deemed the S extremity of New Holland. Cook called here in 1777, for supplies of wood, water, and grass. They were met by some of the natives, who were entirely naked; of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly, but their lineaments more pleasing than those of Negroes. The hair and beards, and some of the faces, were smeared with red ointment. They seem to

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prefer birds to all other food. The hovels resemble those of New S Wales; but sometimes large trees are hollowed out by fire to the height of six or seven feet. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest trees seem to be all of one kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The low lands produce flowering shrubs, and odoriferous plants that perfume the air. The only quadrupeds seen were opossums and kangaroos; and the birds cannot differ much from those of New Holland, to which there is as it were a passage by intermediate isles. South Cape is in lon. 146 50 E, lat. 43 40 S.

Vaniam Bady, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 55 miles WSW of Arcot, and 130 E of Seringapatam.

Vannes, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, and a bishop's see. The principal trade is in corn, bar-iron, and fish. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, 56 miles SW of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and enters the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. Toulon is the capital.

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 33 miles E of Aosta, and 47 WNW of Milan.

Varambon, a town of France, in the department of Ain, on the river Ain, 14 miles SSE of Bourg en Bresse.

Varasdin, a town of Croatia, with a castle and a citadel; seated near the Drave, 65 miles NNE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows S through Macedonia, into the gulf of Salonica.

Varella, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock, like a tower, on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 20 miles E of Moulins.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of Menfe. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in 1791, and conducted

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back to Paris. It is 13 miles w by n of Verdun.

Varese, a town of Italy, in the Mila- nese, seated between the lake Verbano and the source of the Olona, 30 miles nw of Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Varhely, a town of Transylvania, 40 miles s of Weissenburg.

Varna, a seaport of European Tur- key, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black sea; 22 miles n of Mesembria, and 145 nw of Constanti- nople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 24 miles n of Nevers.

Vasil, a town of Russia, in the go- vernment of Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 60 miles s of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

Vassalborough, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec, nine miles n of Hallo- well.

Vassy, a town of France, in the de- partment of Upper Marne. In 1562, a bloody persecution of the protestants began here, by order of the duke of Guise. It is seated on the Blaise, 10 miles nw of Joinville.

Vatan, a town of France, in the de- partment of Indre, eight miles nw of Issoudun.

Vatlia, a seaport of European Tur- key, in the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name, 44 miles sE of Mistira. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Vauban, Fort. See *Louis, Port*.

Vaucluse, a department of France, in- cluding the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch. The chief town is Avignon.

Vancouleurs, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Meuse, 23 miles sE of Bar le Duc.

Vaudemont, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, 18 miles s by w of Nancy.

Vauville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on a bay to which it gives name, nine miles w of Cherbourg.

Vauxhall, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, two miles sw of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertain- ment, are the finest in Europe.

Vaypura, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, seated at the mouth of a fine

river, down which much teak timber is floated. It is seven miles s of Calicut.

Ubeda, a town of Spain, in Andalucía, with a strong castle; seated in a fertile country near the river Guadalquivir, 22 miles NE of Jaen.

Uckeringen, a village of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm, two miles wsw of Geislingen. It has baths of mineral water, which are much frequented.

Ueberlingen, a town of Suabia, lately Imperial, in the county of Furstenburg. The principal trade is in corn to Swit- serland; and near it are famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, seven miles n of Constance.

Ubersko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, 10 miles ENE of Chrudin.

Ubes, St. or *Setuwal*, a fortified sea- port of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel, and a good harbour, defended by three forts. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the influx of the Cadoon; and has a good trade, parti- cularly in salt, of which a great quan- tity is sent to the colonies in America. It stands at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; the N end bounded by mountains, covered with pines and other trees, and containing quarries of jasper of several colours. It is 22 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Ubigau, a town of the duchy of Sax- ony, seated on the Elster, 28 miles sE of Wittenberg.

Uby, an island on the E side of the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good wa- ter and plenty of wood. Lon. 104 46 E, lat. 8 55 N.

Ucayal, a river of Peru. See *Apuri- mac*.

Ucedo, or *Uzeda*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle; seated on the Xarama, 32 miles NNE of Madrid.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker mark of Brandenburg, flows n into Hither Po- merania; and, being joined by the Ran- do, enters the Frisch Haff, at Ucker- munde.

Uckermunde, a town of Hither Po- merania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the Frisch Haff, at the influx of the Ucker, 82 miles NW of Stettin.

Uddewalla, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Bahus, situate on a bay of the Categat. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow, and

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the streets are spacious. It has a strong fort, an arsenal, rope-walks, and tar and iron works; also a trade in iron, planks and herrings. It is 50 miles N by W of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 58 54 N.

Udina, or *Udine*, a city of Italy, capital of Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and in 1750, on the suppression of the patriarchate of Aquileia, was made the see of an archbishop. A treaty between the Austrians and French was signed here in 1797. It is seated in a large plain, on the river and canal called La Roia, 20 miles NW of Aquileia, and 65 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Udinskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Selinga, 150 miles E of Irkutsk. Lon. 108 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Udipu, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, near which is a small fort. Here are three temples, placed in a common square, and surrounded by fourteen large convents. It stands amid rice fields, beautifully intermixed with palm gardens, two miles from the sea, and 36 NNW of Mangalore.

Udskoi, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, situate on the Ud, 300 miles SW of Okotsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Uecht, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overijssel, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluys, below which it enters the Zuider Zee.

Uecht, a river of Holland, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider Zee, at Muiden.

Uechta, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on a river of the same name, 27 miles S of Oldenburg, and 35 NNE of Osnaburg.

Udenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Voksha, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Uere. See *Uvere*.

Uega, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the coast, 34 miles NW of Oviedo.

Uega, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 22 miles NNE of Leon.—Another, 55 miles W of Leon.

Uegayman, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 28 miles NNE of Leon.

Ueglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It is 90 miles in circuit, rocky and badly culti-

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vated, but produces wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The town of the same name has a good harbour, a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vegliana, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin.

Veh, a town of Hindoostan, in Moulтан, seated at the junction of the Setledge with the Indus, 63 miles SSW of Moulтан. Lon. 70 5 E, lat. 29 8 N.

Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre.

Veisenburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, near the gulf of Finland, 56 miles E of Revel.

Veit, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle, seated at the conflux of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt.

Veit, St. in Istria. See *Fiume*.

Vela, a cape on the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Velay, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, W by Auvergne, S by Gevaudan, and E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Velburg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, with a decayed castle, 22 miles SW of Ratibon.

Veldentz, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. The environs produce excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the Moselle, 19 miles NE of Treves.

Velettri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, 18 miles SE of Rome.

Velcz de Gomara, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Velcz Malaga, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a large plain, between two rivers, near the Mediterranean, 13 miles E by N of Malaga, and 62 SW of Granada.

Velika, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Folega.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a large and beautiful fort,

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which, having been chosen for the residence of the family of the late sultan of Mysore, is strongly garrisoned by English forces. The town, which belongs to the nabob, is pretty large, and well built. Above it are three small forts on as many hills. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Pallar, 14 miles W of Arcot.

Veltzen. See *Ultzen*.

Venafro, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the Volturmo, 25 miles N by W of Capua.

Venaissin, a small but fertile county of France, lately depending on the pope, but now included in the department of Vaucluse. Carpentras was the capital.

Venans, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Lis, six miles N by W of Bethune, and 27 SE of Dunkirk.

Venasque, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, and on the river Eñara, 47 miles NNE of Balbastro.

Venasque, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the river Nasque, 10 miles ESE of Carpentras, and 18 ENE of Avignon.

Vencatchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the E part of Mysore, ceded to the English by the treaty of Seringapatam. Here are the remains of the rajah's palace, and the ruins of a fort. Near this place iron is smelted from black sand. It is 57 miles W of Arcot, and 58 E of Bangalore.

Vence, a town of France, in the department of Var; lately a bishop's see. It is nine miles N of Antibes, and nine W of Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

Venden, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 36 miles ENE of Riga.

Vendome, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles WSW of Barcelona.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont, which took its name from a magnificent hunting-seat built by a duke of Savoy. It has manufactures of wool and silk, and stands on the Stura, eight miles NNW of Turin.

Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in the government of the Caraccas; bounded on the N by the Carribean

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sea, & by Caraccas, & by New Granada, and W by Rio de la Hacha and St. Martha. It spreads round a gulf of the same name (which reaches 90 miles within land and is 80 in breadth) and the lake of Maracaybo. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water, that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. The province is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, who raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture some cotton stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cocoa, and sugar.

Venezuela, the capital of the province of the same name, in Terra Firma, and a bishop's see. It stands on a peninsula, on the E side of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles ENE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 55 N.

Venice, a late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduane, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesinodi Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. The government of the republic, before it was subverted by the French, was aristocratic, for none could have any share in it but the nobles. The doge was elected by a plurality of votes, obtained in a peculiar manner by means of gold and silver balls; and after his election the ducal cap was placed on his head, with great ceremony, on his public entrance into St. Mark's church. He held his dignity for life; and his office was to marry the Adriatic sea, in the name of the republic; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, his power was so limited, that he has been justly defined to be, in habit and state, a king; in authority, a counsellor; in the city, a prisoner; and out of it, a private person. There were five councils: the first was called La Signoria, composed of the doge and six counsellors. The second was Il Consiglio Grande, in which all the nobles, amounting to 2500, had a voice. The third was Il Consiglio dei Pregadi, consisting of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was Il Consiglio Proprio, which was united to the Signoria; its mem-

bers consisted of 28 assessors; this council gave audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last was Il Consiglio die Duci, composed of ten counsellors, who took notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, was obliged to appear before them: there was no appeal from this council, which was a severe state inquisition. This constitution, however, now no longer exists. In 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which some French soldiers were killed, the French seized the city, and instituted a provisional democratic government: but, soon after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the N and W of the river Adige, was ceded to Austria as a duchy, in equivalence for the dominions that house had lost in the Netherlands; and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a short war between Austria and France, and by the treaty of peace at Presburg, the duchy of Venice was given up; and the whole territory of Venice is now a part of the newly erected kingdom of Italy. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the gulf of Persia, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance; with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation: they are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with strangers

who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.

Venice, a city of Italy, and a long time the capital of a territory of the same name. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic sea, now called the gulf of Venice. These islands being near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the sides, and forming the channels into canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. It is the see of a patriarch, and stands on 72 little islands, about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna or lake, separated from the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 160,000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand Canal, which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but what pass for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built across the grand canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths or shops, which divides its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The only place

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where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all of marble; namely, the ducal palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; and a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, the mint, &c. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, one of the richest and most expensive in the world, is crowned by five domes; and the treasury is very rich in jewels and relics. The churches and convents are numerous, in which the most admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable paintings, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building: before the subversion of the republic it contained the apartments of the doge; halls and chambers for the senate; and the different councils and tribunals; and an armory, in which a great number of muskets were kept, ready charged, that the nobles might arm themselves, on any sudden insurrection. The arsenal is a fortification of three miles in compass: before it was pillaged by the French, it contained arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; and 2800 men were daily employed in building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The handsome structure called Il Pontica di Tedeschi, containing 22 shops and 100 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. The bank of Venice is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe, after the model of which those of Amsterdam and Hamburg were established. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ashwednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are ridottos and malquerades; and St. Mark-place is the general rendezvous. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado and is 125 miles NNW of Florence, and 140 E of Milan. Lon. 12 23 E , lat. 45 27 N .

Venice, Gulf of, a sea, or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from

his bucent. A state barge, attended by all the nobles, and ambassadors in gondolas, was intermitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

Venlo, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, and a place of trade for merchandise coming from the adjacent countries. In 1702, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the Dutch by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse, opposite Fort St. Michael, 11 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 6 6 E , lat. 51 22 N .

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Ofanto, 13 miles NW of Acerenza.

Venta de Cruz, a town of Terra Firma, in the isthmus of Darien, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on the river for Porto Bello. It is 20 miles N of Panama.

Venzona, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, situate on the Tagliamento, 18 miles NNW of Friuli.

Vera, a town of Spain, in Granada, 34 miles NNE of Almeria, and 80 S of Granada.

Vera Cruz, a city of Mexico, in Tlaxcala, on the gulf of Mexico. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island St. Juan de Ulua, nearly adjoining. This port is the natural centre of the treasure and merchandise of Mexico, and it receives much E India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine islands. Here the ships from Spain receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico. An annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world; and such crowds of Spaniards attend, that tents are erected for their accommodation. The Old Town, 16 miles to the NW , is famous on account of the landing of Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. Vera Cruz is 200 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 96 30 W , lat. 19 5 N .

Vera Paz, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by Yucatan, E by the bay and province of Honduras, S by Guatemala Proper, and W by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see,

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ut is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatemala. Lon. 90 55 W, lat. 15 30 N.

Veragua, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, E by the province and bay of Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in gold and silver. St. Jago is the capital.

Verberis, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis.

Verelli, a city of Piedmont, lately the capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see, and now the capital of the department of Sesia. In 1705 all its fortifications were demolished by the French. The townhouse, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vercholsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Verchotura, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, and a bishop's see. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situate near the river Tura, 120 miles N of Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 145 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 31 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till they were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. The names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W and N by the duchy of Bremen, and E and S by the duchy of Luneburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes

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on the rivers Weser and Aller. It was formerly a bishopric, which, at the peace of Westphalia, was secularised, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, who, in 1715, ceded it to the electoral house of Brunswick, which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, a town of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 miles SSE of Bremen. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Verdun, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, and a bishop's see. The citadel, which is a regular fortification, was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. Beside the cathedral there are one collegiate and nine parish-churches; and it is divided into the upper, lower, and new town. Verdun surrendered to the Prussians in 1792, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 miles N by N of Bar le Duc, and 140 E by N of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 30 miles E by S of Autun.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles NNW of Toulouse.

Verica, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonica.

Vereria, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 56 miles WSW of Moscow.

Vergennes, a town of Vermont, in Addison county, seated on Otter creek, six miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain, and 10 N of Middlebury.

Verina, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, celebrated for its tobacco. It is situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 55 miles E of Cumana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Vermandois, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late territory of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

Vermanton, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 14 miles SSE of Auxerre.

Vermejo, a river which rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Peru, flows SE to the Paraguay, and enters that river a little above its junction with the Parana.

Vermont, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Lower

Canada, divides Massachusetts. It is 157 divided into Windsor, Benningden, Fr. of high divides between Champlain this chain other even the Greek to the hills, but fertile rivers, which gains: the chief La Moille numerous largest are Poussoor this state flourishing that can be other chips pearl-shell, principal

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Canada, \pm by the Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, \pm by Massachusetts, and w by New York. It is 157 miles long and 65 broad, and divided into eleven counties; Windham, Windfor, Orange, Caledonia, Essex, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Orleans. A chain of high mountains, running N and S , divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green Mountains: the largest are on the w side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, La Moille, and Mischicoui; the most numerous are on the E side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Pousoomfuc. Iron ore abounds in this state, and renders it the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing that can be made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. The principal town is Bennington.

Veruet. See *Issoire*.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Aure, 22 miles sw of Evreux, and 65 w by s of Paris.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Allier, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 s of Moulins.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles se of Rouen, and 42 nw of Paris.

Veroli, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Cosa, three miles s of Alatri.

Verona, a city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, and a bishop's see. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by four bridges. The streets are neither clean nor straight; the best is that called the Corso, which is pretty long, and there is a handsome square called the Piazza d'Armi. This city is famous for antiquities, and the most remarkable structure is the Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches of white marble are still entire; but various repairs have been made from time to time. In the townhouse are the statues of five

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illustrious natives of Verona; namely, Catullus, Æmilius Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vetrivius. Beside the cathedral, there are 48 parish-churches, 41 convents, 18 hospitals, and 13 other churches. The palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maggi contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. Most of the buildings are of marble, above 30 kinds of which are found in the neighbourhood. The principal trade arises from the manufactures of silk and woollen, and next to them are those of gloves and leather. Near the city is a delightful place, called Campo Marzo, where two annual fairs are held in May and November. Verona was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It is 20 miles nne of Mantua, and 54 w of Venice. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Veronese, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the n by the Trentino, E by the Vicentino and Paduano, s by the Mantuan, and w by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Verovitzza, a strong town of Slavonia, seated near the Drave, 65 miles nw of Essek.

Verrez, a town of Piedmont, with a fortress so strong by nature as to be deemed impregnable. It is 15 miles sse of Aosta, and 35 N of Turin.

Verrieres, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. The environs are celebrated for excellent cheese. It is six miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 20 ws of Neuchatel.

Ferrua, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat. In 1705, it was besieged by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up the fortifications. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 18 miles w of Casal, and 20 NE of Turin.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a small village, in a forest 30 miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630. Lewis XIV enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI and his family were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast num-

ber of statues, by the greatest art, and the waterworks were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 miles wsw of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Versailles, a town of Kentucky, chief of Woodford county, seated on a small stream which flows into Kentucky river, 13 miles N by S of Lexington.

Vesetz, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. It contains some extensive barracks, and near it are the ruins of a castle. It is 12 miles N of Vipachoz, and 4 1/2 S of Temeswar.

Versois, a town of France, in the department of Ain. Here, in 1768, an attempt was made to form a harbour, in opposition to Geneva, and great sums were expended for that purpose; but it was soon after relinquished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Verfois, six miles S of Gex, and seven N of Geneva.

Vest Bay. See *Fundy*.

Vertus, a town of France, in the department of Marne, seated at the foot of a mountain, on which are good vineyards, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris.

Verviers, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, which has a considerable traffic in cloth. It is seated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SSE of Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 40 miles NE of Soissons.

Verzuolo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and sited in a very fruitful soil, near the Vraia, three miles S of Saluzzo.

Veslay, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Aisne, 10 miles ENE of Soissons.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. In its vicinity is a medicinal spring. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Durgeon, 24 miles N of Besançon, and 106 SSE of Troyes. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Vesprim, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Sed, 19 miles W by S of Stuhlweissenburg, and 70 SSE of Presburg. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, seven miles E of Naples. It is near 30 miles in circuit at the base, and about

3600 feet high. Toward the sea it is covered with fruit trees and vineyards; but on the S and W sides, and on the top, nothing is to be seen but black ashes, cinders, and stones. The top of Vesuvius is divided into two points, and the southernmost is called Monte di Somma. The eruption in the year 79, under Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another very violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been 11 others: next to those in 79 and 1631, that of 1794 was the most violent and destructive. In this eruption the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was again destroyed; the top of the mountain likewise fell in, and the crater is now little short of two miles in circumference.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the Pays de Vaud. The principal manufacture is hats, it has a large trade in cheese, and its wine is in great estimation. It stands near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles E by S of Lausanne. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Veuire, a town of France, in the department of Allier, on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

Veyne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 12 miles W by S of Gap.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of Yonne. In 1560, this town being in the possession of the Calvinists was besieged by the troops of Charles IX without success, after the loss of 1500 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 26 miles E by S of Auxerre.

Vezeliace, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Brenon, 12 miles S of Nancy, and 14 SE of Toul.

Ufa, a government of Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

Ufa, a government seated on the river Ufa, by a S of Moscow.

Uffenheim, the prince's castle, situated N by E of Würzburg.

Ugento, d'Otranto, and 20 SW of Ugento.

Ughian, miles N of Ughian.

Ughish, a government of leather and 45 miles W of Ughish.

Ugognas, Iancie, seat of Verallo.

Viadana, seat of Parma.

Viana, a seated near Logronno.

Viana, a Douero e Lima, with vessels, defended by N of Bra.

Vianden, in Luxemburg, and new to have a castle, considerable leather. It is burg, and 2.

Vianen, a castle. It is French, whistons. It is miles S of Rotterdam.

Vladika, a was former takes its name which flows joins the K.

Vladika, a government bishop's see, merly called the river V.

Vladika, Lon. 54 15.

Vladika, government of eminence, 8.

Vladika, a town.

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Ufa, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the river Ufa, near its confluence with the Bielala, 760 miles N by E of Moscow. Lon. 56° 0' E, lat. 54° 50' N.

Uffenheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle, situate on the Gollach, 15 miles N by E of Rotenburg, and 22 N of Wurtzburg.

Ugento, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, eight miles W of Alessandria, and 20 SW of Otranto.

Ugliani, a town of Piedmont, nine miles N of Ivrea, and 16 ESE of Aosta.

Uglich, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaw, with a trade in leather and soap; seated on the Volga, 45 miles W of Jaroslaw.

Ugento, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan; seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, four miles NE of Logronno, and 42 SW of Pamplona.

Viana, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour for small vessels, defended by a fort, 20 miles W by N of Braga.

Vindan, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, divided into the old and new town by the river Uren. It has a castle, on an inaccessible rock, and considerable manufactures of cloth and leather. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves.

Vianen, a town of S Holland, with a castle. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leck, seven miles S of Utrecht, and 30 E by N of Rotterdam.

Viatka, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which flows through the country, and joins the Kama.

Viatka, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54° 15' E, lat. 57° 25' N.

Viazma, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, seated on an eminence, 80 miles NE of Smolensk.

Viborg. See *Wiburg*.

Vic, a town of France, in the depart-

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ment of Meurte, seated on the Seille, 15 miles SNE of Nancy.

Vic, or *Vigu*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that flows into the Ter, 35 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 53' E, lat. 41° 55' N.

Vic Bigorre, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, situate on the Adour, 12 miles N of Tarbes.

Vic le Comte, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided. About a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Allier, 15 miles SE of Clermont.

Vic Fezensac, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

Vicgrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda.

Vicentino, a country of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by Treviso and Feltrino, E by Treviso and Paduano, S by Paduano, and W by Veronese. It is 35 miles long and 17 broad, and so pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, and a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with above 20 palaces from the designs of Palladio, who was a native of this place. The cathedral is embellished with marble, and has some good paintings; beside which there are above 60 other churches, and in that of St. Corona, the high altar and the painting by Paul Veronese of the Magi paying adoration to Christ, attract particular notice. In the fine square before the townhouse are two lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other a statue of our Saviour. The other remarkable places are the Monte della Pietà with its fine library, the Palazzo Vecchio with its admirable paintings, the Theatrum Olympicum after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, and the triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzo. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. About four miles from the city, on a mountain, is the church della Madonna di Monte Berico, which is much fre-

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quented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontispiece, with a convent close by. **Vicenza** is seated in a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of the rivulets *Bachiglione* and *Rerone*, 22 miles s of Verona, and 32 w of Venice. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Viehy, a town of France, in the department of Allier, near which are some mineral springs. It is seated on the Allier, 40 miles s of Moulins.

Vico, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, near the bay of Naples, five miles n of Sorrento.

Vico, a town of Corsica, in which is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona, a town now in ruins. It is 15 miles sw of Corte, and 30 s of Calvi.

Vicovaro, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Tevere, 10 miles n of Tivoli.

Victoria, Fort. See *Bancout*.

Vielik, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 miles n of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of Austria, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the little river *Vien*. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by strong fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called *Joseph-square* is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of *Joseph II.* Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes *Lichtenstein*, *Eugene*, &c. the imperial chancery, the extensive imperial arsenal, the city arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the town-house, the customhouse, the bank, the library, and the museum. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1599 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by *John Sobieski*, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circumference of the city and suburbs

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is upward of 18 miles. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the *prater*, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk, stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. In 1805, this city surrendered to the French and their allies; but was given up by the peace at *Presburg*. It is 50 miles w of *Presburg*, 350 n of Rome, and 370 s of Paris. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Vienna, a town of Maryland, in Dorchester county. It carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring seaports, and is situate on the *Nanticoke*, 150 miles sw of Philadelphia.

Vienne, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, but only some piers remain. In the 5th century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, and the capital of a province called *Viennois*. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope *Clement V.* presided, and among other matters, the suppression of the *Knights Templars* was determined. The commerce of Vienne consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades. It is 15 miles s of Lyon, and 38 nw of Grenoble. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Vienne, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of *Correze*, and flows into the Loire five miles above *Saumur*. *Poitiers* is the capital.

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Vienna, Upper, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierzaden, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Vesse, near its conflux with the Oder, 23 miles *nnw* of Prenzlau.

Viermon, a town of France, in the department of Cher, famous for its forges. It is seated on the Cher, near the influx of the Yevre, 17 miles *sw* of Bourges, and 48 *s* by 2 of Orleans.

Vicini, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of mount Gargano, 25 miles *ne* of Manfredonia. Lon. 16 49 *N*, lat. 41 31 *N*.

Vit, St. or St. Vith, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the source of the Uren, 24 miles *ssw* of Limburg, and 48 *N* of Luxemburg.

Vigan, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 22 miles *wsw* of Alais, and 38 *wnw* of Nîmes.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a strong castle on a rock; seated near the Tesino, 16 miles *sw* of Milan.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 16 miles *E* of Bar le Duc, and 24 *ssz* of Verdun.

Vignuola, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 15 miles *ss* of Modena.

Vigo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, situate on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, and an old castle. It has a good harbour, into which, in 1702, the English and Dutch fleet forced their passage, and made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet, when just arrived from America. In 1719, the English got possession of Vigo, but relinquished it after raising contributions. It stands in a fruitful country, 14 miles *wnw* of Tuy, and 47 *s* of Compostella. Lon. 8 40 *w*, lat. 42 14 *N*.

Vihiers, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 miles *s* of Angers, and 20 *w* by *s* of Saumur.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 miles *N* of Oporto.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in

V I L

Tras los Montes, 28 miles *s by w* of Braganza.

Villa Franca, a seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains which inclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It was taken by the French in 1705, by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and by the French in 1792. It is three miles *s* of Nice.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 19 miles *s* of Verona.

Villa Franca, a town of Portugal, in Alentejura, on the estuary of the Tago, 20 miles *ne* of Lisbon.

Villa Franca, a town on the *s* coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores; defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where fifty vessels might anchor in security. It is 16 miles *E* by *N* of Punta del Ouda; Lon. 25 30 *w*, lat. 37 50 *N*.

Villa Franca de Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalouia, 18 miles *w* by *s* of Barcelona.

Valencia Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 miles *N* of Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, 60 miles *sw* of Tabasco, and 70 *ne* of Chiapa. Lon. 94 5 *w*, lat. 17 45 *N*.

Villa de Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the *w* coast, and has a harbour, land-locked on every side except the *E* and *NE*, and defended by several forts. Lon. 28 41 *w*, lat. 38 32 *N*.

Villa d'Iglesias, a town of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 35 miles *wsw* of Cagliari.

Villa Joiosa, or *Joyosa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 miles *ENE* of Alicante, and 24 *s* of Gandia.

Villa Nova d'Asti, a fortified town of Piedmont, 14 miles *w* of Asti.

Villa Nova da Cervera, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, situate on the Minho, near its mouth, 27 miles *NW* of Braga, and 45 *N* of Oporto.

Villa Nova de Portimmo, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by two forts. It is nine miles *ENE* of Lagos, and 41 *w* by *s* of Tavira. Lon. 8 27 *w*, lat. 37 12 *N*.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Por-

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tugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on the Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

Villa Nova de Principe, a town of Brasil, situate near the diamond mines, 130 miles w of Porto Seguro.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated at the conflux of the Corgo and Ribera, 12 miles n by e of Lamego, and 38 s of Braganza.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the Minjares, 40 miles nne of Valencia.

Villa Real, a town of Brasil, in the province of Spiritu Santo, 150 miles w by s of Spiritu Santo.

Villa Rica, a town of Chili, on the lake Malabangen, 60 miles ne of Valdivia.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble. It is 12 miles sw o. Elvas, and 33 ne of Evora.

Villa Viciosa, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 32 miles ne of Oviedo.

Villach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle. Near it are medicinal baths. It is seated at the conflux of the Geil with the Drave, 16 miles w by s of Clagenfurt.

Villaine, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 16 miles e by n of Mayenne.

Villamiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, 48 miles s of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Douero and confines of Portugal, 45 miles wnw of Salamanca.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 12 miles nne of Avranches, and 18 se of Coutances.

Villefort, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 miles e of Mende, and 19 n of Alais.

Villefranche, a town of France in the department of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 miles n by w of Lyon.

Villefranche, a town of France in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 miles wsw of Perpignan.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveyron, 20 miles w of Rodez.

Vitlofranche, a town of France, in the

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department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 miles s of Toulouse.

Villejuive, a town of France, in the department of Paris, four miles s of Paris.

Villermur, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles nne of Toulouse.

Villena, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with a castle, formerly of great strength. In the neighbourhood is a morais, from which salt is made. It is 18 miles sse of Almanza, and 50 n by e of Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 miles n of Agen.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 miles sse of Nismes.

Villeneuve, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situate at the extremity of the lake of Geneva, three miles from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 sse of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 13 miles s of Privas.

Villers Coterets, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles sw of Soissons, and 44 ne of Paris.

Villingen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, strong by nature on account of the surrounding mountains and narrow passes. Here is a Benedictine abbey, and a good bath in its neighbourhood. It is 20 miles e by n of Friburg.

Vilseck, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several founderies. It is seated on the Vils, 20 miles n of Amberg.

Vilshofen, a town of Lower Bavaria. In 1745, the Austrians took it by storm. It is situate on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 miles w by n of Passau.

Vilvoorden, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Senne, seven miles nne of Brussels.

Vimieiro, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles w by n of Estremos.

Vimiera, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 30 miles n of Lisbon. Here, in 1808, a battle was fought between the British and French, in which the latter were defeated.

Vimioso, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles wnw of Miranda, and 17 se of Braganza.

Vincennes, or *Vincent*, a town of the United States, and capital of Indiana, with a fort. It is seated on the Wabash,

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opposite the influx of the Ombra, 160 miles wnw of Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 85 30 w, lat. 39 0 n.

Vincent, Cape St. the sw promontory of Portugal, 25 miles w by s of Lagos. Lon. 9 0 w, lat. 37 3 n.

Vincent, St. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 55 miles w of Barbados. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. They are conjectured to have been originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to that of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars, they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. St. Vincent is 24 miles long and 18 broad. It is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. Kingstown is the capital.

Vincent, St. one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 miles long and three broad, and uninhabited. On the nw side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. Lon. 25 30 w, lat. 17 30 n.

Vincent, St. a province of Brasil, lying under the tropic of Capricorn, and the most southern one except that of Del Rey. The capital, of the same name, is an inconsiderable town, having only about 60 houses, and the harbour will not admit large vessels. It is situate on an island, in the bay of Santos, 190 miles sw of St. Sebastian. Lon. 46 28 w, lat. 24 15 s. See Santos.

Vincent, St. a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, nine miles w by s of Santillana.

V I R

Vingorla, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. About 10 miles to the wnw are some rocks in the sea, called Vingorla Rocks. The town is situate near the mouth of a river, 25 miles nww of Goa. Lon. 73 27 e, lat. 15 51 n.

Vintimiglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia; but recovered in 1747, by the Genoese, with the assistance of the French. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles ne of Nice, and 24 sw of Oneglia. Lon. 7 37 e, lat. 43 53 n.

Vipalanca, or *Uj Palanka*, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, with a fortress. It stands on the Karas, near its entrance into the Danube. 42 miles e of Belgrade, and 58 s of Temeswar.

Vique. See Vic.

Vire, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles se of Coutances, and 150 w of Paris.

Virgin, Cape a cape of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67 54 w, lat. 52 23 s.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanish town*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64 0 w, lat. 18 18 n.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, to which belong Jost Van Dyke, Little Van Dike, Guana, Beef, and Thatch islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, the Muskitos, the Commanoes, &c. Of the Danish islands, the principal are St. Thomas and St. John.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, bounded on the s by N Carolina and Tennessee, w by Kentucky, n by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio, and e by the Atlantic ocean. It is 446 miles long and 224 broad, and divided into 82 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from n to s, the most easterly above 100 miles from the Atlantic. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and lime-

Rivers and many medicinal springs have been discovered in different parts. The principal rivers are James, York, Rapahannock, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are many other rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up, is generally level, and watered with springs. The land near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. The capital is Richmond.

Virnenberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Trarès; seated near the Nefse, 26 miles WNW of Coblenz.

Virtou, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, 22 miles W of Luxembourg.

Visagapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 50 miles SW of Cicacole, and 100 NE of Rajamundry.

Vishma, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 268 miles SW of Tobolsk. Lon. 61° 22' E, lat. 62° 36' N.

Vlist, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, 15 miles NW of Limburg.

Vizeu, a town of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, 32 miles S of Lamego, and 49 NE of Coimbra.

Vladnei Polotskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Mafsa, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and is seated on the river Zua, 50 miles NW of Tver.

Vissapour, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying to the E of Concan, between the Kistna and its tributary stream the Beema. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and famous for mines of diamonds.

Vissapour, or **Bejapour**, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Vissapour. It is 150 miles SE of Poona, and 340 N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75° 19' E, lat. 17° 26' N.

Viso, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Piedmont, noted for giving source to the river Po.

Uist, North and South, two islands

of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland. N Uist is 22 miles long and 17 broad, and the face of the country corresponds with that of Lewis. S Uist is 23 miles long and seven broad, and trees are here equally unknown. Many cows are annually exported; but kelp is the staple commodity, of which about 1100 tons are annually manufactured in each. The island of Benbecula lies between them, and they are each about 16 miles to the W of the most western point of the isle of Skye.

Vistula, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, flows through Poland and Prussia, by Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienburg, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic, by three mouths.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, capital of the patrimony of St. Peter, and a bishop's see. It contains 16 parish-churches, numerous convents, and many palaces and fountains. Near the city is a hot mineral spring, much frequented. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful valley, 40 miles NNE of Rome. Lon. 12° 26' E, lat. 42° 25' N.

Vish, St. See *Kiet, St.*

Vitre, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves; seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo.

Vitry le Brule, a village of France, two miles NE of Vitry le François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt by Lewis VII, and on this account called Brule. The English and Burgundians, in the war with Charles VII, set fire to Vitry, with sixty villages. It was a short time burnt and ruined by the troops of emperor Charles V.

Vitry le François, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was built by Francis I, after the destruction of Vitry le Brule by emperor Charles V, and has a great trade in corn. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris.

Vitteaux, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon.

Vittoria, a town of Spain, capital of the district of Alaba, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and the large streets are bordered with trees. In the principal square are the townhouse, two convents, and a fine fountain. It has a great trade in hardware, particu-

larly in here in an emine tile in Bilboa, 38 W, la Vivar in the banks of Dauphin ment of River seated at near the which flo is 22 mile Viciers partment shop's se (on one o on the riv Privas. Ukenst governme of the Ir Tobolsk. Ukrain on the bo Little Ta frontier. and Polan in poss w side of tated a p the E side called the Russia hav by the tr the whole That part side of the cultivated habited by ter conditi Kiof. See Vladimir Ulala, a nara, seate ern arm of mils sw c Ulapool, shire, on the Loch Broo its name; commodio sation; an wool coun Tain. Lo Ulea, or and the lar a castle on harbour. mofished by the Swede

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larly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is situated on an eminence, at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilbao, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 42 45 N.

Viviers, a late territory of France, in the NE part of Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphiny. It now forms the department of Ardèche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Vivero or Landrova, which flows into the bay of Biscay. It is 22 miles NW of Mondonnedo.

Viviers, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 16 miles S by E of Privas. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Ukenskoj, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtysh and Oby, 196 miles N of Tobolsk. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Ukraine, a country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the E side was allotted to Russia, and called the government of Kiof; but Russia having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole belongs now to that power. That part of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, is but indifferently cultivated; but that on the E side, inhabited by the Cossacks, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiof. See *Cossacks*.

Vladimir. See *Volodimir*.

Ulala, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on the W side of the southern arm of the lake of Mangalore, three miles SW of Mangalore.

Ulapool, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the E side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 miles W by N of Tain. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 57 50 N.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a seaport of Sweden, and the largest town in E Bothnia, with a castle on an island, and a commodious harbour. In 1714, this town was demolished by the Russians; and in 1808, the Swedes surrendered it to the Rus-

U L E

sians. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, 340 miles E of Abo. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 65 30 N.

Ulieland. See *Elia*.

Ulieten, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific ocean. It has a harbour called Ohamaneno. Lon. 151 38 W, lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, a lake on the borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, 10 miles N of Ambleside. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char and other fish. The report of guns, discharged in certain stations on the lake, is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith, to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

Ulm, a free city of Suabia, whose territory extends 27 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place, in which the archives of the imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and the diet of the circle was generally held. The cathedral is a large magnificent structure. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed; and a convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are here educated, and afterward at liberty to marry. Its other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the townhouse, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and estimated at 15,000; they have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It was taken by the French in 1796, and it surrendered to them in 1805. It is seated at the confluence of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Rler, 38 miles W by N of Augsburg, and 40 SE of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Ulmén, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 28 miles W of Coblenz.

Ulotho, or *Ulotbau*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravenberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is six miles S of Minden.

Ulrichstein, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 miles SE of Marburg.

Ulrichhamn, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly called Bogefund,

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1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massa-
chusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolina, South Caro-
lina, and Georgia. Kentucky, Ver-
mont, Tennessee, and Ohio, having
since been formed, and added to them,
the present number of the states that
constitute this great American republic
is seventeen. To these must be added
the territories of Michigan and Indiana;
and also the country of Louisiana, lately
ceded to the republic by the French.
These districts are all described in this
work in their proper places. The total
number of the inhabitants in the United
States, in 1791, was 3,929,326; and in
1801, it was 5,305,618; an increase of
above one third in ten years. No part
of the globe is so well supplied with
rivers, great and small springs, and
lakes, as the United States; that a com-
munication by water, from one extre-
mity to the other, is more easy than in
England: and a great multitude of bays
and excellent harbours are on the coast
of every maritime state. In the large
towns, the houses are of brick; in the
others, and their environs, the half, and
often the whole of them, are of planks:
but 80 miles from the sea, in the cen-
tral and southern states, and still more
particularly in those w of the Allegany
mountains, seven-tenths of the inhabit-
ants live in *log-houses*. These houses
are made of the trunks of trees, from
20 to 30 feet long, and four or five
inches in diameter, laid one upon an-
other, and supported by letting their
ends into each other; the spaces be-
tween the trunks are filled with clay;
they have two doors, which are hung
with wooden hinges, and these fre-
quently supply the place of windows:
neither nails nor iron of any sort are
used. The thirteen original states long
flourished as provinces of Great Britain;
but parliament attempting to tax them
by its sole authority, without the in-
tervention of their assemblies, a civil
war ensued. The Americans formed a
congress, which, in 1776, disclaimed all
dependence on the mother country:
the French king entered into an alli-
ance with them in 1778; the colonies,
powerfully assisted by France, were suc-
cessful; and Great Britain acknow-
ledged their independence by the peace
of 1783. The federal constitution of
the United States is governed by a con-
gress, consisting of a president, vice-
president, senate, and house of represen-
tatives. The representatives are elected

every second year; the senators are
chosen for six years, and the president
and vice-president for four. General
Washington was elected the first pre-
sident in 1788. The city of Washing-
ton is the metropolis.

Unna, a town of Westphalia, in the
county of Mark, environed by walls
and ditches, and formerly a considerable
hanseatic town. It is seated on the
Kottelbeck, 10 miles ssw of Ham.

Unna, a river of European Turkey,
which rises in Bosnia, on the frontiers
of Croatia, passes by Wihitsch, and
joins the Save, 16 miles above Gradisca.

Unnary, a town of Sweden, in the
province of Smoland, 43 miles w of
Wexio.

Unst, the most northern of the Shel-
land islands, 10 miles long and four
broad, and more level than the other
isles. It feeds many sheep, horned cat-
tle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of
cured fish are annually exported. Lon:
1 10 W, lat. 61 10 N.

Unterseen, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Bern, near which is the
famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated
on the river Aa, between the lakes
Brientz and Thun, 23 miles ssw of
Bern.

Unna, a town of Russia, in a province
of the same name, in the government of
Kostroma. It is situate on the river
Unza, 92 miles ene of Kostroma. Lon:
44 15 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Voghera, a town of Italy, in the
duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia,
seated on the Staffora, nine miles ne of
Tortona.

Voglbruck, a town of Austria, on
the river Vogel, 28 miles ne of Salz-
burg, and 38 sw of Lintz.

Void, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Meuse, 18 miles ene of
Bar le Duc.

Voigtland, a territory of Upper Sax-
ony, in the sw part of the marquisate
of Misnia, bounded on the w by Thü-
ringia and Franconia. It is very hilly,
and abounds in wood; but the valleys
afford plenty of corn, and pastures that
feed great numbers of excellent cattle.
Plauen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, a town and citadel of
Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, five miles
s by E of Plauen.

Voitsberg, a town of Germany, in
Stiria, seated on the Kainach, 18 miles
w by s of Gratz.

Vokelmark, or *Volkenmark*, a town of
Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the
Drave, 17 miles E by s of Clagenfurt.

Volano, a town of Italy, in the Fer-

Veneza, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 34 miles N of Ferrara.

Veleno, one of the most considerable of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, lying off the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 22 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Vulcano.

Volga, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskoff, about 80 miles W of Tver, begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratof, Tsaritzin, and Astracan, and enters the Caspian sea by several mouths. This is supposed to be the largest river in Europe, and by means of it, the river Tverza, and a canal thence to the Neva, there is a navigable communication between the Caspian sea and the Baltic.

Volhynia, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, E by Kiof, S by Podolia, and W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of fertile plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Volladown, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, with a castle; seated on the Zuider Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwoll.

Volmar, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 60 N 70 NE of Riga.

Volo, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, with a citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 40 28 E, lat. 55 53 N.

Vologda, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Ustjug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

Vologda, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which flows into the Sukhona, 257 miles N by E of Moscow. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Volsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, situated on the Volga, 76 miles NE of Saratof. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold coast from the Slave coast, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

Voltaggio, a town of the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N by W of Genoa.

Volterra, a walled town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, containing several antiquities. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles SSW of Florence, and 22 SE of Pisa.

Voltri, a town in the territory of Genoa, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is six miles W of Genoa.

Volturara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the gulf of Gaeta.

Volvic, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. Here are immense quarries, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns, and for the statues in the churches. It is six miles N of Clermont.

Voorn, a fort of Holland, in Gelderland, on a small island formed by the Waal and the Meuse, at the E end of Bommelwert, seven miles S by N of Bommel.

Voorn, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse, 20 miles long and five broad. This island, with Goree and Overflackee, form the territory called Voornland, which anciently belonged to Zealand. Briel is the capital.

Vorden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 20 miles NNE of Osnaburg.

Vorden, a town of W Prussia, on the Vistula, where a toll is collected from

ships going to 25 miles of the principal the Lauenburg.

Voronezh, capital of a province seated on the river with the cow.

Voronezh, a town of Russia, seated on the Lora of mountain wood, the Rhine.

Vourla, a town of the gulf of Smyrna.

Vosille, a department of Poitiers.

Vosila, a town of the goths, thepire from

Vouich, a town of the province of the commercial branch of port, on the with vessels covered with two leagues found in crops of the sale of the contribute than the 655 miles 23 E, lat. 3

Vouiers, a town of Aisne, 28 miles of Rhe

Uphollan, a town with consimon to the Wigan.

Upland, the division of Sudermania, the Baltic.

Upland, a broad, chiefsties and is enriched copper, iron, and are the capital.

Uppingh

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ships going up and down that river. It is 25 miles *s* of Cuim.

Foriegn, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Hohenzollern, situate on the Lauchart, 10 miles *se* of Hohenzollern.

Voronez, a government of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the Voronez, near its junction with the Don, 230 miles *se* of Moscow. Lon. 39 14 *E*, lat. 51 36 *N*.

Forges, a department of France, including the *se* part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, that separates this department from those of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Fourla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on two eminences near the gulf of Smyrna, 30 miles *w* by *s* of Smyrna.

Vosille, a village of France, in the department of Vienne, 10 miles *w* of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

Fou-tchang, a city of China, capital of the province of Hou-quang, and the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, on the Kian-ku, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. It is 655 miles *s* of Peking. Lon. 112 23 *E*, lat. 30 30 *N*.

Fouquier, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Aisne, 28 miles *s* of Mezieres, and 32 *ENE* of Rheims.

Upholland, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, three miles *w* of Wigan.

Upland, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Westmania, Gefricia, and the Baltic. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, chiefly covered with shapeless stones and impenetrable woods; but it is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver: and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

Uppingham, a town in Rutlandshire,

U R A

with a market on Wednesday, seated on an eminence, six miles *s* of Oakham, and 89 *N* by *w* of London.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, in Upland, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick; but the generality are constructed of wood, painted red, and the roofs are covered in with turf. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden; and near it is the morasten, or stone, on which the king used to be crowned. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, a large structure of brick, contains the remains of the famous Gustavus Vasa and Charles Linné. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the north for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the north. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsius, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude; also a botanical garden, of which the famous Linné was superintendent. Upsal is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles *NEW* of Stockholm. Lon. 17 39 *E*, lat. 59 51 *N*.

Upton, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Severn, 11 miles *s* of Worcester, and 111 *WNW* of London.

Urach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a decayed castle on a mountain. It has a great trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 miles *SE* of Stuttgart.

Uruguay, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana, 70 miles above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata.

Ural, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralisk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by three mouths.

Ural Mountains, a chain of mountains extending from the 50th to near the 67th degree of *N* lat. or about 1150 miles, and has by the Russians been called the back of the world. The central part of this chain abounds in metals; and they contain fine white marble. Pouda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4512 feet above the level of the sea. This chain forms a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that

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Inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the s side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called *Roskohniki*, or Separatists, and who style themselves *Staroverski*, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, an impostor, Pugatchef, who assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This was suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor; and in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Uralsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk, and is seated on the river Ural, 375 miles NNE of Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E; lat. 52 0 N.

Uraniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 43 E; lat. 55 55 N.

Urbano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII, on the Metro, seven miles ssw of Urbino.

Urbanna, a town of Virginia, in Middlesex county, on the Rappahannoc, 22 miles from its mouth, and 73 NE of Richmond.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE and S by

U S B

Ancona, and W by Perugino and Tuscany. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

Urbino, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, and an archbishop's see. The palace, where the dukes formerly resided, now belongs to the pope. The university contains a noble college and sixteen convents. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is famous for being the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in 1796. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 58 miles E of Florence, and 120 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E; lat. 43 46 N.

Ure, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, flows by Middleham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below joins the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Ureden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with manufactures of excellent linen; seated on the Berckel, 26 miles WNW of Munster.

Urgel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Segra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains planted with vineyards, 78 miles NNW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 28 E; lat. 42 24 N.

Urghenz, a town of the country of Charaim, of which it was formerly the capital; seated on a small river which runs into the lake Aral, 90 miles NNW of Khiva. Lon. 58 30 E; lat. 42 24 N.

Uri, a canton of Switzerland, 30 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the canton of Schweiz and the Waldstadter See, E by the cantons of Grisons and Glarus, S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and W by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. Altorf is the capital. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of. See *Waldstadter See*.

Urmund, a town of France, in the department of Lower Meuse, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Meuse, 10 miles NNE of Maestricht.

Urseren, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, situate in an elevated valley, on the Reufs, 17 miles SSE of Altorf.

Ursitz, St. a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinius. It is seated on the Doubs, six miles S of Poentruil.

Uster Tartary, a vast country of West-

ern Tartary country of Tartan, a by Persia, and Tartars governed princes. they were Tartarian pride the from the the ancient present c. Usbecs, have better gaging re. Their religion they disseminate the people Hindoostan.

Uscapia
Usedom
rania, in mouths of two forts. It has a to sw coast, Lon. 14 2

Ushant, coast of the opposite C. circumference hamlets and 48 28 N.

Usingen, Wetteravia Weilburg. the former Nassau-Usibach, 12

Usk, a river the W side Brecknockshire, passing Caerleon, a channel.

Usk, a town a market of japanes of a castle a is converted church is seated on the Monmouth

Uslar, a the princip NW of Got

Ussel, a partment of Tulle, and

Ustanie, a monest, founded by Cren

Ustaritz

U S T

ern Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks and Turkistan, E by Tibet, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by the Caspian sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbeks, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucks. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Uscapia. See *Scopia*.

Usedom, an island of Hither Pomerania, in the Baltic sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. It has a town of the same name, on the SW coast, 40 miles NW of Stettin. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Ushant, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, opposite Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Ushigen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Nassau-Weilburg. It has a handsome castle, the former residence of the princes of Nassau Ushigen, and is seated on the Ufbach, 12 miles SSE of Weilburg.

Usk, a river which rises in Wales, on the W side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol channel.

Usk, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of japanned ware. Here are the ruins of a castle and priory; part of the latter is converted into a farm house, and its church is now the parish-church. It is seated on the river Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 142 W by N of London.

Uslar, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 14 miles NW of Gottingen.

Ussel, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 32 miles NE of Tulle, and 53 ESE of Limoges.

Ustania, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona.

Ustaritz, a town of France, in the

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department of Lower Pyrenees, 82 miles SSE of Bayonne.

Utica, a small island in the Mediterranean, 25 miles E of the coast of Sicily. It was for centuries uninhabited, except by wild goats, till in the year 1765, a citadel was built and a colony settled. The island is without springs, and only supplied with fresh water by rain kept in cisterns. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Usting, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, capital of a large province of its name, and an archbishop's see. Great quantities of grain are sent hence to different parts. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Sukhona, 464 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Utrecht, one of the provinces of Holland, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Holland and the Zuider Zee, E and S by Gelderland, and W by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, a fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is of a square form, about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in Holland. There is a great number of churches and hospitals; and the townhouse is a noble building. The principal manufactures are silk and firearms; and in a place called the Mall is an extensive foundery for cannon balls. Two canals, called the New Graft and the Vaert, run through the city, and over them are 36 stone bridges. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdam, and 35 NNW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring. It is 21 miles S of Seville.

Uttoxeter, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of hardware. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove,

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19 miles NE of Stafford, and 135 NNW of London.

Uznach, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schwytz and Glaris. It is three miles E from the lake of Zurich, and 15 N by W of Glaris.

Uxbridge, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in corn and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the parliament; in 1644; and the house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the Treaty House. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London.

Uxbridge, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 16 miles S by E of Worcester, and 40 SW of Boston.

Usada. See *Usda*.

Uzel, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 17 miles SW of St. Briec.

Uzerche, a town of France, in the department of Corrèze, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vézère, 10 miles NNW of Tulle, and 36 SSE of Limoges.

Uses, a town of France, in the department of Gard. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and below the palace is a spring that supplies the aqueduct of Nîmes. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nîmes.

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Wag, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube, below Comorn.

Waal, a river of Holland, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmérick. It flows W through Gelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse, at Briel.

Wabash, a river of the United States, in the territory of Indiana. It rises near some small lakes to the W of Lake Erie, and taking a SSW course of 460 miles enters the Ohio 100 miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 miles, and it approaches within nine miles of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

Wailenham, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre,

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lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles SSW of Worms.

Wachovia, a tract of land in N Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in the county of Surry; consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobbs Parish. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachsendonk, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gelders.

Wachtersbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle in which the count of Isenburg-Wachtersbach resides, 20 miles ENE of Hanau.

Wadesborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Anson county, seated on a lofty hill, 30 miles SSE of Salisbury.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544; and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 46 miles W of Nordkoping.

Wageningen, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, which has a good trade in cattle and tobacco. It is seated on the Rhine, 12 miles W of Arnheim.

Wahren, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the lake Calpin, 12 miles S of Malchin, and 27 NNW of New Stralitz.

Wahrenbruck, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 miles E of Torgau.

Waiblingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Reims, seven miles ENE of Stuttgart.

Waldhausen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 28 miles NE of Amberg.

Waldhoven, *Batrish*, a town of Austria, on the river Ips, 23 miles SW of St. Polten.

Waidhoven, *Bobmitsch*, a town and castle of Austria, on the river Teya, 10 miles NNW of Horn.

Waigatz, or *Vaigutth*, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia, Lon. 93 30 E, lat. 69 30 N.

Wainsfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Limb, near a creek of the sea, 14 miles NE of Boston, and 128 N by E of London.

Waltzen, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. A large annual fair is kept here. It has frequently been taken by the Turks, and was burnt by them in

1685. It is 14 miles ENE of lat. 49 45 N.

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Waldau, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel, to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place, in 1460, but has long been used as a warehouse. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and stuffs, and a hall for the sale of the goods; also a free grammar-school, which has several exhibitions to both the universities. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8131. It is 28 miles sw of York, and 184 nww of London.

Walachia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the n by Transylvania, E by Moldavia, s by the river Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria, and w by Hungary. It is watered by numerous rivers, abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739; and the inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. It is governed by a waywode or prince, styled also the hospodar, who is a vassal of the empire. Bucharest is the capital.

Walcheren, an island of Holland, the principal one of Zealand, and the most westerly, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcourt, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were compelled to retire, with great loss, by the prince of Waldeck. It is seated on the Heura, 27 miles sw of Namur.

Waldburg, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county, between the Danube and the Iller. It stands on a mountain, seven miles n of Wangen, and 18 s by w. of Ulm.

Waldeck, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the e and s by Lower Hesse, w by the duchy of Westphalia, and n by the principality of Paderborn. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has

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mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. Corbach is the capital.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, in the county of the same name, with a castle; seated on the Steinbach, six miles s of Corbach.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, a town in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt. It has a fine large church, and is seated on a hill, among fields that were formerly cultivated with saffron. The keep of its ancient castle is still to be seen. It is 27 miles nww of Chelmsford, and 42 n by e of London.

Waldenburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Muldau. The old town, on the opposite side of the river, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware. It is 12 miles nne of Zwickau.

Waldenburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, six miles e by n of Ohringen.

Waldheim, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zischopa, 30 miles se of Leipzig.

Waldkirch, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Eltz, six miles nne of Friburg.

Waldmunchen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 miles ese of Amberg.

Waldoborough, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county, 16 miles e of Witcassett.

Waldsassen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistercian abbey, whose abbot was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 miles nne of Amberg.

Waldsee, a town of Suabia, with a castle, 10 miles nne of Ravensburg.

Waldshut, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 19 miles wsw of Schaffhausen.

Waldstadt, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. For the Waldstat of Suabia, see *Forest Towns*.

Waldstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern,

Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kussnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills, sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweitz; on the W side; the canton of Unterwalden, on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy. Near Brunen, commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SE direction. It is deep and narrow, about nine miles long, and bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water. The river Reus flows through this lake.

Wales, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W by that sea and St. George channel, S by the Bristol channel, and E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 5,200,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 541,546. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in N Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I, their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain in the year 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory means, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. This notice being received with joy, he invested in the principality his second son, Edward,

then an infant, who had been born at Cardarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir also of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government; but some ages elapsed, before the animosity which had long subsisted between them was totally extinguished. From the time of Edward I, the eldest son of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New North and South, a large country of New Britain, lying W and SW of Hudson Bay, and little known. See *Britain, New*.

Wales, New South, a name given to the E coast of New Holland. It was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 13 miles further to the N; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to an European, but of little fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. The climate appears not to be disagreeable; the heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter: storms of thunder and lightning are frequent. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. The native dogs are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those we are acquainted

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with. There are also weasels and ant-eaters; with that singular animal the duck-billed platypus, in which the jaws of a quadruped are elongated into the complete bill of a bird. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. Some sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and in the rivers and salt creeks there are aligators. The natives of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go entirely naked; and, though pleased at first, with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expressed a great desire for iron tools. The colour of the natives is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with scars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind: and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a bone through it, as a kind of ornament. Their hair is generally clotted with a red gum; and they paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the foreteeth in the upper jaw, which appears to be a badge of honour among them; and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. The New

Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread, or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the animals and fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the stingray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling the mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively con-

considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation: they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility, sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. Their number seems to be few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales extends from 10 37 to 43 49 s lat. From the seacoast it extends westward as far as 135 E lon. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific ocean within the above-mentioned latitude. See *Sydney*.

Walet, the capital of Beeroo, in New-guinea. It is 100 miles N by W of Segoe, and 270 W by S of Tombuctoo. Lon. 30 W, lat. 15 45 N.

Walhof, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1626, the Poles were defeated near this town by Gustavus king of Sweden. It is 34 miles E of Mittaw.

Walkenried, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, eight miles NW of Nordhausen.

Wallajapatta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which is regularly built, and populous. Almost the whole of the trade between the country above the Gauts and the seacoast centres here. It is seated on the N bank of the Palair, nearly opposite Arcot, 63 miles W by S of Madras.

Wallenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, with a castle on a high rock; seated on the Ergetz, 12 miles S by E of Basel.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It is a great thoroughfare for merchandise passing from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. It stands at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire.

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, 10 miles long and two broad, bounded by high mountains, except to the E and W. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and studded with small villages; on the other side, for the most part, the rocks are craggy and perpendicular. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joins the Linth, and forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, a town of Suabia, with a castle, six miles SW of Oettingen.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday, and a great trade in corn and malt. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a castle, now demolished; and consists of four parishes, but has only one church now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London.

Wallingford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, 13 miles SW of Middleton, and 13 NE of Newhaven.

Walkill, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on a creek of its name, 11 miles W of Newburg.

Walney, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire. It is nine miles long and one broad, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish sea.

Walpo, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Essek, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walpole, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, seated on the Connecticut, 12 miles N by W of Keene, and 108 W of Portsmouth.

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Walsall, a town in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday, and several manufactures of hardware. In the neighbourhood are valuable time works. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles s of Stafford, and 115 nw of London.

Walsbam, North, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 125 NNE of London.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a chapel of the Virgin, greatly frequented by pilgrims. Much saffron is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 25 miles ww of Norwich, and 113 NNE of London.

Walsrode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; seated on the Bohme, 15 miles E by s of Verden.

Walimbuch, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Aich, 10 miles s by w of Stutgard.

Waltershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which belongs, with the adjacent castle of Tenneberg, to Saxe-Gotha. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Horfel, five miles sw of Gotha.

Waltham, Bishop, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars. It is nine miles SSE of Winchester, and 65 w by s of London.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by king Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elisabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder mills, and manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the E side of the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire, one mile w of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a cross erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, near the river Lea, five miles NE of London. It has a large and handsome church, a free-school, and many elegant villas.

Walton, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a hand-

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some bridge, 75 miles w by s of Kingston.

Walton-le-Dale, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, seated near the Lancaster canal and the river Ribble; two miles SSE of Preston.

Walur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a castle. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth, and in its vicinity many coarse blankets are woven. It stands in a fertile country, 20 miles E by N of Bangalore.

Wandersleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, nine miles sw of Erfurt.

Wandiwash, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

Wandsworth, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles wsw of London. Here are manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicos and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and white lead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. In Garret Lane, near this place, a mock election was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, of a Mayor of Garret; to which Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

Wanfried, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Werra, 15 miles w of Mulhausen, and 36 ESE of Cassel.

Wangara, a fertile country of Negroland, lying to the s of Bornon. It is watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. Ghanara is the capital.

Wangen, a town of Snabia (lately imperial) which has a great trade in wine, fine paper, linen, and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 18 miles NE of Lindau, and 21 w of Kempton.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the Aar, 10 miles E of Solure, and 23 NNE of Bern.

Wangen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a hill, and surrounded by a wall, 12 miles w of Strasburg.

Wanlockhead, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, to the northward of Sanquhar, and near the lead mines. It has a considerable number of smelting-houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping forest, six miles NE of London. It is distinguished for its

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handsome modern church, and Wanstead-house, one of the most magnificent seats in England.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of sack. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred; and many battles with the Danes have been fought in the vicinity. It stands on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles s by w of Oxford, and 60 w of London.

Wantzenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, which was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It is six miles n of Strasbourg.

Wanzleben, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 12 miles wsw of Magdeburg.

Wara, a town of Negroland, capital of the country of Bergoo. It is 320 miles sse of Bornou. Lon. 25 25 e, lat. 15 30 n.

Warangole, a town of Hindoostan, the Arinkill of Ferishta, once the capital of Golconda. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Decan. It is 62 miles nse of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 e, lat. 18 6 n.

Warberg, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle at the mouth of the harbour, on a rock surrounded by water. It is seated near the Categat, 34 miles sse of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 56 e, lat. 57 12 n.

Warburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Dymel, 17 miles sse of Paderborn.

Warde, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 miles n of Ripen.

Wardein, *Great*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see with a citadel. The town itself is not large, but has three suburbs of very considerable extent. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the Keres, 117 miles ne of Peterwardein, and 150 ese of Buda. Lon. 21 50 e, lat. 47 5 n.

Wardein, *Little*, a strong town of Croatia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Drave, 34 miles n by e of Agram, and 50 se of Gratz. Lon. 15 55 e, lat. 46 40 n.

Wardhuys, a seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, which includes Danish Lapland. It stands on a small island of the same name, near the continent, and has an old fort, where the governor resides. It

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is 120 miles sse of the North Cape. Lon. 31 7 e, lat. 70 23 n.

Wardsbridge, a town of New York, in Ulster county, seated on Walkill creek, 16 miles w by s of Newburg.

Ware, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent to London, and the barges return with coal. It is two miles e by n of Hertford, and 21 n by e of London.

Waree, a town of Guinea, capital of a country of its name, in the kingdom of Benin. It is 70 miles saw of Benin. Lon. 6 0 e, lat. 5 38 n.

Wareham, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford lake, the w part of Poole harbour. It had eight churches, now reduced to three; also a wall of earth and a castle; but has suffered much by the various turns of fortune, and the harbour is almost choked up. In 1762, two-thirds of the town was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood fine tobacco-pipe clay is dug, of which nearly 10,000 tons are annually sent coastwise. Wareham is the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. It is 20 miles e of Dorchester, and 112 w by s of London.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with good linen manufactures, seated on the Ems, 12 miles e by s of Munster.

Warka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Pilsa, 45 miles s by e of Warsaw.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Coquet, five miles se of Alnwick. It has a castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage divided into three apartments, cut out of a rock.

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, a woollen manufacture, and a great trade in malt. It has two churches, and is seated at the source of the Willy, 22 miles nw of Salisbury, and 96 w by s of London.

Warminster, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the n side of James river, 70 miles w by n of Richmond.

Warnemunde, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, nine miles nnw of Rostock.

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Warneton, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles sw of Lille.

Warren, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seven miles w of Thomaston.

Warren, a town of Rhode Island, in Bristol county, which has a good trade, particularly in ship-building. It stands on Warren river and the NE part of Narraganset bay, 10 miles SSE of Providence.

Warren, a town of Virginia, on the N side of James river, 10 miles ENE of Warminster, and 21 ssw of Charlottesville.

Warrenton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Warren county, 35 miles w by N of Halifax, and 54 NNE of Raleigh.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, manufactures of canvas, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass, and a considerable traffic in malt. Here are two churches, an excellent freeschool, and a large academy for the education of youth. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,567. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 16 miles E of Liverpool, and 182 NNW of London.

Warriore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 ssw of Pondicherry.

Warsaw, a city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and in the palatinate of Masovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending, with the suburbs of Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 66,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view; but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken by the Russians, who, in November, took by storm the suburb of Praga, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. The immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who, in 1796, delivered it up to the king of Prussia. Toward the

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end of 1806 the French occupied this place; and by the treaty of Tilsit, the city, and this part of Poland, was given to Saxony, to be held under the title of the duchy of Warlaw. It is 170 miles S of Konigsberg, and 180 ENE of Breslau. Lon. 21° E, lat. 52° 14' N.

Warta, a river which rises in Little Poland, flows through Great Poland by Siradia and Poshan, passes by Driesen and Landberg, in Brandenburg, and enters the Oder at Custrin.

Warta, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta, 12 miles N of Siradia.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the old castle, which is now used as a brewhouse. It is 28 miles NE of Breslau. Lon. 17° 50' E, lat. 51° 19' N.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 20 miles NW of Glogau.

Warwick, a borough and the capital of Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, and now principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had formerly six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good freeschool, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 5592. It is situate on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, 10 miles ssw of Coventry, and 90 NW of London. Lon. 1° 35' W, lat. 52° 17' N.

Warwick, a town of Virginia, capital of a county; seated on the right bank of James river, 15 miles SE of Richmond.

Warwick, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, on the E shore of Chesapeake bay, 15 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Warwick, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Kent county. It has a cotton manufacture, and is situate at the head of Narraganset bay, eight miles S of Providence.

Warwickshire, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Derbyshire, NE by Leicestershire, E by Northamptonshire, SE by Oxfordshire, SW by Gloucestershire, W by Worcestershire, and NW by Stafford-

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shire. It contains 639,760 acres; is divided into four hundred and one liberty, and 193 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 208,190. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and its breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

Wasa, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 40 miles N by E of Christinestadt.

Washington, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Carter. The capital is Jonesborough.

Washington, a hilly district in the NW part of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Pendleton and Greenville. Pickensville is the capital.

Washington, a town of N Carolina, in Beaufort county. It was formerly called Bath, and has a good harbour near the mouth of the river Tar, 38 miles NE of Newbern. Lon. 77 23 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Washington, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Wilkes county. A mile and a half E of the town is a medicinal spring, which has been found beneficial in scorbutic cases: it rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of matter an inch thick, and the leaves around the spring are incrusting with a substance as white as snow. It is 50 miles WNW of Augusta. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Washington, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of a county of the same name, and considerable for a variety of manufactures. It stands on a branch of Chartier creek, 10 miles above Morganza, and 22 SSW of Pittsburg. Lon. 80 30 W, lat. 40 11 N.

Washington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mason county. It is a commercial place, situate in a fine country near the Ohio, 70 miles ENE of Frankfort. Lon. 84 15 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Washington, a city and the metro-

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polis of the United States of America. It is seated on the river Potomac, at the junction of the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, called Columbia, lies partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, and was ceded by these two states, in 1792, to the United States, and by them established to be the permanent seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N and S, and E and W; which form the ground-work of the plan. But from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some great cities unpleasing. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a way only 90 feet, except North, South, and Capitol streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union, while those running N and S are, from the capitol eastward, named East First street, East Second street, &c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First street, West Second street, &c. Those running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A street, North B street, &c. and those S of it are called South A street, South B street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150: the rectangular ones contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from 110 to 300 according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small: but their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, so that no house will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, command-

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America. The Potomac, at its mouth, branches up each, and is so arranged as to be perfectly convenient, in the city of Columbia, partly in these two States, to be the perfect, after the business every that can be is divided into divisions, by the city and work of the capitol, the of the im- diagonal object to produce a remove the renders some. The great street wide, in- feet, and a planted with will leave 80 riages. The general, 110 y 90 feet, ex- capitol streets, the diagonal the respective tion, while are, from the st First Street, and those w of called West d Street, &c. e, from the d North A. and those s feet, South B or divisions 50: the rec- a three to six lots of from d their depth to the size of lar divisions al streets are their acute ff at 40 feet, ve an acute must be of for the ca- tive bodies) a mile from not much, command-

ing a full view of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country round. The president's house is on a rising ground, not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, with a view of the capitol, and some other material parts of the city. Due s from the president's house, and due w from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which, in great cities, are extremely useful and ornamental. The best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names; but as proper places to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their celebrated men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due w from the capitol, and due s from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, the first president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatre, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots of every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the public buildings. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots; and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, to conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the streets. The city being situate on the great post road, equidistant from the n and s extremities of the Union, and nearly to from the Atlantic ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of the congress. The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly

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capacious. The Potomac produces a communication by water between the city and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Annapolis, the South Branch, Opteean, Cape Capon, Patterson Creek, Conococheague, and Monocasy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy regions in America, producing tobacco of superior quality, hemp, maize, wheat, and other small grain, with fruits and vegetables in abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with timber-trees of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent freestone, of which the public edifices in the city are building. Above the city also, upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, near the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in cascades, through the public gardens w of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the first president of the United States, while its name will keep fresh in mind the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. Since 1792, many workmen have been employed, and every exertion is making to complete the plan. In 1800, after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the public offices, records, and property were removed to this city; and here, on the 22d of November, the congress assembled for the first time. In 1804, a society of agriculture was incorporated here. Washington is 144 miles sw of Philadelphia, the late capital of the United States. Lon. 77 o w, lat. 38 57 N.

Wassenberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 17 miles SW of Juliers.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, and four churches. The pria-

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cipal trade is in salt. In 1800, the French took it by storm. It is seated on the Inn, 28 miles E of Munich, and 11 W of Salzburg.

Wassertrudingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the Wernitz, six miles N of Oettingen.

Wast-water, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles NW of Ravenglass. It is three miles long and above half a mile broad, lying in Wastdale, among the western mountains. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the SE side of the lake. Its outlet, at the S end, joins the river Irn, which enters the sea at Ravenglass.

Wasungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On a mountain to the N of it is the ancient castle of Mayen-lust. It is seated on the Werra, five miles N of Meiningen.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a harbour frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, alabaster, and kelp. It is 14 miles NW of Taunton, and 156 W by S of London.

Watcoo, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is six leagues in circuit, composed of hills and plains, and the surface covered with verdure. On the rising grounds the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people, the general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those of Otaheite; and there is also a great familiarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

Waterbury, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seated on Mousum river, 15 miles NW of Wells.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George channel, W by Cork, N and NE by the river Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and E by Waterford haven, which parts it from Wexford. It is divided into 34 parishes, contains about 110,100 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Black-water.

Waterford, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see united with Lismore. It has an excellent harbour,

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where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. The commerce with England and other countries is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford-haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. It stands on the river Suir, eight miles N of St. George channel, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 7 24 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Watersay, a small island, one of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland, one mile S of Bara.

Watertown, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, seated on Charles river, seven miles from its mouth in Boston harbour, and nine SSE of Concord.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. In and near the town are three silk mills. It is seated on the Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban, and 15 NW of London.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Aa, five miles N of St. Omer.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles W by S of Norwich, and 91 NNE of London.

Waveren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 12 miles S of Louvain.

Waxholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the lake Maeler. Here all homeward-bound ships are searched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

Way, an island near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Acheen; and is peopled by men banished from Acheen. Lon. 94 50 E, lat. 5 35 N.

Waynesborough, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Burke county, 25 miles SSW of Augusta. Lon. 82 5 W, lat. 32 56 N.

Wear, a river which rises in the W part of the county of Durham, flows SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German ocean.

Wearmouth, Monk, a town in the county of Durham, on the N side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sun-

derland. nastery. Scots. 1801 was growing. *Wearm*, county of Wear, at an iron bridge 236 arch and the five so formed keystones. vas, and Sunderland inhabitants sailors.

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Wednesb, with a man are manufa iron forged coal. It is and 124 NW.

Weert, a the territory besieged by the castle; the French. Brey, 10 mi.

Weever, a part of Shr and receiving enters the el navigable to above North.

Weibstadt, the late pal miles SSE of.

Weichselbu, in Carniola, tain, and a ings, 10 mile.

Weichterbu, in the circle of Isenberg, the Kinzig. 23 NE of Fra.

Weickershe, in the princip a fine castle, miles E of M. *Weida*, a t Voigtland, c conflux with Gera.

Weiden, a Bavaria, with

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derland. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5342, and it shares in the growing prosperity of Sunderland.

Wearmouth, Bishop, a town in the county of Durham, on the s side of the Wear, adjoining Sunderland. It has an iron bridge over the river, of one arch 236 feet span, erected in 1796, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed as to unite in the manner of keystones. It has manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6126, exclusive of sailors.

Weathersfield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, five miles s of Hartford.

Wedenschein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the w side of the lake of Zurich, 10 miles s of Zurich.

Wednesbury, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are manufactures of hardware, several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. It is 13 miles ssw of Lichfield, and 124 NW of London.

Weert, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, who destroyed the castle; and in 1794 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the river Brey, 10 miles wnw of Ruremonde.

Weever, a river which rises in the s part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the s, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles sse of Heidelberg.

Weichselburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a mountain, and a manufacture of fine stockings, 10 miles s of Laubach.

Weichtersbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Isenberg, with a castle; seated on the Kinzig, 20 miles s of Giessen, and 23 NE of Frankfort.

Weickersheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a fine castle, on the river Tauber, three miles E of Mergentheim.

Weida, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, on the rivulet Weida, at its conflux with the Elster, nine miles s of Gera.

Weiden, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with manufactures of linen,

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woollen stuffs, and saltpetre; seated on the Nab, 18 miles NE of Amberg.

Weighton, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a canal to the head of the Humber. It is 18 miles sse of York, and 290 N by w of London.

Weil, or Weilerstadt, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Worm, 12 miles w of Stuttgart.

Weil, or Wyl, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, on the river Thur, 19 miles ssw of Constance.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of the county of Nassau-Weilburg. The prince's palace is an ancient structure. It is seated on the Lahn, over which is a bridge, 12 miles sw of Wetzlar, and 25 nww of Frankfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Weile, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a bay in the Little Belt, 35 miles ssw of Arhusen, and 38 NE of Ripen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Weilheim, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Amper, 28 miles ssw of Munich.

Weilheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 20 miles s of Stuttgart.

Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals; and it had a gallery of paintings, which, with some other parts of the castle, was destroyed by fire in 1774. It is seated on the Ilm, 12 miles w of Erfurt, and 26 wsw of Naumburg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Weingarten, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, nine miles s by E of Philippsburg.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, on the river Wechnitz, 10 miles N of Heidelberg.

Weinsberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle on a hill. In 1707, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands partly on the hill, and partly in a valley, famous for wine, five miles NE of Heilbron.

Weisselmunde, a fortress of W Prussia, seated at the w mouth of the Vistula, to defend the harbour of Dantzic.

Weissemburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are

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the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and in 1799, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles sw of Landau, and 22 NE of Straßburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Franconia, (lately imperial) in the bishopric of Aichstätt; seated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 sw of Nuremberg.

Weissenburg, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Maros, 42 miles wsw of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters, 20 miles s of Bern.

Weissenfels, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Upon a white rock, above the town, is a fine citadel, called Augustusburg. It is seated on the Saal, 17 miles sw of Leipzig.

Weissenborn, a town and castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, seated on the Roth, 10 miles ss of Ulm, and 28 w of Augsburg.

Weissensee, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a superintendency and commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in its neighbourhood was drained, and converted into arable land in 1705. It is 21 miles NE of Langensalza.

Weissenstadt, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Bayreuth, situate on the Eger, 17 miles w of Culmbach.

Welau, a town of E Prussia, celebrated for the treaty concluded here with Poland, in 1657, when the elector, Frederic-William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, at the influx of the Alla, 30 miles E of Königsberg.

Weldon, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, eight miles w of Oundle, and 83 nnw of London.

Welland, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Deeping to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellingtonborough, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are manufactures of shoes and lace, and near it is a fine chalybeate spring called Redwell. A fire happen-

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ed here in 1738, which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 67 N by w of London.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are founderies, iron mines, and coal works. It is seated near Wrekin hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 150 NW of London.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthen ware. It is seated on the Tone, 25 miles NE of Exeter, and 148 w by s of London.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded by walls and a moat. The city is well built and neatly paved; with manufactures of knit worsted stockings. The summer assizes are held here alternately with Bridgewater. It is 16 miles s of Bristol, and 120 w of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Wells, a town in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It stands near the sea, 27 miles N by E of Swaffham, and 118 NNE of London.

Wells, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on a bay of its name, 88 miles N by E of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Wells, a town of W Florida, on the w side of St. Andrew bay, 60 miles w of St. Marco. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 30 24 N.

Wels, a town of Austria, with a castle, and a great trade in timber; seated on the Traun, near a large forest, 14 miles ssw of Linz.

Welshpool, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. which are sent hence to Shrewsbury. Near the town are the remains of Powis castle, a large structure, built on an eminence. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, 10 w of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London.

Welwarn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 13 miles N of Prague.

Welwyn, a village in Hertfordshire, five miles N of Hatfield. Dr. Young

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was rector of this place, and here he wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Weilheim, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of its name, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the Lein, 19 miles E of Stuttgart.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 172 NW of London.

Wendlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Neckar, at the influx of the Lauter, 12 miles SSE of Stuttgart.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles SE of Aylesbury, and 35 W SW N of London.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday, 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 148 NW of London.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in W Gothland, to the NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands. It receives twenty-four rivers, and its only outlet is the river Gotha.

Wenersborg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a castle. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheburg, and seated on the Gotha, near the SW extremity of the lake Wenner, 50 miles N by E of Gotheburg.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rotherham. Here is Wentworth-house, a noble seat built by the late marquis of Rockingham.

Wesley, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and famous for its excellent ale. The site of its ancient castle is now a bowling-green. It is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 147 WSW of London.

Werben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, seated at the conflux of the Havel with the Elbe, three miles W of Havelberg.

Werchteren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, at the conflux of the Demer with the Dyle, nine miles SSE of Mechlin.

Werden, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with a late princely abbey; seated on the Roer, 13 miles NE of Dusseldorf.

Werdenberg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Glarus, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SSE of Appenzel, and 26 ENE of Glarus.

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Werdenfels, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county on the frontiers of Tyrol. It is 17 miles S of Weilheim, and 21 NW of Inspruc.

Werfen, a town and fortress of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, situate on the Salz, 22 miles S by E of Salzburg.

Werb, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Sisek, eight miles S of Ham.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, the N part of Gothland, between Dalecarlia and the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and fertile; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief river is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which is a good salmon-fishery. It has mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, founderies, &c. belonging to them. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, six miles W of Ham.

Wernigerode, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name abounding in mountains, the principal of which is the Great Brocken, or Blockberg, by some deemed the highest in all Germany. On a mountain, directly above the town, is the castle, the residence of the counts of Stolberg, with a valuable library. The principal business of the town consists in brewing, distilling, and manufactures of cloth and stuffs. It is 12 miles W by S of Halberstadt, and 23 SSE of Wolfenbüttele. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Werra, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, three miles above Eilsfeld; flows by Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Salzungen, Vacha, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, and Wittenhausen; it then enters the duchy of Brunswick; passes by Münden, and a little below that town joins the Fulda, where the united stream forms the Weser.

Wertheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, which yields excellent wine. The princes and counts of Lower-Saxony, Wertheim have both palaces here. The princes are catholics; but the counts,

W E S

the magistrates, and most of the inhabitants are protestants. It is seated at the conflux of the Tauber with the Maine, 16 miles w of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Werwick, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres.

Wesel, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a strong citadel. Here are two Calvinist churches, one for the Lutherans, and another for the papists. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762. In 1808, it was transferred to France. It is seated on the Rhine, at the influx of the Lippe, 25 miles SE of Cleve, and 50 WSW of Munster. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Wesel, Upper, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. On an adjacent mountain is the ruined castle of Stolberg. It is seated near the Rhine, 20 miles S of Coblenz.

Wesenburg, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Ethonia, seated on the Wils, 45 miles E of Revel.

Weser, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick, at Munden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony by Corvey, Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, from Verden; and passing by Bremen, enters the German ocean at Carlsburg.

West Point, a strong fortress of New York, in Orange county, on the W bank of the Hudson. It is situate amid the high lands, and so strongly fortified by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America. It is 20 miles S of Poughkeepsie, and 54 N of New York.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of broad cloth. On a hill to the E of it is Bratton castle, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is 26 miles NW of Salisbury, and 99 W of London.

Westeras, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral

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is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. *Weileras* is seated on the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 22 miles SW of Dillenburg, and 43 NW of Frankfurt.

Westerham, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 23 miles SSE of London.

Westerly, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, which has a good coasting trade, and extensive fisheries. It stands at the mouth of Paukatuc, five miles E of Stonington in Connecticut.

Western Islands. See *Azores*, and *Hebrides*.

Westerwald. See *Wetteravia*.

Westerwick, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbour, a commodious quay, a cloth manufacture, and a trade in ship-timber, and all sorts of naval stores. It is seated on the Baltic, 56 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Westfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Springfield.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has three churches, and is seven miles NW of Worms.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W of Strasburg.

Westmania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Wermland, and Dalecarlia. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermland. *Westeras* is the capital.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the monarch, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI, soon after, dissolved it; and the abbey is now only a collegiate church. Westminster, through courtesy, still bears the title of a city, and it sends two members to parliament, which are chosen by its householders, there being no freemen nor incorporated companies. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St.

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John; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Ant., St. James, and St. George. The precinct of St. Martin-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. See *London*.

Westminster, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on Connecticut river, opposite Walpole in New Hampshire, and 40 miles N.E. of Bennington.

Westmorland, a county of England, 42 miles long and 32 broad; bounded on the N and N.W. by Cumberland, E and S.E. by Yorkshire, and S and S.W. by Lancashire. It contains 462,080 acres; is divided into four wards, and 32 parishes; has eight market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 41,617. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil of course is various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the vallies is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the W borders are some mines of copper, but the ore lies very deep. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and many excellent hams are cured here. Its manufactures are a coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Appleby is the county-town.

Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony, S by Hesse, Wetteravia, and Treves, W by the Netherlands and Holland, and N by the German ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the principalities of Emdeu or E Friesland, Meurs, Minden, and Verden; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, Cleve, Oldenburg, and part of the territories of the princes of Nassau; the counties of Mark, Ravensberg, Steinfurt, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Bentheim, Diepholt, Hoya, Schaumburg, Spiegelburg, Lippe, Ritberg,

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and other smaller ones; and several lordships and abbeys. But in 1800, all the parts of this circle lying on the left bank of the Rhine, being full one-third of the whole territory, became united to France. Munster is the capital of this circle.

Westphalia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the principalities of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, W by that of Mark, S by the territories of Nassau, and E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgrate of Hesse. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. It belonged to the elector of Cologne, but is now subject to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. Arensburg is the capital.

Westport, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, seated at the mouth of a small river, which enters Clew bay, eight miles W of Castlebar.

Westra, one of the Orkney islands, nine miles long, and from one to three broad; nine miles N.W. of Pomona. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the N.W. side. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 69 8 W.

Wetherby, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wharf, 15 miles W by S of York, and 191 N by W of London.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, S.E. of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places 20 in breadth. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its only outlet is the river Motala, which flows E, by Nordkoping, into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Wettraw*, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the territories of Treves and Mentz on the S, and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgrate of Hesse, and the bishopric of Fulda on the N; having the Rhine to the W, and Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: the southern part, or Wetteravia Proper, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or the Westerwald, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small counties.

Wettin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, nine miles N.W. of Halle.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, celebrated for its

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wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch over the river Limmatt. It is one mile s of Baden.

Wetzlar, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It was lately an imperial town, and is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. Near it stands the castle of Carlsmund, or Kalschmitt. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Dille, and Dillen, 30 miles n of Frankfort. Lon. 8 37 e, lat. 50 33 n.

Wewelsburg, a town and citadel of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, nine miles s of Paderborn.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the n by Wicklow, e by St. George channel, s by the Atlantic ocean, and sw by Waterford and Kilkenny, and nw by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends four members to parliament; and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Wexford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, on a bay of St. George channel, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9000. It is 33 miles n of Waterford, and 75 s of Dublin. Lon. 6 30 w, lat. 52 22 n.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands. Though a bishop's see, it is very small, and the houses are mostly of wood. It is 50 miles w of Calmar. Lon. 14 57 e, lat. 56 41 n.

Wey, a river which rises in Hampshire, flows through Surrey by Godalming and Guildford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surrey, seated on the Wey; near its entrance into the Thames, two miles e of Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimen in England of the ornamental farm.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, three miles w of Andover, famous for an annual fair for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary. It is one of the largest fairs in England, lasting ten days.

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Weymes, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported. It stands on the frith of Forth, four miles n e of Kirkaldy, and 12 s by w of Cupar.

Weymouth, a seaport and borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It stands on a bay of its name, in the English channel, and on the s side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from the borough of Melcomb Regis. The two boroughs are united as one corporation, governed by a mayor, and the communication between them is by means of a bridge. See *Melcomb Regis*. The harbour is injured by the sand, that its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced. This decline is, in some degree, compensated by the great resort of persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkable fine beach; and the royal family have often honoured it with their residence for many weeks. Here is a handsome battery, a royal assembly room, and an elegant theatre. In the church is a fine altar-piece, executed and presented by sir James Thornhill, who was born at Melcomb Regis. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Near it, at the village of Nottingham, is a famous sulphureous spring. Weymouth is nine miles s of Dorchester, and 128 wsw of London. Lon. 2 34 w, lat. 50 40 n.

Weymouth, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, on the s side of Boston harbour, 14 miles se of Boston.

Whalley, a village in Lancashire, four miles s of Clithero; noted for the ruins of its abbey, formerly of great note, on the bank of the Calder.

Wheeling, a town of Virginia, in Ohio county, which participates with Pittsburg in the trade to the western country. It is situate at the mouth of a creek on Ohio river, 45 miles sw of Pittsburg.

Whenside, the highest mountain in England, situate in the sw part of Yorkshire, amid other mountains; and about six miles to the n of that called Ingleborough. Its summit is 4050 feet above the level of the sea. Near the top are four or five tartis, or small lakes. Its base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenside caves.

Whidah, a country of Guinea, on the Slave coast, extending about 15 miles along the Atlantic, and 12 miles inland. Europeans who have been in this coun-

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try extol it as the most beautiful in the world; and that spring and autumn reign perpetually in alternate succession. The country is so populous, that one single village contains as many inhabitants as some entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese: the same perverting industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. Bows, arrows, assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidaneese. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the Creator of the universe. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes; snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; and no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens; also elephants, buffalos, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of apes. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey; and the chief manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of Dahomy reduced this country to the state of a dependant province. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, a seaport in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of canvas, and a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. In the neighbourhood are some large alum works. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. In 1787, a

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strong new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, fell into the sea, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of an abbey church stood on this cliff; and since the above accident several parts have fallen to the ground. Whitby is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7483. It is seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the Esk, 48 miles NNE of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Whitchurch, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of shaloons and serges. It is seated on the Test, near its source, 12 miles N of Winchester, and 56 W by S of London.

Whitchurch, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 160 NW of London.

White Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in N America. They extend NE and SW; and their height above an adjacent meadow, is 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year; and during that time they exhibit the bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles inland, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44 N.

White Sea, a large bay of the Frozen ocean, on the N part of Russia, on the E side of which stands the city of Archangel.

Whitehaven, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the N end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W side, where there is a large whitish rock, and a strong stone wall that secures the harbour. Near it are many coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth: but its trade is now extended to foreign parts. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Douglais, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvas manufacture, three large ropewalks, and several copperworks. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8742. It is 37 miles SW of Carlisle, and 294 NNW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Whitchern, a borough in Scotland, in

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Wigtonshire, near the bay of Wigton. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the first bishopric in Scotland. It is eight miles s of Wigton.

Whitestown, a town of New York, in Herkimer county, on the s side of the Mohawk, between Old and New Fort Schuyler, 50 miles wnw of Canajohary.

Whitstable, a village on the coast of Kent, seven miles nnw of Canterbury. It is a small port, whence Canterbury is supplied with coal, and has several trading vessels to London.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 miles long and eight broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

Whittlebury Forest, a forest in the s part of Northamptonshire, nine miles long and three broad. In 1685, the first duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger of this forest, in which is a fine seat, called Wakefield Lodge.

Wiblingen, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, seated near the conflux of the Iller with the Danube, three miles ssw of Ulm.

Wiburg, or **Fiborg**, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nyfstadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. Beside pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. In the gov. nor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

Wiburg, a fortified seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 miles nnw of Petersburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

Wiburg, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace;

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but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a borough of Scotland, and the capital of Caithnessshire, with a harbour on an inlet of the German ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much kelp is made here, but the fisheries are the chief object of importance. It is 35 miles NE of Dornoch. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 58 21 N.

Wick, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, opposite Maastricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

Wick Duerstede. See **Duerstede**.
Wickerad, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with two castles, 12 miles N of Juliers.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, E by the Irish sea, S by Wexford, W by Catherlough and Kildare, and NW by Kildare. It is divided into 58 parishes, has about 58,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is very mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the vallies are fertile and well cultivated, and watered by numerous small rivers.

Wicklow, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, 26 miles ssw of Dublin. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Wickwar, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday; 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London.

Widdin, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It has often been taken and retaken by the Austrians and Turks. It is seated on the Danube, 100 miles N by W of Sofia, and 140 ESE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Wied, a county of Westphalia, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the Upper County, or Wied-Runkel, and the Lower County, or Wied-Neuwied, each governed by its own count; and the former, in 1791, was raised to the rank of a prince of the empire. The capitals are Dierdorf and Neuwied.

Wied, a town of Westphalia, in the lower county of Wied, with an ancient decayed castle on a mountain, nine miles nnw of Coblentz.

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Wielun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle; 16 miles s of Siradia.

Wielutka, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its salt-mines, eight miles se of Cracow. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and most of the inhabitants reside chiefly in the mines.

Wiesentelg, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, with a castle; seated on the river Fils, in a valley enclosed by mountains, 16 miles wnw of Ulm, and 25 ene of Stuttgart.

Wiesenthal, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of iron, steel, and fire-arms, and a considerable trade in leather. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 miles n by e of Carlsbad.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It has a manufacture of strong checks, and other articles of linen and cotton. Braziery has long been a staple article; and there is a large pottery of fine ware. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,980. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works; a mineral spring, of a somewhat similar nature with that of Harrogate; and plenty of that species of coal, called Cannel, which is so soft before it is brought into the open air, that snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made of it. In 1650, a battle was fought here between the forces of Charles I and those of the parliament, in which the latter were victorious; the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, being then taken prisoner, and afterward beheaded. Wigan is seated on the rivulet Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It is 39 miles s of Lancaster, and 196 nnw of London. Lon. 2 50 w, lat. 53 34 N.

Wight, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. The strait that separates it from the mainland is of unequal breadth, being about one mile over toward the western, and seven miles at the eastern extremity. The form of the island is somewhat like a lozenge, and its angles lie toward the four cardinal points. It is 21 miles from e to w, and 13 from n to s; and is divided into two parts by the river Medina or Cowes, which rises in the southern angle, and enters the sea at the northern, at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. The se coast is edged with very

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steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rocks are scattered along the shore. The sw side is fenced with lofty ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those at the w end, called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the mainland are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helens. Across the island, from e to w, runs a ridge of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep: rabbits and poultry are also very plentiful, and vipers are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. To the n of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the s of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. The principal town is the borough of Newport; and it likewise contains the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of coarse linen and cotton; seated among the moors, 12 miles sw of Carlisle, and 304 nnw of London.

Wigton, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire. On the s side, near the mouth of the Bladenoch, are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the ne is a great morass, called the Moss of Cree. Here are manufactures of wooll and cotton, the former chiefly of plaids and flannel. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 90 miles sw of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 23 w, lat. 54 57 N.

Wigtonshire, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the n by Ayrshire, ne by Kircudbrightshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 30 miles, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 22,918. The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns of Galloway. The principal

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Wiers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and black-cattle, and a small breed of horses called galloways.

Wihacs, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles s of Carlstadt, and 220 w of Belgrade. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Wildbad, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm bath, seated on the Enz, 24 miles w of Stuttgart.

Wildberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Nagold, 19 miles sw of Stuttgart.

Wildberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 28 miles n of Brandenburg.

Wildeshausen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, lying s of the duchy of Oldenburg, and belonging to the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the Hunte, 20 miles sw of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle. Near it are mineral springs, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is 14 miles sse of Corbach.

Wilhelmstein, a fortress of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder-mere. It was erected in 1765 by William count of Scauenburg-Lippe, for the improvement of his new inventions in the art of war. It stands near the town of Steinhude, 18 miles wnw of Hanover.

Wilkes, a town of N Carolina, chief of the county of its name, seated on the Yadkin, near its source, 40 miles nne of Morgantown. Lon. 81 38 w, lat. 36 4 N.

Wilkesbarre, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Luzerne county, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 118 miles nw of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 w, lat. 41 23 N.

Willamiers, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles nwn of Wilna.

William, Fort. See *Calcutta*.

William, Fort, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the extremity of Loch Linne, where that arm of the sea bends to the w, and forms Loch Eil. It is of a triangular figure, and 64 miles sw of Inverness.

William Henry, a town of Lower Canada, situate at the conflux of the Saguenay with the St. Lawrence. It has a

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protestant and a Roman catholic church. The principal channel of intercourse with this country and the United States is through this town. It is 40 miles n of Montreal, and 120 sw of Quebec. Lon. 73 22 w, lat. 45 55 N.

Williamsborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Granville county, with a flourishing academy. It has a brisk trade with the back country, and stands on a creek that flows into the Roanoke, 50 miles wnw of Halifax.

Williamsburg, a town of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the Genessee, 30 miles sw of Canandaqua.

Williamsburg, a town of Virginia, formerly the capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one flowing into James, and the other into York river; and the distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town. The college of William and Mary is fixed here; but since the removal of the seat of government, this and other public buildings are much decayed. It is 60 miles sse of Richmond. Lon. 77 3 w, lat. 37 10 N.

Williamsport, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, at the mouth of Conegocheaque creek, six miles sw of Elizabethtown, and 75 nwn of Wallington.

Williamstadt, a strong seaport of Dutch Brabant, built by William 1, prince of Orange, in 1585. It is one of the keys of Holland, is well built, and has a good harbour. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It stands on that part of the Meuse called Butterfliet, 15 miles wnw of Breda. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Williamston, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, with a flourishing academy called Williams College, in honour of its liberal founder. It is 28 miles n of Lenox, and 150 wnw of Boston.

Williamston, a town of N Carolina, chief of Martin county, situate on the Roanoke, 24 miles w of Plymouth, and 55 se of Halifax.

Willis Isle, a rocky island at the end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand snags. Lon. 38 30 w, lat. 54 0 S.

Willisau, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among mountains on the river Wiger, 16 miles wnw of Lucern.

Wilmanstrand, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. In 1741,

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an obstinate battle was fought near this town between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians; but, at last, the former were obliged to yield to superiority of number. It is seated on the s side of the lake Saima, 40 miles NNW of Wiburg, and 100 NNW of Petersburg.

Wilmington, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen.

Wilmington, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and stands on the N branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the sea, and 90 ssw of Newbern. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 34 5 N.

Wilmington, a seaport of Delaware, in Newcastle county. Here are six edifices for public worship; and the town and its neighbourhood is deemed the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States. Almost the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from this place. It is situate on the N side of Christiana creek, two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 39 43 N.

Wilmslow, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bolin, 13 miles N of Congleton, and 174 NW of London.

Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. It stands on several little eminences, and has two considerable suburbs called Antokollo and Rudaiika. Here are upward of forty churches; and the magnificent one belonging to the castle has a very rich treasury. In 1748, a dreadful conflagration destroyed thirteen churches; and in 1749, another fire happened by lightning, which consumed six churches; beside these, the Jewish synagogue, the council-house, thirty-three palaces, numerous stone edifices, and other buildings were destroyed. The churches have been rebuilt, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna was taken by the Russians in 1794, and with its territory annexed to that empire. It is seated on the Wilia, 180 miles E of Konigsberg, and 240 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 54 41 N.

Wilsdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which, in 1745, the Saxons were defeated by the Prussians. It is nine miles W of Dresden.

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Wilmach, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 14 miles NW of Havelberg.

Wilsowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, 15 miles SW of Hradisch.

Wilter, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, 10 miles N of Gluckstadt.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now much reduced. Here is Wilton-house, the magnificent seat of the earl of Pembroke, in which is a celebrated collection of antiques. It has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs, and is seated between the rivers Willy and Nadder, three miles W by N of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London.

Wiltshire, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, S by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, W by Somersetshire, and NW and N by Gloucestershire. It contains 821,120 acres; is divided into 29 hundreds, and 304 parishes; has one city and 23 market-towns; and sends 34 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 185,107. The air is sharp on the hills in winter, but is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is so much esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 23 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing-trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon; the Nadder, Willy, Boura, and Kennet. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbledon, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath, seven miles SW of London. On the SW angle of the common is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. At Wimbledon are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

Wimborn, or *Wimborn Minster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which

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were interred the W Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 100 SW of London.

Wimmis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern.

Wimpfen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial. It consists of two towns called Wimpfen on the Hill and Wimpfen in the Vale: in the former is a Lutheran parish church, and a grammar school; and in the latter is a catholic abbey, and a monastery. A salt work was established here in 1761. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Heilbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of ticking and douglas. It is seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in parliament. Near it is the ruin of Budeley castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII, and afterward wife to sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Winchcomb is seated in a bottom, 15 miles N E of Gloucester, and 99 WNW of London.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was built in the reign of Edward I, about three miles from the place where a more ancient town of the same name had been swallowed up by the sea. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. Three of the gates are yet standing, but much decayed; and the haven is now choked up. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, and two miles ENE of the town, is Camber castle, built by Henry VIII. Winchelsea is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, four miles SW of Rye, and 64 SE of London.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, which are greatly decayed, and through them are four gates. Here are eight churches, beside the cathedral, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were col-

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lected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city, stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I, and afterward demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. Near the site of this castle is the shell of a palace, built by Charles II, but never finished; some years since, a part was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham; for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, &c. with exhibitions for New College, Oxford; and contiguous to it is a spacious quadrangular edifice for commoners or gentlemen not on the foundation. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also Mary I. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 5826. It is seated on the river Itchen, which is navigable hence to Southampton, 21 miles NW of Chichester, and 62 W by N of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Winchester, a town of Virginia, capital of Frederic county. It has four edifices for public worship, and stands near the head of Opeckon creek, which flows into the Potomac, 80 miles WNW of Alexandria. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Windau, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, with a castle. The exports are pitch, tar, wax, &c. and some ships are built here. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Baltic, 76 miles NW of Mittau, and 100 N by E of Memel. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Windermere, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 12 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and is famous for its fine char, and abundance of trout, perch, pike, and eel. Its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and

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Brathay, and its outlet the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded.

Windham, a town of Connecticut, capital of the county of its name; seated on the Shetucket, 31 miles E of Hartford.

Windisgratz, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 24 miles NW of Cilley.

Windlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Lauter, at its confluence with the Neckar, 12 miles SE of Stuttgart.

Windsbach, a town and castle of Suabia, in the margravate of Anspach, on the Rednitz, 10 miles SE of Anspach.

Windsheim, a town of Franconia, lately imperial. The ramparts which surround it serve for a promenade. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles SE of Wurtzburg, and 32 SW of Bamberg.

Windsor, a borough in Berkshire, seated on an eminence, on the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure and St. George's chapel. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elisabeth. Charles II enlarged the windows and made them regular, furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk on the N side, and carried it round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements. This castle stands on a high hill, which rises from the town by a gentle ascent; and its fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length, is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view into 12 counties. St. George's chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts, was begun by Edward III, in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. Edward IV enlarged the design, and it was finished by Henry VII. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1796. In this chapel

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are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the queen's lodge is the little park, which extends round the E and N sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, four miles in circumference. On the S side of the town is the great park, which is 14 miles in circumference: it has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the ranger's lodge. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements made by his majesty are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Windsor, a town of Vermont, chief of the county of its name. The assembly of the state holds its session here and at Rutland alternately. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 70 NE of Bennington. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Windsor, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the river Connecticut, at the influx of Windsor Ferry river, seven miles N of Hartford.

Windsor, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bertie county, situate on the Cuthai, 23 miles W by S of Edenton.

Windsor, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, seated among hills, 20 miles NNW of Lenox, and 136 W by N of Boston.

Windsor, a town of Nova Scotia, with a college, founded by royal charter in 1802. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles NW of Halifax.

Windsor, New, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of the Hudson, just above the high lands, six miles N of West Point.

Windsor Forest, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 50 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely di-

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verfied by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains feveral towns and villages, of which Wokingham is the principal.

Windward Islands, fuch of the Caribbee iflands in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, the ftrait between Point Maizi, the e end of the ifland of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, the nw extremity of St. Domingo.

Winnenden, a town and caſtle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 miles ene of Stuttgart.

Winnicka, a town of Poland, in Podelia, with a caſtle; feated on the river Bog, 35 miles n of Bracklau.

Winnipeg, a lake of Upper Canada, nw of Lake Superior. It is 240 miles long and from 50 to 100 broad, and exhibits a body of water next in fize to Lake Superior. It receives the waters of feveral ſmall lakes in every direction, and contains a number of ſmall iflands. The lands on its banks produce vaſt quantities of wild rice, and the ſugar-tree in great plenty.

Winnsborough, a town of S Carolina, chief of Fairfield county, with a ſeminary called Mount Zion College. It ſtands on Wateree creek, which flows into the river of that name, 30 miles n by w of Columbia.

Winſchoten, a fortified town of Holland, in Groningen. Here, in 1568, was fought the firſt battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by Lewis, brother to the prince of Orange. It is fix miles s of Dollart bay, and 19 ene of Groningen.

Winen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a caſtle, feated on the Luhe, near its confluence with the Ilmenau, 15 miles nw of Luneburg.—Another, feated on the Aller, fix miles below Zell, and 47 asw of Luneburg.

Winſford, a village in Cheſhire, on the river Weaver, four miles w by n of Middlewich. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of falt, and abundance of falt rock, of which great quantities are ſent to Liverpool for exportation.

Winſlow, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeven miles nw of Aylebury, and 49 wnw of London.

Winſlow, a town of the diſtrict of Maine, in Lincoln county, feated on the Kennebec, 18 miles n of Harrington.

Winſter, a town in Derbyſhire, which has a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturday. It is ſituate among rich lead-mines, 26 miles nww of Derby.

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Winterberg, a town of the duchy of Weſtphalia, 12 miles ſw of Corbach, and 28 ne of Arensburg.

Winterberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 25 miles wsw of Pifeck.

Winterburg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moſelle, lately of Germany, in the county of Sponheim, 10 miles wnw of Creutznach, and 12 ene of Simmern.

Winteringham, a town in Lincolnſhire, governed by a mayor, but has no market; feated near the Humber, 33 miles n of Lincoln.

Winterthur, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there are mineral baths. The articles made here by the ſmiths and turners are in great eſtimation; and it has manufactures of earthen ware, ſtriped camlets, and cotton. It is feated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 12 miles ene of Zurich.

Winterton, a village on the e coaſt of Norfolk, near a promontory called Wintertonneſs, on which is a lighthouse, 10 miles n by w of Yarmouth.

Wintrop, a town of the diſtrict of Maine, in Lincoln county, 10 miles w by s of Harrington.

Winton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Hartford county, ſituate on the Chowan, 12 miles ene of Murfreesborough, and 30 nw of Edenton.

Winweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, and capital of the county of Falkenſtein. It is 24 miles wsw of Worms, and 27 ne of Deux Ponts.

Winwick, a village in Lancashire, three miles n of Warrington. It is deemed the richeſt rectory in the kingdom; and on the ſide of the church is a Latin inſcription, intimating that the place was once a favourite ſeat of Offwald, king of Northumberland.

Wipperfurth, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Berg, feated on the Wipper, near its ſource, 30 miles ene of Duſſeldorf.

Wippra, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, ſituate on the Wipper, 10 miles wnw of Eiſleben.

Wirksworth, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Tueſday. Lead ore is found here in great abundance, and it is the greateſt mart for lead in England. Millſtones and grindſtones are alſo found in the neighbourhood, as well as veins of antimony. It is feated in a valley, near the ſource of the Eccleſborn, 13 miles n by w of Derby, and 140 nnw of London.

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reign-*duchy* of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, E and S by several provinces of Suabia, and W by the Black Forest and the marquisate of Baden. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the *duchy*. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

Wisbaden, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a palace belonging to the prince of Nassau-Usingen. The adjacent country is surrounded by pleasant hills, which yield excellent wine. The town has some warm baths, formerly of great repute. It is six miles N of Mentz, and 22 W of Frankfort.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the isle of Ely, between two rivers, and has a considerable trade in corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. It is 34 miles NNW of Cambridge, and 89 N of London.

Wisby, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Balic, 129 miles S by E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, which has a considerable trade. The judicial courts for the county are held here and at Harrington alternately. It is seated on the Sheepscut, near the sea, 56 miles NE of Portland. Lon. 69 45 W, lat. 43 57 N.

Wischegrad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 18 miles E by S of Plocksko, and 58 WNW of Warlaw.

Wisloch, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elfsatz, 14 miles E by N of Spire.

Wismar, a strong seaport of Lower Saxony, in the *duchy* of Mecklenburg, with a citadel. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, it became the property of Sweden; but it has suffered frequently in subsequent wars, the last time in 1716, when it was taken by the northern confederates, who at the end of the following year blew up and razed its former fortifications. The three principal churches, the townhouse, and the palace of Mecklenburg are its most remarkable buildings. The royal Swedish tribunal for the German dominions of that crown is established at

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this place. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 30 miles E by N of Lubeck, and 33 WSW of Rosstock. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 53 56 N.

Wiston, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is six miles SWS of Havverfordwest, and 248 WNW of London.

Witepsk, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. The Russians besieged it several times in vain. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widsba, 65 miles E of Polotsk, and 80 WNW of Smolensk. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Witgenau, a town of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 miles NNW of Budissen.

Witgenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lausnitz, 14 miles E of Budweis.

Witgenstein, a castle of Germany, in the Wetterwald, which gives name to a small county, united to that of Sayn. It stands on a high rock, 13 miles NW of Marburg.

Witham, a river in Lincolnshire, which flows N by Grantham to Lincoln, and thence SE by Tattershall and Boston into the German ocean. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Fossdike, cut by king Henry I.

Witbam, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet, near its confluence with the Blackwater, eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 38 ENE of London.

Witlich, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a castle called Ottenstein, and in its neighbourhood are many copper-mines. It is seated on the Ieser, 19 miles NNE of Treves.

Witmund, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated on the Harle, 20 miles NE of Emden.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. It is seated on the Windrush, 11 miles WNW of Oxford and 65 of London.

Wittstock, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, with celebrated cloth manufactures, on the river Dossé, 17 miles NNW of Ruppini.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Saxony Proper, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies

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of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Martin Luther began the reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. Wittenberg has suffered greatly by wars, particularly in the siege by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, 65 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Wittenburg, a town of Brandenburg, N. the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Elbe, seven miles SSW of Perleberg.

Wittenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 15 miles WSW of Schwerin.

Wittenball, a large village in Staffordshire, three miles E of Wolverhampton, partaking in the trade of that town.

Wittenstein, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles SE of Revel.

Wittlesey-meré, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

Witzenhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Werra, 18 miles E by N of Cassel.

Wiveliscomb, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. It stands on the Thone, 20 miles N of Exeter, and 153 W by S of London.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, seated on the Coln, three miles SE of Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a customhouse. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

Wladislaw, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of its name, and of the province of Cujavia, with a fort. It is the residence of the bishop of Cujavia, and stands on the Vistula, 98 miles WNW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Wladzimierz, a town of Little Poland, in Volhina, with a castle; seated on the Bug, 46 miles W of Lucko.

Wlotho, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, seated on the Weser, seven miles SW of Minden.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river flows, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergist, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery,

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was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It had an ancient abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent building called Woburn Abbey was built by the late duke of Bedford. The town was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London.

Wodnian, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles S of Piseck.

Woerden, a town of S Holland, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, on the S side of the Mendip hills, two miles W of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole; the mouth of which is only six feet high; but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

Woking, a village in Surrey, on the river Wey, five miles NNE of Guildford. In the manor-house here died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The shell of the guard room is still remaining.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, noted for its great supply of poultry. Here all the courts for Windsor forest are held, and four miles to the SE are vestiges of some Roman entrenchments called Cesar's Camp. It is seven miles ESE of Reading, and 31 W by S of London.

Wolan, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine castle, many handsome buildings, and a great woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, surrounded by a morass, 20 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wolbeck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seven miles SSE of Munster.

Woldeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 21 miles ENE of Strelitz.

Wolfach, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the Kinzig, 19 miles NE of Friburg.

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Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principalities of Hildesheim and Halberstadt; the northern borders on the duchies of Luneburg and Magdeburg; the southern lies between the principality of Hildesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. The *N* part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The *S* part is hilly and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz Forest. The principal rivers are the Wefer, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran.

Wolfenbuttle, a strong city of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a castle, a long time the residence of the dukes, in which is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the ducal great school. In the principal church is the burial place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. Wolfenbuttle is seated in a marshy soil, on the Ocker, seven miles *S* by *W* of Brunswick, and 30 *W* of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 45 *E*, lat. 52 10 *N*.

Wolfsdike, a small island of Holland, in Zealand, between *N* Beveland and *S* Beveland.

Wolfsberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle; seated on the Lavant, at the foot of a mountain, 26 miles *E*NE of Clagenfurt.

Wolgast, a seaport of Hither Pomerania, with one of the best harbours on the Baltic. Only the tower of its ancient castle is now standing. It is seated on the Peene, or *W* channel of the Oder, 54 miles *NW* of Stettin. Lon. 13 52 *E*, lat. 54 4 *N*.

Wolkenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, with a castle on a rock, near the Zichopa, 15 miles *SE* of Chemnitz.

Wolkomysk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles *SE* of Grodno.

Wollin, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name, between the two eastern branches of the Oder. It is seated on the Diwenow, 12 miles *SW* of Camin, and 30 *N* of Stettin. Lon. 14 40 *E*, lat. 53 50 *N*.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 10 miles *N* of Magdeburg.

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Woloczok, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles *SE* of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 *E*, lat. 57 30 *N*.

Wolsingham, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, situate on the Wear, amid mines of lead and coal, 16 miles *W* of Durham, and 257 *NNW* of London.

Wolverhampton, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 12,565. Here is a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and jappanned ware. It is seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals, 16 miles *S* of Stafford, and 122 *NW* of London.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, five miles *SE* of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

Womeldorf, a town of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, 68 miles *NW* of Philadelphia.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the *E* side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade. It is seven miles *E*NE of Ipswich, and 77 *NE* of London.

Woodbridge, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, three miles *N* by *W* of Amboy, and 70 *NE* of Philadelphia.

Woodbury, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county, situate near the Delaware, nine miles *S* of Philadelphia.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles *S* of Stroud. It has a broad-cloth and a silk manufacture. A great tessellated pavement and other splendid Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

Woods, Lake of the, a lake of *N* America, 90 miles long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnepeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in Upper Canada, but the *S* part is in the territory of the United States. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly noted for Blenheim house, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, in memory of his signal victory over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. In Blenheim park originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of several

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kings of England, till the reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and there Alfred the great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. Edmund, second son of Edward I, was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III; and here the princess Elisabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London.

Woodstock, a town of Virginia, chief of Shenandoah county, on a branch of Shenandoah river, 24 miles SSW of Winchester, and 80 WNW of Alexandria.

Woodstown, a town of New Jersey, in Salem county, 12 miles N by E of Salem, and 26 SSW of Philadelphia.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. In a plain near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood day 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Wooler is seated on the river Till, near the Cheviot hills, 14 miles S of Berwick, and 317 N by W of London.

Woolpit, a village in Suffolk, eight miles E by S of Bury St. Edmund, noted for making white bricks.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is of great note for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where men of war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundery, with three furnaces; for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. charged for the public service. A little to the S of the arsenal are extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a little further is a royal military academy, where the mathematics are taught and cadets instructed in the military art. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 9826. It is eight miles E of London.

W O R

Worcester, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Worcester county, and the largest inland town in New England. It has manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, cotton and linen goods, and some other articles. It is situate in a healthy vale, 45 miles W by S of Boston. Lon. 71 55 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Worcester, a city and the capital of Worcestershire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, and two more without the walls of the city; also meeting-houses for various sectaries as well as Roman catholics. Edgar's Tower, a strong portal, is part of its ancient castle; here are also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a large manufacture of elegant china-ware. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 13,671. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 111 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, SE and S by Gloucestershire, and W by Herefordshire. It contains 431,360 acres: is divided into five hundreds, and 152 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 139,333. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern hills in the SW part of the county, and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Bromsgrove, toward the N; and the Bredon hills, toward the SE. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Tems or Tend, and Avon.

Worcum, a town of S Holland, seated on the S side of the Meuse, just be-

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Worcum, a town of Holland, in Friesland; seated near the Zuider Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden.

Worden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, situate on the Elbe, 10 miles NW of Glückstadt.

Worden, Grossen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 10 miles NNW of Stade.

Wordingborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Zealand, from which there is a much frequented passage to the islands Falster and Laland. It is 46 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

Workington, a seaport in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on the coast of the Irish sea. The river admits vessels of 400 tons burden, and the harbour is commodious. This was the landing-place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvas and cordage, but the coal trade is its chief support. It is eight miles W by S of Cockermouth, and 302 NNW of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Workshop, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains; and also its church, with two lofty towers at the W end. On the W side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity. Near the town is the noble seat of the duke of Norfolk; the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1761; and two miles to the SE is Clumber Park, the seat of the duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. It is 22 miles NW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London.

Worms, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately an imperial city of Germany, and the capital of a princely bishopric of the same name. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar, and fine paintings. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. In 1743, a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792, Worms surrendered to the French, who were obliged to evacuate it the next year, after the loss of Mentz;

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but it was again taken by them in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 miles SSW of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Worsley, a town in Lancashire, famous for the immense quantity of coal in its vicinity, and for being the place where the duke of Bridgewater first commenced his canal navigation. It is seven miles WNW of Manchester.

Worstead, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. This place is noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; and has now a manufacture of stockings and stuffs. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London.

Worthington, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 19 miles W by N of Northampton.

Wotton Bassett, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is a mean town, 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 88 W of London.

Wotton under Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated under a fertile eminence, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 109 WNW of London.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 143 N of London.

Wrath, Cape, a promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the NW point of Great Britain. Against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 58 34 N.

Wrekin, a noted hill or mountain in Shropshire, eight miles SSE of Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is reckoned 1200 feet.

Wrentham, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 27 miles SSW of Boston.

Wrexham, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a great mart for flannel, and a place of considerable traffic. It has the language and appearance of an English town, and a large church with a lofty steeple. Near Wrexham is a foundry for cannon and other articles; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Dee, 13 miles W by S of Chester, and 176 NW of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Wriezen, or *Brietzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on a lake formed by the inundations of the Oder, 37 miles ENE of Berlin.

Wrington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. Much

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teasle is grown here, and sold to the cloth manufacturers. It is the birthplace of Mr. Locke, and seated near the source of the Yeou, 10 miles sw of Bristol, and 125 w of London.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church, in which are 16 stalls; and the archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a palace here. It is 11 miles wnw of Maidstone, and 24 se. of London.

Wroxeter, a village in Shropshire, five miles se. of Shrewsbury. It is said to have been a city built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, discernible at low water. The circumference was three miles, environed by a thick wall and a deep trench, which may be traced in several places.

Wunnenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory gained by Charlemagne over the Saxons in 974. It is 14 miles s of Paderborn.

Wunscheburg, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a good trade in yarn, 10 miles wnw of Glatz.

Wunsdorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles wnw of Hanover.

Wunsiedel, a town of Francenia, in the principality of Bayreuth. Near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble. It is seated on the Rossau, 12 miles w of Egra, and 34 e of Bayreuth.

Wurtemberg. See *Wirtemberg*.

Wurtzburg, a duchy of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. It is 65 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by Heimeberg, e by Bamberg, s by Anspach, Hohenlohe, and Mergentheim, and w by Wertheim, Mentz, and Fulda. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was lately a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire; but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place.

Wurtzburg, a fortified city of Franconia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The fortress stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge; it includes the late episcopal palace, and a church, supposed to be the oldest in Franconia. Be-

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side the cathedral, there are several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbeys, and convents. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Wurtzburg was taken, in 1796, by the French, who were defeated here soon after, and the city retaken; but they became masters of it again in 1800. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles wsw of Bamberg, and 65 ese of Frankfort. Lon. 10 14 e, lat. 49 46 n.

Wurzach, a town of Snabia, in the county of Waldburg, with a castle; situate on the Aitrach, 17 miles n of Wangen, and 28 s by w of Ulm.

Wurzen, or *Wurtzen*, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, with a castle. It was formerly a bishop's see; and has a cathedral and two churches. Here are fine bleaching grounds for linen; but the principal trade is in beer, of which great quantities are exported. It is situate on the Muldau, 15 miles e of Leipzig, and 45 wnw of Dresden.

Wusterhausen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 15 miles sse of Berlin.—Another, seated on the Dosse, 17 miles ene of Havelberg, and 44 nw of Berlin.

Wuttrau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Dummme, at its confluence with the Jetze, 14 miles s of Danneberg.

Wycomb, or *High Wycomb*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. In 1744 a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow; and near it are many corn and paper-mills. It is seated on the Wyck, 12 miles sse of Aylesbury, and 31 wnw of London.

Wye, a town in Kent, whose market is now disused; seated on the Stour, 10 miles ssw of Canterbury, and 55 se of London.

Wye, or *Ye*, a river of Holland, which enters the Zuider Zee, five miles e of Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between N and S Holland. It is rather an arm or bay of the Zuider Zee, and vessels go out of it into the lake of Haerlem, by the little river Spar.

Wye, a river of Wales, which issues from Plynlimmon hill, in the s part of Montgomeryshire, very near the source of the Severn. It crosses the ne corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy [Fall of the Wye] where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Lag; it then flows by Ross and Mon-

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mouth, and separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, it enters the Severn, below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal forms a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wyl. See *Weil*.

Wyndham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of small wooden ware. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. Here is a free-school founded by queen Elizabeth. It is nine miles wsw of Norwich, and 100 nne of London.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which rises six miles se of Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish sea, below Poulton.

X.

Xabea, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 44 miles ne of Alicant. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Xacca, or *Sacca*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. Here are large granaries for the reception of corn intended to be exported, and manufactures of beautiful vases. It is seated on the s coast, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles se of Mazara, and 41 ssw of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

Xagua, a seaport on the s coast of the island of Cuba, seated on a bay which is five leagues in circumference, and surrounded by mountains. It is one of the finest ports in the W Indies, and 84 miles se of Havana. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapay, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, and a bishop's see. This town is said to give name to the purgative root called jalap, or xalap. It is 60 miles E of Angelos. Lon. 98 20 W, lat. 19 32 N.

Xalisco, a town of Mexico, which gives name to a province, in the audience of Guadaluajara. It is 14 miles sw of Compottella, the capital of the province.

Xativa, or *St. Philip*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Having taken the part of Charles III, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished and a new town to be built called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles sw of Valencia, and 50 nw of Alicant. Lon. 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

X I X

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, in Guinea. It is populous, and a great market is held every Wednesday and Saturday, at the distance of a mile from the town. The market place is surrounded by suttlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish and birds; also the various commodities of Whidah manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. Xavier is seated near the river Enphrates, about seven miles from the sea. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 miles se of Pamplona.

Xavier, *St.* a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles w of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Xauxa, a town of Peru, noted for its silver mines; seated in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 miles E of Lima.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which rises in the E part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

Xeres, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on a river that flows into Fonseca bay, 70 miles nw of Leon. Lon. 87 56 W, lat. 13 24 N.

Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Arlila, 38 miles s of Badajoz.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for that excellent wine corruptly called Sherry. It is seated on a rivulet, which soon joins the Guadaleta. 15 miles se of Cadiz, and 38 ssw of Seville.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of Mexico, in the s part of the province of Zacatecas, 80 miles N by E of Guadaluajara. Lon. 103 35 W, lat. 22 22 N.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 28 miles N by E of Ayamonte.

Xerumenha, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 18 miles sw of Badajoz, and 36 E of Evora.

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Ximo, 250 miles in circumference.

Ximo, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, situate to the sw of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 450 miles in circumference.

Xirona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a coun-

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try that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called Kermes. It is 15 miles N of Alicant.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnograd, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenico, and 37 E of Kzara.

Y.

Yachta, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary; 48 miles ssw of Selenginsk.

Yadkin. See *Pedee*.

Yaik. See *Ural*.

Yaitsk. See *Uralsk*.

Yakutsk, or *Jakutskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, capital of a province of the same name, with a wooden fort. It is seated on the Lena, 960 miles NE of Irkutsk. Lon. 129 48 E, lat. 62 2 N.

Yale, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon, 56 miles SE of Candy.

Yamburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situate on the Luga, 20 miles E of Narva.

Yamina, a town of Negroland, in Bambara, near the river Niger, 66 miles sw of Segou.

Yang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals; and it carries on a great trade, particularly in salt, which is made on the seacoast of this jurisdiction. It stands on the left bank of the Kian-ku, where the imperial canal crosses that river, 485 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 118 54 E, lat. 32 26 N.

Tao-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Its territory is intermixed with mountains, fine forests, and fruitful vallies, and produces abundance of musk. Near the city is a salt spring, which produces very white salt. It is 100 miles W by N of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 25 12 N.

Tao-tcheu, a city of China, of the first rank; in Kiang-si, on the W side of the lake Poyang, 700 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 40 E, lat. 29 8 N.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, where it enters the German ocean.

Y A Y

Tarkan, or *Irken*, a town of Tartary, in the country of Cashgur, with a large palace where the Khan of the Eluth Tartars generally resides. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 miles SE of Cashgur. Lon. 79 4 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Yarm, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in corn and lead. It is seated on the Tees, 17 miles N by E of Northallerton, and 239 N by W of London.

Yarmouth, a seaport and borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and enjoys the export and import trade of various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. The harbour is convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive quay. Its foreign trade is considerable, and it also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and, under the name of red herrings, are either consumed at home, or exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has two churches. The market-place is very spacious; but the streets, in general, are very narrow. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 14,485. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 23 miles E of Norwich, and 124 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampshire, on the NW coast of the Isle of Wight, with a fortified castle, and a convenient quay. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, 10 miles W of Newport.

Yarmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, five miles NNW of Barnstable. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 41 52 N.

Yarmouth, North, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, on a small river that falls into Calco bay, 14 miles N of Portland.

Yarugui, a village of Peru, near a plain of the same name, 12 miles NE of Quito. This plain was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

Yaynan-gbecum, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with

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petroleum. The inhabitants are employed in making jars to contain the oil. It stands on a creek of the Irrawaddy, 28 miles s by e of Sillah-mey.

Ye. See *Wye*.

Yea, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c. It is seated in a valley, watered by a river, 50 miles sse of Pisco, and 170 sse of Lima.

Yell, one of the Shetland islands, to the n of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long and eight broad, and has several good harbours. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior affording coarse pasturage for sheep.

Yellow River. See *Hoa-ho*.

Yellow Sea, or *Leao-tong*, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Petcheli and Chang-tong on the w, and the peninsula of Corea on the e.

Yemen, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red sea and Indian ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly cultivated; but the principal object of cultivation is coffee, which is all carried to Beit el Faki. Nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on by Mocha, but Sana is the capital.

Yenikal, an important fortress of the Crimea, eight miles e of Kertch. See *Kertch*.

Yenisei, or *Jenisa*, a large river of Siberia, which runs from s to n, and enters the frozen ocean, to the e of the bay of Ob.

Yeniseisk, or *Jeniskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, on the river Yenisei, 310 miles ene of Tomsk. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 58 6 N.

Yenne, a town of Savoy, near the Rhone, 13 miles nw of Chambéry.

Yen-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-fi, on the river Yen, 390 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 108 50 E, lat. 36 44 N.

Yen-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien; seated on the brow of a mountain, by the river Minho, 820 miles s of Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong. Its district, which is inclosed between two considerable rivers, is well cultivated, and the mountains covered with woods. It is 270 miles s of Peking. Lon. 116 36 E, lat. 35 44 N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and

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will bear boiling water. The paper made here is in high esteem. It is 650 miles sse of Peking. Lon. 119 14 E, lat. 29 38 N.

Yen-tching, a town of China, in Chan-tong, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. It is 45 miles se of T'li-nan.

Yeovil, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. It is seated on the Ye or Ivel, 20 miles s of Wells, and 122 w by s of London.

Yezd, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Isfahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest porcelain and carpets. It is 200 miles sse of Isfahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Ylo, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Los Charcos, 70 miles nww of Arica. Lon. 71 13 W, lat. 17 36 S.

Yonkers, a town of New York, in West Chester county, on the river Hudson, 17 miles nns of New York.

Yonne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Nièvre, flows by Chateau-Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, and joins the Seine, at Mont-reau. Auxerre is the capital.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboraecum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 16,145. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the Minster, is reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the universe: the E window is said hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preservation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, in 1405. Beside the cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V there were 44 parish-churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united

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by a stone bridge of five arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is surrounded by walls, through which are entrances by four gates and five posterns. It has a castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, but is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William the conqueror, but others deem it a Roman work. It was used as a garrison in the civil wars, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its present form. Without Bootham bar stood the magnificent abbey of St. Mary, some ruins of which remain, and on the site of part of it is the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII, where several of the kings have lodged, though it is now neglected. York is a county of itself, governed by a lord-mayor; the prefix of lord being given by Richard II; and its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guild-hall, built in 1446, is a grand structure supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and among the other modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington; an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 190 miles *s.e.* of Edinburg, and 195 *N* by *W* of London. Lon. 1° 7' *W*, lat. 53° 59' *N*.

York, a city of Upper Canada, and the seat of government of that province. It is situate on the *n.w.* side of Lake Ontario, with an excellent harbour, formed by a long peninsula, which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula, called Gibraltar Point, are stores and blockhouses, which command the entrance of the harbour; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The government house is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, on a spot well suited for gardens and a park. The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length: several handsome squares are projected, particularly one open to the harbour; and the buildings are increasing rapidly. The river Don enters the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which, when drained, will

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afford excellent meadows. York is 45 miles *n.w.* of Fort Niagara, and 140 *W* by *S* of Kingston. Lon. 79° 36' *W*, lat. 43° 35' *N*.

York, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It has six edifices for public worship, and stands on the Codorus creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 88 miles *W* of Philadelphia. Lon. 76° 48' *W*, lat. 39° 55' *N*.

York, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of a county of the same name. The river of its name enters York harbour below the town. It is 75 miles *N.E.* of Boston. Lon. 70° 55' *W*, lat. 43° 7' *N*.

York, *New*, one of the United States of America, 350 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; bounded on the *N* by Lower Canada, *E* by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, *S* by the Atlantic ocean and New Jersey, and *W* by Pennsylvania, Lake Ontario, and Upper Canada. It is divided into 21 counties; namely, New York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queens, Kings, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkimer, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a *N.E.* and *S.W.* direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and maize. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported. The best lands in this province, along Mohawk river and *W* of the Allegany mountains, a few years ago were in a state of nature; but are now rapidly settling. This state abounds with several fine lakes; and the chief rivers are the Hudson and Mohawk.

York, *New*, a city of the United States, capital of the state of its name. It is situate on the *sw* point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, and is five miles in circumference. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is 15 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth; and is joined to the mainland

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by a bridge called Kings Bridge. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East river, is defended from the violence of the sea by some islands which interlock with each other. The number of inhabitants in 1802 was estimated at 50,000. Here are 22 edifices for public worship, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the most magnificent edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a gallery 12 feet deep, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789. An academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, were established here in 1804. This city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any town in the United States; but in time of war it is insecure, without a marine force. New York is 97 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 11 W, lat. 40 40 N.

York Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W side of Hudson bay, at the mouth of Nelson or York river. Lon. 88 44 W, lat. 57 15 N.

York River, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake bay.

York Town, a seaport of Virginia, capital of York county. It has the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Here, in 1781, lord Cornwallis and his army were captured by the combined force of the United States and France. It is seated on York river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 13 miles E of Williamsburg. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Yorkshire, the largest county of England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and the bishopric of Durham, E by the German ocean, S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, SW by Cheshire, W by Lancashire, and NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N to S, and 115 from E to W, and contains 3,698,337 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; and is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, and 563 parishes; has one city and 60 market-towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 858,892. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The N riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the county recedes from the sea. On

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the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are fold hence, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the SW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the borders of Westmorland and Lancashire. In this last district are three of the highest hills in England, named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennycant, which form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about five, six, and eight miles, while their monstrous bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Yo-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hon-quang. It is seated on the river Kian-ku, and on the lake Tongting, which is more than 70 leagues in circuit. The great number of barks and merchandise that are brought hither, render it one of the richest cities of the empire; and the country round is full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees. It is 700 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 112 35 E, lat. 29 23 N.

Toughal, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is surrounded by walls, and has a commodious harbour, with a well-defended quay. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is seated on the side of a hill, on a bay of its name, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Ypres, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see. It has considerable manufactures of cloth and serges, which are the principal ar-

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ticles of trade; and the canal of Bosingen, and the New Cut, greatly expedite the conveyance of goods to Nieuport, Ostend, and Bruges. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when emperor Joseph II obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Yperlee, 15 miles w of Courtray. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Triex, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Ille, 20 miles s by w of Limoges.

Triedyk, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the isle of Calland, seated on a branch of the river Scheldt, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent.

Tysel, or *Issel*, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine, below Hucfen, and flowing by Doeburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, enters the Zuider Zee by two channels.

Yssel, or *Little Isel*, a river of Holland, which flows by Ysselstein, Montford, Oudewater, and Gouda, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Yssel, or *Old Isel*, a river which rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel, at Doeburg.

Ysselburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, on the river Yssel, 14 miles N of Weiel.

Ysselmonde, an island of S Holland, situate between the Merwe on the N, and another branch of the Meuse on the S. It has a town of the same name, nearly three miles w of Rotterdam.

Ysselstein, a town of S Holland, with a castle, on the river Yssel, five miles ssw of Utrecht.

Ystad, or *Ystet*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on a bay of the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the county in a SE direction, and enters the German ocean, at the village of Newburg, 15 miles NNE of Aberdeen.

Yucatan. See *Jucatan*.

Yuen-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the river Ho-ti, 145 miles ssw of Yun-nan. Lon. 101 44 E, lat. 23 37 N.

Yuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, 750 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 27 50 N.

Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Han, 515 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 100 30 E, lat. 32 50 N.

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Yverdun, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud; capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle, a college, and an hospital. Near the town is a sulphurous spring, with a commodious bathing-house. The principal trade is in wine, and merchandize passing between Germany, Italy, and France. It has some remains of Roman antiquities, and stands on the lake of Neuchatel, at the influx of the Orbe and Thiele, 38 miles wsw of Bern. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seven miles NNW of Caudebec.

Yuma, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of the E end of Cuba, and its N part under the tropic of Cancer. It is 70 miles in length, and 10 in breadth.

Yumotos, a cluster of small islands, among the Bahama islands, lying to the sw of Yuma.

Yung-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, at the N extremity of the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Tibet, 230 miles NNW of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 24 E, lat. 27 50 N.

Yung-pe, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 miles NW of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 34 E, lat. 26 44 N.

Yung-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, on a river that enters the gulf of Leao-tong. Near it stands the fort Chun-hai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marsh, from the bulwark to the sea. Yung-ping is 115 miles E of Peking. Lon. 108 34 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Yung-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. It stands amid high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a savage people, whose manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. It is 210 miles w of Yun-nan. Lon. 99 2 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Yung-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 885 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 111 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Yun-hing, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 430 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 52 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the sw extremity, 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the N by Tibet and Set-tcheuen, E by Hoi-tcheou and

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Quang-li, s by the kingdoms of Tonquin and Laos, and w by those of Pegu and Birmah. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.

Yun-nan, a city of China, capital of the province of Yun-nan. It was once celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices. Here were magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; all of which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable. It stands at the N extremity of a lake, 1260 miles ssw of Peking. Lon. 102 30 E, lat. 25 6 N.

Turcup, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, on the Kizil-ermuk, 125 miles NE of Cogni. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Tury, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 16 miles S of Evreux.

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Zaab, a district of Algiers, in the desert, behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantine. The people of Zaab are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of so barren a soil. Dates are their principal articles of food; and they have extensive plantations of palm trees. They carry on some commerce in Negroes and ostriches feathers. Small troops of the poorest of them every year wander forth to the larger cities of the kingdom, where they get employed in various services; and having, in the course of two or three years, accumulate from six to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of Biscaris, and constitute, under a common head, a kind of distinct corporation: they have even a common treasury for the purpose of mutually relieving each other. They are the only class of free servants, and are frequently employed in the houses of the Europeans, being very useful to them; as, beside the language of the country, they speak the Lingua Franca. All the inhabitants of Zaab are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither

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scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. The villages which the Biscaris inhabit in their native country are small, all similar to one another, and remarkable only for dirtiness and poverty. The chief place of the district is Biscara.

Zabola, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Neumark.

Zacatecas, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by New Biscaya, E by Panuco, S by Mechtacan and Guadalajara, and W by Chiametlan: It abounds with large villages, and its mines are deemed the richest in America.

Zacatecas, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of the same name. It is surrounded by rich silver mines, and 260 miles NE of Mexico. Lon. 103 30 W, lat. 22 45 N.

Zacatula, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 180 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 102 55 W, lat. 18 30 N.

Zachan, a town of Further Pomerania, 13 miles E of New Stargard.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina.

Zagara, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, one of the tops of mount Parnassus. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple.

Zaghara, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, on the river Pittree, 170 miles SE of Bornou.

Zagoria. See *Develto*.

Zagrab. See *Agram*.

Zubara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a citadel; seated on a craggy rock, 42 miles SE of Seville.

Zahara, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 1900 miles in length by 840 in breadth; bounded on the N by Barbary, E by Fezzan and Cassina, S by Negroland and Foully, and W by the Atlantic ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren; but there are verdant valleys in which water either springs or stagnates, and it is here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility, which are crowded with inhabitants. These fertile spots in the desert are called oases, or islands, bearing some resemblance to islands in the sea; and they abound most in the northern and eastern parts: but the

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smaller ones are not always permanent; for a furious wind from the desert, bringing along with it an immense quantity of sand, sometimes overwhelms an oasis, and reduces it to barrenness. These oases are formed into a number of states, governed by petty princes; and those of which some intelligence has been obtained, are noticed in this work in their proper places. The inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country, unless where they approach the country of the Negroes. They maintain toward each other the maxims of apparent hospitality, but a Christian is every where odious. Their language is chiefly a dialect of the Arabic; and their only intercourse with other nations is carried on by the caravans which periodically traverse these immense deserts. The Zahara abounds in antelopes, wild horses, leopards, apes, ostriches, and serpents. There are few horses and bees; but many sheep, goats, and camels. Much silk is produced in the desert, which the Arabs carry into Negroland, and bring back provisions, blue cotton cloth, and slaves.

Zabna, a town of the duchy of Saxony, six miles NE of Wittenberg.

Zaina, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama. It is 28 miles SE of Setcef, and 46 SW of Constantia.

Zaine, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

Zaire, a river of Congo, which rises in the kingdom of Matamba, flows N to the extreme borders of Congo, where it turns to the W, then separates the kingdoms of Loango and Congo Proper, and enters the Atlantic ocean below Sogno.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles N of Niebla, and 38 WNW of Seville.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called Ilapa. It has many vestiges of its former splendour, and is 38 miles SE of Merida.

Zamora, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see. In its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge, 32 miles N by W of Salamanca, and 146 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Zamora, a town of Peru, in the audi-

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ence of Quito. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of gold. It is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 4 6 S.

Zamora, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara, 40 miles SE of Guadalajara. Lon. 103 30 W, lat. 20 52 N.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches. It is 37 miles SSW of Chelm, and 44 WNW of Beltz.

Zampago, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mexico, seated on a small lake, 30 miles N of Mexico.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the S of Zegzeg, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. The capital, of the same name, stands on a river that forms a lake N of Ghana, and then flows through that city into the Niger. It is 230 miles NE of Ghana, and 450 WSW of Bornou. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 10 30 N.

Zanguebar, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 N and 9 S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Jubo, Melinda, Mombaza, and Quiola. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostriches feathers, wax, and drugs. The inland country is represented as lying low, and intersected with woods, forests, marshes, lakes, and rivers, the latter, for the most part, covered with weeds and thickets; all which so stagnate the air, that the products of the earth are corrupted, and the inhabitants sickly and indolent. But here are rich mines of gold, easily got, by the help of which grain, roots, fruits, &c. are purchased from other parts.

Zante, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles S of the island of Cephalonia. It is 14 miles long and eight broad, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. Its principal riches consist in currants, which are cultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, with other choice fruits, and

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excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. Here are about 50 villages, but no other town than Zante, which is fortified, and has a good harbour on the E side of the island. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 37 43 N.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian sea, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monfia, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugarcanes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The harbour, which lies to the N, is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 70 miles NW of Spalatro, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zareng, or *Segestan*, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Segestan. It is celebrated for its beautiful porcelain, and seated on the Hirmund, 350 miles E of Ispahan. Lon. 61 10 E, lat. 32 28 N.

Zarik, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, 22 miles E of Mistra.

Zarnata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Mistra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 32 miles N of Sandomir.

Zarnowitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a bay of the Baltic, 38 miles NNW of Dantzic.

Zaslav, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 30 miles NNW of Constantinow.

Zatmar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a castle; seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratibor.

Zaweh, a town of Persia, in the province of Khorasan, situate on the Tedjen, 20 miles from the Caspian sea; and 80 N of Meshed.

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Zaquila. See *Zucula*.

Zbaras, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 28 miles E of Zborow, and 68 N by W of Kaminnick.

Zborow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself bravely, that the latter consented to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 miles E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, or *Zeealand*, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form, 230 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Categat on the N, the Sound on the E, and the Great Belt on the W. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island, and of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, a province of Holland, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant, S by Flanders, and W by the German ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea, in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, *Negro*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four

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or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the w side of this strait is Queen Charlotte Sound, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. Along the coast are many small islands, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping; and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the seacoast is clothed thick with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for buildings of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, raddishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food: and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar graces of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dress consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad: they bring two corners of it over their

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shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other part, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearls, shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dry outside falls off. Beside their dogs they also contrive to kill birds. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals. These two islands lie between lat. 34 and 48 s, and lon. 166 and 180 e.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It was once very considerable, but its walls are demolished, and the present buildings scarcely occupy the half of its ancient extent. It is seated on a river, 10 miles from the Red sea, and 140 N of Mocha. Lon. 44 28 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Zebu, or *Sebu*, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Leyta and

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Negros. It is 140 miles long and 30 broad, and has a town of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 122 36 E, lat. 10 36 N.

Zedic, a town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 miles SE of Tripoli.

Zegedin, or *Szeged*, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, and corn; situate on the Theisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 65 miles NW of Temeswar, and 98 SE of Pest. Lon. 20 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Negroland, to the N of Zanfara, between Cassina and Bornou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. The capital is of the same name, 380 miles NE of Cassina. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 20 45 N.

Zebdenick, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. Here is a foundery for mortars, bombs, and cannonballs, which are sent to distant provinces. The Havel becomes navigable at this place. It is 30 miles N of Berlin.

Zeila, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, and a place of considerable trade. It stands on the strait of Babelmandel, 170 miles NNE of Aucagurel. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 11 15 N.

Zeil, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, seated on the Main, 10 miles NW of Bamberg.

Zeil, a town and castle of Suabia, seated on the Aitrach, four miles N of Leutkirch.

Zeila, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, on a bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 44 22 E, lat. 11 9 N.

Zeiton, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is a small place, and seated on a gulf of the same name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles SSE of Larissa, and 62 N of Corinth.

Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a collegiate church. It has good cloth and stuff manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 23 miles ssw of Leipzig.

Zell, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the principality of Luneburg. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees; and has manufactures of snuff, wax, and hats. The high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Luneburg were held here; and also the diets for the principality. The castle, surround-

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ed by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III of England, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here in 1775. Zell is seated on the Ailer, at the influx of the Fisse, 28 miles ENE of Hanover, and 40 ssw of Luneburg. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Zell, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, seated in the vale of Hammerbach, on the river Kintzig, 18 miles SE of Straßburg.

Zell, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, five miles NNE of Trarbach.

Zell in the Pinzgau, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on a lake, 30 miles W of Radstadt, and 34 ssw of Salzburg.

Zell in Zillerthal, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Ziller, 24 miles E of Inspruck, and 54 sw of Salzburg.

Zellerfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a mine-office, and a mint in which 200,000 dollars are annually coined. It stands in the Hartz forest, nine miles ssw of Goslar.

Zelua, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of No-ogrodek, 50 miles wsw of Novogrodek.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tockay.

Zengan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 80 miles NNE of Amadan.

Zengua, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, situate on the Euphrates, 55 miles NNE of Aleppo.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by prince Eugene over the Turks, commanded by emperor Multapha II. It is seated on the Theisse, 52 miles N of Belgrade, and 52 W of Temeswar.

Zerbst, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. This town is the largest and finest in the principality, and 10 miles NNW of Dessau. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Zereh, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Fortistan, 18 miles ENE of Shiras.

Zeulen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Rotach, 21 miles SE of Bamberg.

Zeulenroda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with manufactures of

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Zia, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Negropont, 15 miles long and eight broad. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, it being used by diers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, is seated on an eminence, and has a good harbour, with about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. Lon. 34 24 E, lat. 37 48 N.

Ziegenhals, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with several founderies, and a manufacture of excellent glass. It is seated on the Biela, 10 miles S of Neisse.

Ziegenhain, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a fine castle belonging to the prince of Hesse-Cassel, and an arsenal. The suburb called Weinhausen is a handsome place, and more extensive than the town. In 1757 it was taken by the French; and in 1761 it was ineffectually besieged by the allies, who reduced two thirds of the town to ashes by their cannonade. It stands in a morass, surrounded by the river Schwalm, 28 miles SSE of Cassel.

Ziegenruck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Saal, 10 miles S of Neustadt.

Ziegeler, or **Ziesar**, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 miles WSW of Brandenburg, and 22 ENE of Magdeburg.

Zielenzig, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, belonging to the knights of Malta. It has manufactures of cloth, and is 20 miles ESE of Custrin.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on a hill, on the river Warne, eight miles WNW of Cassel.

Ziget, a town of Hungary, on the river Teisse, near its source, 42 miles E by N of Nagybanja.

Zigeth, a strong town of Hungary, which has been several times besieged and taken by the Turks and Austrians. It stands on the Alma, by which it is surrounded, 48 miles SE of Canischa. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Ziricsee, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, and capital of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and then a place of much more consequence, the port having been since filled with sand. It is 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittau, a fortified town of Lusatia,

which has four large and six small gates. It has a very extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. The cathedral has three organs; and near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it is an orphan house. Zittau being occupied by the Prussians, in 1757, was taken by the Austrians, who almost entirely destroyed it by the bombs and cannonade. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dresden. Lon. 15 1 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Znaim, a strong town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. The vicinity yields excellent wine. It is seated on the Teya, 35 miles SW of Brinn, and 42 NNW of Vienna. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Zoara, a fortified town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Zoblitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. The inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpent-stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee-cups, &c. The red species of this stone, which is considered as the finest, belongs solely to the sovereign. It is 17 miles S of Freyberg.

Zobten, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, nine miles ENE of Schweidnitz.

Zoffingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. Near it is a forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. It is seated on the Wigger, 19 miles NNW of Lucern.

Zolnock, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyffe, at the influx of the Sagelia, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zombor, a town of Hungary, near the river Moszlouga, 50 miles NW of Neufatz.

Zons, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 13 miles NNW of Cologne.

Zorbig, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, with a citadel, 24 miles NNW of Leipzig.

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Zorndorf, a village of Brandenburg, one mile N of Custrin. Here, in 1758, the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians.

Zossen, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Notte, 19 miles S of Berlin.

Zouf. See *Gaur*.

Zowaw, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, famous for the dying of scarlet caps and the bleaching of linen, 36 miles SW of Tunis.

Zuckmantel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, and a bishop's see. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and is 15 miles S of Neisse.

Zuzela, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, situate in a district of remarkable fertility. The remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories for corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of its ancient splendour. It is 60 miles ENE of Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

Zvenigorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, situate on the Moskva, 28 miles W of Moscow.

Zug, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by Zurich, W by Lucern, and S by Schweiz. It is rich in pasture; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics.

Zug, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. Here are several handsome churches, and a good townhouse. It is seated on a lake of its name, 12 miles NW of Schweiz. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German ocean, which extends from N to S in Holland, between the provinces of Friesland, Overysel, Gelderland, and N Holland.

Zulau, or **Sulau**, a town of Silesia, in a lordship of the same name, five miles SW of Militsch.

Zuleb, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Nassel, 12 miles S of Juliers.

Zulichau, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. The castle stands without the walls of the town, and has a rampart and ditches. The suburbs contain more houses than the town itself, and among them is a large orphan house, to which is annexed a school, an academy, &c. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine. In 1759, a battle

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was fought near this town between the Prussians and Russians, in which the former were defeated. It is situate in a plain, near the Oder, 24 miles E by N of Crossen. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Zulpha, or **Julfa**, a town of Persia, almost close to Isfahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It was peopled by a colony of Armenians, brought hither by Shah Abbas, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zulz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles E by S of Neisse, and 26 SSW of Oppeln.

Zulz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the river Inn, 26 miles SE of Coire.

Zumampa, a town of Tucuman, on the river Dolce, 110 miles SSE of St. Jago del Estero.

Zumaya, a town of Spain, in Biscay, near the coast, 15 miles W by S of St. Sebastian.

Zumpango, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mexico, 100 miles N by E of Acapulco, and 105 S of Mexico.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Schaffhausen, E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenbourg, S by Glaris, Schweiz, and Zug, and W by Lucern and the county of Baden. Zurich was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1351, and obtained the privilege of being the first canton in rank; it is also the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The inhabitants are all Calvinists; and two-thirds of them derive their livelihood by spinning thread and silk, and making linen for the manufacture of the town.

Zurich, a city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat issues from the lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius, in 1517. The two divisions of Zurich are called the old town and the suburbs: the former is surrounded

same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter is strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muskets for 30,000 men. Among the charitable foundations are an orphan-house; an hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains above 600 patients; and the Almshouse Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000*l.* a year. Here are several manufactures; particularly mullins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians the year following; but the latter were soon obliged to evacuate it, on the French gaining a decisive victory over the Austro-Russian army near this city. It is 35 miles sw of Constance, and 55 ne of Bern. Lon. 8 35 e, lat. 47 12 n.

Zurich, a lake of Switzerland, 24 miles long and four broad. The borders are studded with villages and towns, and the s part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweiz and Glaris. The river Limmat runs through its whole length to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, 38 miles e of Madrid.

Zurz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Inn, 20 miles nww of Bormio.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar, nine miles n of Baden.

Zurzonza, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situate on an island in a lake, 25 miles wsw of Mechoacan.

Zutphen, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who destroyed the fortifications and abandoned the place in 1674. The fortifications have been since repaired. It is seated at the conflux of the Berkel with the Yssel, nine miles s by e of Deventer, and 55 e by s of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 13 e, lat. 52 10 n.

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Zuyt, a village of Holland, five miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is greatly ornamented by the spacious buildings which count Zinzendorf appropriated to the fraternity of Heremuthers or Moravians. The brethren are employed in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland; but the articles are proportionably dearer. Zuyt is much frequented in the summer months, by merchants who have no country seats of their own.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Elster, six miles s of Leipzig.

Zweil, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Zweil with the Kemp, 26 miles wnw of Krems.

Zwickau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the frontiers of Voigtland, with a citadel, three churches, and a Latin school, in which is a good library. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, and a trade in corn and beer. It is seated on the Mulda, 20 miles nne of Plauen, and 21 s of Altenburg. Lon. 12 28 e, lat. 50 42 n.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles s of Darmstadt, and 22 n of Heidelberg.

Zwintau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 40 miles wnw of Olmutz.

Zwoll, a fortified town of Holland, in Overissel, with three handsome suburbs. On the adjacent mountain of St. Agnes was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. A canal begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, which is defended by several forts. Zwoll is the most opulent town in the province, and stands on an eminence, on the river Aa, 14 miles n of Deventer, and 31 sw of Coevorden. Lon. 6 3 e, lat. 52 31 n.

Zvonigrad, a town of Dalmatia, 36 miles s of Bihacs, and 60 se of Segna.

Zvonitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 14 miles ssw of Chemnitz.

Zavernick, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 60 miles e of Seraio, and 68 sw of Belgrade.

Zytomiers, a town and fortress of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 120 miles e of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 e, lat. 50 35 n.

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